SURVEY OF

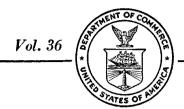
CURRENT BUSINESS

ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



No. 2

FEBRUARY 1956

Contents

THE ECONOMY IN RECOVERY AND EXPANSION—	AGE
A Review of 1955	1
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT IN 1955	6
Consumer Demand	7
Investment Demand	8
Government Demand	11
National Income by Industries	13
Types of Income	13
FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1955	17
PRODUCTION AND TRADE	20
Manufacturing and Mining Production	21
New Construction Activity	24
Agricultural Production and Income	26
Retail Trade	28
FOREIGN BUSINESS	30
* * *	

Published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, SINCLAIR WEEKS, Secretary. Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meehan, Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, is \$3.25 a year; foreign mailings, \$4.25. Single copy, 30 cents. Send remittances to any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Special subscription arrangements, including changes of address, should be made directly with the Superintendent of Documents. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.

MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS....S-1 to S-40

Statistical IndexInside back cover

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE

Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Los Angeles 15, Calif.
321 Post Office Bldg.	1031 S. Broadway
Atlanta 23, Ga.	Memphis 3, Tenn.
50 Seventh St. NE.	
ov Sevenin St. N.E.	22 North Front St.
Boston 9, Mass.	Miami 32, Fla,
U. S. Post Office and	300 NE. First Ave.
Courthouse Bldg.	550 11D, 1 Hot 11V6.
	Minneapolis 2, Minn.
Buffalo 3, N. Y.	2d Ave. South and
117 Ellicott St.	3d St.
6 0 1 - 46 6	N
Charleston 4, S. C.	New Orleans 12, La.
Area 2,	333 St. Charles Ave.
Sergeant Jasper Bldg.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	New York 17, N. Y.
307 Federal Office Bldg.	110 E. 45th St.
oor rederat Office Diag.	Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Chicago 6, Ill.	1015 Chestnut St.
226 W. Jackson Blvd.	1910 datemat on
	Phoenix, Ariz.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	137 N. Second Ave.
442 U. S. Post Office	
and Courthouse	Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
	107 Sixth St.
Cleveland 14, Ohio	
1100 Chester Ave.	Portland 4, Oreg.
Dallas 2, Tex.	520 SW. Morrison St.
1114 Commerce St.	
xxxx dominated bit	Reno, Nev.
Denver 2, Colo.	1479 Wells Ave.
142 New Custombouse	Distance 1 10 W
	Richmond 19, Va.
Detroit 26, Mich.	1103 East Main St.
230 W. Fort St.	St. Louis 1, Mo.
	1114 Market St.
El Paso, Tex.	
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.	Salt Lake City 1, Utab
Diag.	222 SW. Temple St.
Houston 2, Tex.	a m
430 Lamar Ave.	San Francisco 11, Calif.
	555 Battery St.
Jacksonville 1, Fla.	Savannah, Ga.
311 W. Monroe St.	125-29 Bull St.
	2=0 E/ Duil 5t.
Kansas City 6, Mo.	Seattle 4, Wash.
911 Walnut St.	909 First Ave.

For local telephone listing, consult section devoted to U. S. Government

The Economy

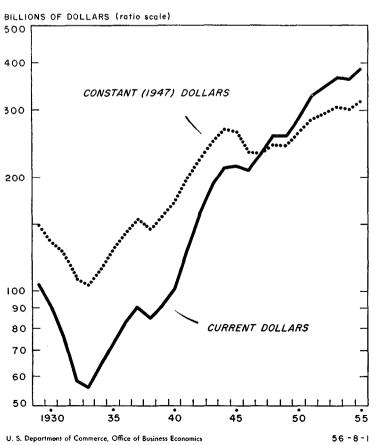
in Recovery and Expansion

A Review of 1955

ECONOMIC developments in 1955 were featured by the resumption of the long-term advance in the Nation's production and income without appreciable disturbance to the general stability of average prices. The rapid recovery

Gross National Product

In Current and Constant (1947) Dollars



already under way at the start of the year progressed quickly into growth beyond previous achievements. By midyear output had risen above the highest previous rate—that of the spring of 1953—and had largely absorbed the additional production capacity provided by the technological advances and investment of the intervening period as well as the increase in the labor force.

Production continued to expand during the last half of the year. The rate of advance was less sharp, however, and more nearly commensurate with the long-term growth of the Nation's production potential. The Federal Reserve Board policy of credit restraint, instituted early in the year and later strengthened, helped to check advances in demand beyond what could be matched by additional output. Production of houses and automobiles, which set yearly records in 1955 and contributed heavily to the earlier phase of the business advance, was moving downward at the year-end while output of most other major product groups was holding even or, more generally, still advancing.

For 1955 as a whole, the value of the gross national product totaled \$387 billion. Measured in dollars of constant purchasing power, this exceeded 1953 output, the previous high, by 4 percent and the reduced 1954 volume by 6 percent. Prices of consumer goods and services averaged about the same in 1955 as in 1954 but those of investment items and Government purchases—particularly of personal services—were higher, so that the dollar value of total output increased somewhat more than the volume of production.

Substantial advance in consumption

The flow of goods and services to consumers, measured in constant dollars, expanded substantially more than the Nation's population last year and brought real consumption per capita 4½ percent above both 1953 and 1954. Last year's advance followed a 4-year period in which per capita consumption expenditures had shown relatively little increase. Through 1953 rising defense requirements had largely absorbed increases in output in excess of population growth, while in 1954 consumer purchases had risen about in proportion to the population increase despite a decline in the Nation's output. Last year's rise in real consumption expenditures per capita represented a substantial part of the

total advance which has been achieved since the conversion from war to peacetime production was completed in 1947.

Employment higher

The advance in business activity raised average civilian employment by 2 million to a record 63 million in 1955. Unemployment was reduced from a monthly average of 3.2 million in 1954 to 2.7 million, or 4 percent of the civilian labor force, in 1955. While unemployment was still serious in certain localities with special problems, the number of major "areas of substantial labor surplus" in the U. S. Department of Labor classification dropped from 48 (out of 149 major areas) at the close of 1954 to 19 by the end of 1955. With the exception of 3 small centers, some reduction in unemployment over the year was reported in all major and minor areas still classified as labor surplus.

Personal Consumption Expenditures Per Capita

In Constant (1947) Dollars



The expansion of output, consumption, and employment in the United States was part of a general improvement throughout most of the free world. Rising export and import trade reflected and contributed to the prosperity at home and abroad.

Changes in pattern of production and income

Within the private nonfarm economy, sales and production in all major industrial divisions advanced in 1955, and in most cases exceeded any prior period. In general, the sharpest rises from the previous year occurred in those industries which had experienced relatively pronounced reductions in 1954—mainly manufacturing (and in particular the durable goods industries), mining, and transportation.

Dollar sales by durable goods manufacturers, which had dropped 11 percent from 1953 to 1954, increased 18 percent in 1955 and those of nondurable goods manufacturers, which were off 1 percent in 1954, increased 13 percent in 1955. Federal Reserve Board indexes showed production gains for manufactured products of 10 percent from 1954 and 3 percent from 1953, and for minerals production of 10 percent from 1954 and 5 percent from 1953. On the railroads, freight-car loadings increased nearly one-eighth and almost equaled the 1953 number.

In contrast to these sectors, the service and financial industries, the utilities, trade, and construction had, for the most part, maintained or increased revenues and the scale of operations in 1954. In 1955 the pace of expansion in these sectors, although strong, was in the main less than in the industrial segments which had been more affected by the 1954 business adjustment. Nonetheless gains were as much as 9 percent in retail and 8 percent in wholesale sales, 12 percent in the value of new construction work put in place, and 15 percent in electric power production, where a strong growth trend was operative.

A parallel pattern of differential advance, largely associated with the recovery aspect of the year-to-year change, was evident in the distribution of the national income by type. With total national income up 7½ percent to \$322 billion in 1955, corporate earnings before tax, inclusive of the inventory valuation adjustment, rose 22 percent. Before-tax earnings of corporations had dipped rather sharply in 1954 and the subsequent advance approximately restored the ratio between profits and national income which had prevailed before the downturn in the summer of 1953.

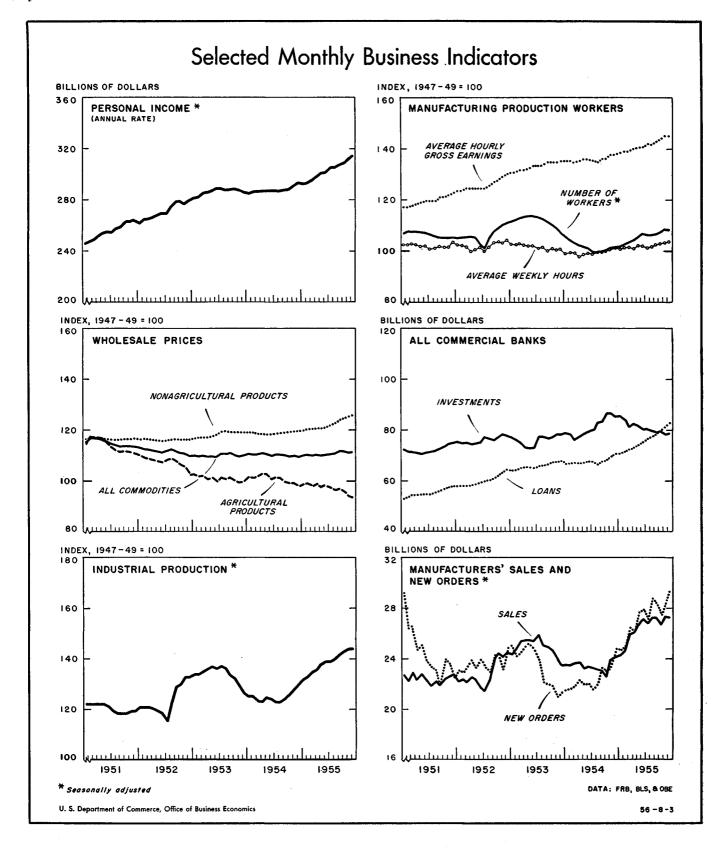
Employee compensation, which on an annual basis had been reduced less than 1 percent in 1954, rose 6½ percent from 1954 to 1955 as employment increased, average working hours lengthened, and wage rates advanced. Hourly gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing averaged \$1.88 in 1955, up 7 cents from 1954; of this amount 5 cents represented higher straight-time rates. From December 1954 to December 1955 the advance in hourly earnings was 10 cents. Hourly earnings gains in nonmanufacturing industries varied, but apparently averaged less than in manufacturing on a percentage basis; in 1954 they had generally been larger than in manufacturing.

Most other types of earnings—nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income, and net interest—also increased in 1955. Fairly sizable advances in net private interest payments in the past few years, accompanying the advances in debt and in interest rates, have been gradually raising the interest share of national income from its postwar low, but in 1955 it still amounted to only 3 percent of the total as compared with 7 percent in 1929.

The principal exception to the general income advance, and to the pattern of changes toward restoration of pre-1954 relationships, was the decline, for the fourth consecutive year, of the net income of farm proprietors. At about \$11 billion in 1955 farm proprietors' income was the lowest since 1942. Farm production set a record in 1955, but prices of agricultural products continued downward while no commensurate reduction occurred in farm costs.

Growth of investment

Gross private investment in 1955 was valued at over \$59 billion. About half of the \$12 billion increase from 1954 occurred in inventory investment, which switched from liquidation of \$3 billion in 1954 to accumulation of a like amount in 1955. Residential construction increased \$3 billion, as did nonresidential construction and business purchases of equipment, taken together.



With 1.3 million nonfarm dwelling units started, a number exceeded only in 1950 when the average unit was smaller in size, and with business investment in plant and equipment as high as in any previous year, the Nation in 1955 made substantial provision for the capital additions required for future expansion of production and consumption. After the first quarter of the year advances in business plant and equipment outlays, designed to expand capacity and replace or modernize worn out or outmoded facilities, were very widespread among the Nation's major industries.

Percentage advances in investment greater than in total output are, of course, typical of periods of business recovery. What distinguished the 1954-55 change in the disposition of the national output from most other such periods was that the increased proportion entering investment was not offset to any appreciable extent by a lower proportion entering personal consumption, but rather by a decline in the importance of Government purchases, particularly expenditures for national security purposes:

Percentage Distribution of Gross National Product

		Personal con-	Gross private	Governmet	nt purchases
Year	Total	sumption ex- penditures	domestic, and net foreign, investment	Federal na- tional secu- rity	Other Federal and State and local
1953	100. 0	63. 3	13. 6	14. 1	9. 1
1954	100. 0	65. 6	13. 0	12. 0	9. 4
1955	100. 0	65. 2	15. 2	10. 5	9. 1

In dollar terms, national security expenditures had fallen from a peak seasonally adjusted annual rate of over \$53 billion in the second quarter of 1953, just prior to the Korean armistice, to less than \$41 billion in the last quarter of 1954. They held, with only minor fluctuations, at the latter rate throughout 1955 but, with total output expanding, their proportion of the total continued downward. Thus it was possible for personal consumption and investment (including net foreign investment) each to increase its share of the total output by nearly 2 percentage points over the 2-year period from 1953 to 1955.

Changes in the Nation's saving

The \$12 billion advance in gross investment in 1955 implies an equal increase in the Nation's saving. That this was forthcoming without greater changes in the general price averages was the joint result of two circumstances: first, that unused resources and continuing expansion in capacity permitted a substantial rise in production, and hence in real income; and, second, that institutional arrangements were such that a major part of the additional income was channeled to corporations and, especially, to Government, where it resulted in a nearly equal increase in saving (or elimination of dissaving).

The second circumstance was particularly important last year since consumers were in a mood to spend rather freely; a \$14½ billion increase in disposable personal income—which compared with the \$27 billion rise in gross national product—was more than matched by the rise in consumer spending.

Personal saving was consequently reduced by about \$1 billion, according to preliminary data. Corporations, on the other hand, increased dividend payments by less than the rise in their after-tax earnings, so that undistributed corporate earnings (exclusive of inventory gains and losses)

increased by nearly \$2 billion, providing funds for additional internal financing of corporate investment. With capital consumption allowances on privately owned fixed assets up by more than \$2 billion, the net result was a rise of nearly \$3 billion in total gross private saving. At \$58 billion, gross private saving in 1955 represented 15 percent of the gross national product, about the same proportion as in each of the 7 previous years.

The major change in the saving position occurred in the Government sector. In 1954 the combined deficit on income and product transactions of all governmental units had exceeded \$7 billion, and to that extent had offset saving in the private economy. From 1954 to 1955 total expenditures by all Governments for goods and services, transfer payments, interest, and subsidies scarcely changed, but personal tax payments and accruals of social insurance and business taxes increased by a total of nearly \$9 billion to convert the preceding year's deficit to a small surplus on income and product transactions in 1955. Thus, whereas in 1954 Government operations had to an important extent offset private saving, in 1955 they supplemented it to a small extent. With tax rates little altered, the rise in tax receipts or accurals was almost entirely the result of higher incomes and sales.

This method of presentation does not, however, stress sufficiently the place of corporate earnings in the change in the Nation's saving. Of the increase in Government revenues on income and product account, \$4½ billion represented the rise in corporate profits tax accurals. If this figure is combined with the advance in undistributed corporate earnings, it appears that more than half of the total increase in the Nation's saving from 1954 to 1955 was rather directly related to the rise in corporate earnings before tax.

The importance of corporate profits and Government revenues in cushioning the impact of production changes on consumer income had also been noted from 1953 to 1954 when, despite a \$4 billion drop in gross national product, disposable income had increased by \$4½ billion, lending strength to consumer spending and preventing the possibility of a downward spiral of income and expenditures developing. In that period the "automatic" operations of the economic and institutional structure, which included also an appreciable rise in unemployment benefits and other transfer payments, had been strongly supplemented by major reductions in tax rates, as well as by credit policies designed to encourage investment and spending.

Tightening of credit

At the start of 1955 the Federal Reserve authorities were moving from a policy of monetary ease to one of active restraint in an effort to moderate the rise in investment demands. Actions taken were quickly reflected in short-term interest rates, which were already pressing upward because of the growing demand for funds. The higher cost of short-term credit helped to restrain the sharp advance under way in businessmen's use of borrowed funds to finance inventory, and other short-term capital requirements.

Costs of borrowing long-term investment funds increased on the average by about ¼ to ¾ of a percentage point and tended to dampen the growth in demand for long-term funds, especially for marginal or postponable programs. Costs of equity financing, on the other hand, were lowered by the continued rise of stock prices and fall in dividend-stock price

The impact of higher interest rates was particularly apparent in increasing discounts in the markets for federally supported mortgages. Downpayment and maturity terms on these mortgages were also tightened last summer from the unusually easy requirements prevalent in 1954 and early

1955. These developments were important in the slackened applications for guaranteed or insured mortgages in the latter part of 1955. By the fourth quarter such applications were off more than one-third from the exceptionally high rate of the year before and some easing of the restrictive features established in 1955 was undertaken in January of this year

lished in 1955 was undertaken in January of this year.

The rise in consumer spending from 1954 to 1955, which has already been noted, was pervasive and affected most categories of goods and services. However, well over one-third of the \$16 billion advance was in expenditures for durable goods, which in 1954 had accounted for only 12 percent of total consumer expenditures. The increase in sales of durables to consumers, amounting to \$6 billion on a year-to-year basis, was at once facilitated by the ready availability of consumer credit and the chief cause of its sharp advance during 1955.

Total consumer credit outstanding increased by one-fifth, or \$6.1 billion, from December 1954 to December 1955, and of this amount \$5.4 billion was in installment credit—\$3.9

billion in automobile paper alone.

Price developments

The price pattern which emerged from 1955 developments differed only moderately from that of preceding years, despite the pronounced changes in the course of production and incomes. The stability manifested by the general price averages over the past few years was substantially maintained. On an annual basis, the consumer price index for city families varied less than 1 percent during the period from 1952 through 1955, while fluctuations in the annual indexes of prices paid by farmers for family living and of wholesale commodity prices were only a little larger. In each case the 1955 average differed from that of 1954 by less than 0.5 percent. Changes during 1955 were also small. At the year-end, the two consumer price indexes were only fractionally above December 1954, while the wholesale commodity price index was up 1.6 percent.

Broad differentials in price movements were also rather similar to those of past years. At the consumer level, prices of commodities, and particularly retail food prices, moved downward, as they had also done in 1953 and 1954, while the course of rents and other service prices—which had risen less than commodities since the prewar period—remained upward. At wholesale, prices of farm products and processed foods again declined, but more substantially than in 1954, while the average of other commodities moved higher.

The advance in wholesale prices of commodities other than farm products and foods was larger during 1955 than in other recent years and was concentrated in the last half of the year. From December 1954 to December 1955 the index of these prices increased by 4.2 percent, with more than four-fifths of the rise occurring after June. Advances during this period were fairly pronounced in some commodity groups, particularly metals and metal products, forest products, and rubber and products.

Situation at year-end

Expansion in total business continued throughout the year. The gross national product in the fourth quarter reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$397 billion, and personal income a rate of \$312 billion, about \$10 billion and \$9 billion, respectively, above the year as a whole. Nonagricultural employment in December was 800,000 above the yearly average, after seasonal adjustment.

Advances were smaller than during the recovery phase,

Advances were smaller than during the recovery phase, however, and in large measure were stemming from different sources, with some components moving downward. Thus gross private domestic investment and consumer expenditures for durable goods together accounted for almost four-fifths of the \$26 billion rise in the annual rate of gross national product from the third quarter of 1954 to the second quarter of 1955, but for only one-fifth of the further \$12½ billion advance in the shorter period from the second to the fourth

quarters of 1955.

Within this total, too, decided changes were taking place. Residential construction activity moved down steadily after July, leading to steps to ease mortgage credit. In December the Federal Home Loan Bank Board acted to make additional funds available to saving and loan associations, and in January 1956 the maximum repayment period on Government guaranteed mortgages was returned to 30 years. Consumer spending for durable goods, particularly automobiles, also moved down in the fourth quarter, following a period of exceptionally large sales, and contributed to the elimination of overtime work in auto production. On the other hand, business spending for plant and equipment, which had started to move upward only last spring, was rising strongly during the second half, and business investment schedules indicated further advances in early 1956. Aside from pronounced fluctuations in dealer stocks of passenger cars, the rate of business inventory accumulation was fairly steady after the second quarter.

The remaining national product components—consumer purchases of nondurable goods and services, Government purchases, and net foreign investment, which as a group make up three-quarters of the product total and generally are less volatile cyclically—increased much more rapidly after the second quarter of last year than in the preceding three quarters. In the later period they contributed to the advance in total output in rough proportion to their

weight, as a group, in the product total.

National Income and Product in 1955

THE GENERAL character of economic activity last year, as portrayed in the national income and product accounts, was one of mounting strength. The recovery from the 1953-54 business readjustment which had begun in the latter half of 1954 carried output and sales to record volumes. After an initial period of selective advance, in which the automobile industry figured prominently, the rise in production became widespread, with the largest increases generally occurring in the industries where the previous declines had been most pronounced.

At \$387 billion, the gross national product exceeded the 1954 total by \$26½ billion, or 7½ percent, and surpassed the previous peak year of 1953 by 6 percent. When allowance is made for price changes, the 1955 total is 6 percent above

1954 and 4 percent above 1953.

The national income measure of total production expanded similarly, from \$299½ billion in 1954 to \$322½ billion last year. Marked increases occurred in most types of labor and property incomes. However, agriculture did not share in the general gain, as lower farm prices more than offset the rise of farm production to a record volume.

[Billions of dollars]													
					ly adjuste als at ann								
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955							
				11	II	IV							
Gross national product	364. 5	360. 5	387. 2	369. 3	357. 6	397. 3							
Change in business inventories	1. 2	-2 . 9	3. 2	4. 5	-2.7	5. 3							
Final purchases National security Civilian		43. 2	40. 8	53. 2		41. 0							
National income	303. 6	299. 7	322. 3	307. 9	298. 9								
Disposable personal in- come	250, 4	254. 8	269. 4	250. 9	253. 9	276. 6							

The 1955 rise in total output reflected not only an increase in employment and in the number of hours worked, but also a rise in real product per man-hour. The rate of increase in productivity was particularly pronounced in 1955, after having slackened in 1954 partly as a consequence of the shift to a lower volume of production in the hard goods industries. Technological progress and the growing stock of capital equipment have been primary factors underlying the long-term advance.

Marked changes occurred last year in two of the areas that had dominated the movement of the gross national product from 1953 to 1954. National security expenditures, which had been cut back sharply after the termination of the Korean conflict and continued to decline to the end of 1954, stabilized in 1955. In addition, inventory investment shifted direction, moving from liquidation to renewed accumulation. Combined, these two segments of the gross national product recorded a net rise of \$3½ billion last year, as compared with a \$12½ billion decline from 1953 to 1954. The contrast between these movements is even more marked if the comparison is made between the second-quarter rates of 1953 and 1954, the high and low points respectively of these two years, and the fourth-quarter rate of last year.

Increase in civilian purchases

Civilian final purchases, however, played the key role in the 1955 upturn. These purchases, which had increased substantially even during the period of business readjustment, moved ahead at an accelerated pace. Advancing by \$23 billion from 1954 to 1955, they accounted for more than four-fifths of the overall increase in the gross national product.

The pace of consumer spending quickened in 1955. A particularly steep rise occurred in automobile purchases which had declined moderately in the previous year. Residential construction followed a similar upward course, registering an increase for the year that was almost double the

advance from 1953 to 1954.

Starting in the second quarter of 1955, the rise was augmented by the recovery in business expenditures on new plant and equipment. The sharp rebound that occurred raised the fourth quarter 1955 seasonally adjusted annual rate of fixed business investment about \$5 billion above the low point in the first quarter. The change for the year as a whole was more moderate.

Responding to the increasing demand for a wide variety of community services, State and local government purchases continued to rise at a fairly uniform rate through the

periods of contraction and recovery.

Overall price indexes stable

As a result of these market developments, some key industries operated at or near capacity, and a number of basic commodities—notably steel, nonferrous metals, and some types of building materials—were in short supply at

times during the year.

The buildup in total expenditures, coupled with substantial increases in business loans, automobile credit, and home mortgages, led the Government to shift from a policy of active credit ease to one of moderate restraints. Financial developments during the year are reviewed elsewhere in this issue of the Survey.

On the whole, however, the sharp advance in physical output maintained overall supply and demand in fairly even balance. General price indexes showed a substantial degree of stability. The composite of gross national product prices rose by only slightly more than 1 percent from 1954 to 1955, approximately the same as the previous year-to-year change. Consumer prices, which affect the largest segment of the gross national product, remained virtually unchanged on the average. Prices underlying the other major components of final product rose moderately. Price developments, including those of raw and intermediate goods, are reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Year-end position

Gross national product continued to advance throughout 1955, but the rate of growth slackened somewhat during the second half of the year. In the fourth quarter the retardation was attributable to a marked slowdown in the rate of growth of final purchases, as expenditures for new cars and new houses dropped below the unusually high rates that were achieved earlier in the year, and other lines of expenditures, such as fixed business investment, showed a slower rate of growth. Partly offsetting these developments was a substantial increase in inventory investment which accounted for about one-half of the total increase in gross national product from the third to the fourth quarters.

Table 1.-Gross National Product or Expenditure in Constant Dollars: 1947-55 1

	Bill	ons	01	1947	ac	mars	3}
Ī	-			Ī		·	

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Gross National Product.	232, 2	243, 9	241.5	264, 7	282. 9	293. 3	306. 5	300.5	318.8
Personal consumption expendi- tures Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	93. 1	168.0 21.3 93.3 53.5	172.3 22.4 94.7 55.2	182.8 27.2 97.2 58.4	183.6 24.2 99.0 60.4	189. 2 23. 9 102. 3 63. 0	26, 7	200.7 26.9 106.5 67.4	213. 9 32. 4 111. 9 69. 6
Gross private domestic investment New construction Producers' durable equipment Change in business inven-	29.7 14.0 16.7	38.8 16.1 17.7	28. 1 15. 8 15. 7	45.3 20.0 18.3	45. 2 19. 0 18. 4	39. 1 18. 8 18. 3	39.6 19.8 19.1	36.7 21.3 17.4	45.3 24.1
tories Net foreign investment	-1.0 8.9	5. 1 2. 1	-3.5	7.0 -1.1	7.8 2.3	2. 0 1. 6	.6 3	-1.9 1.3	3. 1 1. 1
Government purchases of goods and services Federal State and local	28.6 15.8	34. 9 20. 8 14. 0	40.3 24.3 16.0	37.7 20.5 17.3	51.8 34.2 17.5	63. 4 45. 6 17. 8	69, 8 51, 2 18, 6	61.7 41.5 20.2	58. 5 37. 2 21. 2
Gross government prod- uct 2 Other gross product 3	16. 7 215. 6	16. 6 227. 3	17. 4 224. 0	18. 1 246. 6	23. 0 259, 9	24. 8 268. 5	24, 6 281, 9	24. 0 276. 4	23, 8 295, 1

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Busines's Economics.

A large part of the fluctuations in the rate of inventory investment in 1955 was attributable to swings in automotive dealers' stocks. After increasing in the first half of the year, these underwent some liquidation in the third quarter to make way for the new models, and experienced a sizable build-up in the fourth. When automobile stocks are excluded, the aggregate of all other inventory investment showed a more even pattern of moderate accumulation, in line with the advance in overall economic activity.

CONSUMER DEMAND

Consumer spending reached a new peak in 1955, rising to \$252½ billion. The \$16 billion increment in these purchases accounted for over half of the advance in total national output. With average consumer prices essentially stable, the bulk of the rise represented an increase in the physical volume of goods and services—the largest year-to-year gain since

The advance in consumer buying last year was supported primarily by rising incomes stemming from the expanding volume of economic activity. Disposable personal income rose by 5½ percent, from \$255 billion in 1954 to \$269 billion in 1955. However, as in 1954, consumer spending increased at a somewhat faster rate, and the proportion of income saved dropped from 7 percent to 6 percent on an annual basis.

The disproportionate increase in consumer spending seems to have been associated primarily with the upsurge in automobile purchases in the financing of which consumer credit played an important role. Automobile paper accounted for almost two-thirds of the advance in consumer credit in 1955.

The following breakdown of personal saving by changes in major types of assets and liabilities clearly reflects these developments. As can be seen, the major changes were a substantial increase in the net accumulation of cash and securities and a similar advance in the rate at which consumers were incurring new debt. In addition there occurred a sizable drop in the growth of individuals' net investment in new homes, reflecting largely a rapid increase in mortgage debt. Changes in the other major components of saving were relatively small.

Composition of Personal Saving

[Billions of donars]	1954	1955
Net accumulation of cash and securities	13	17
Net increase in private insurance and pension reserves_	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6
Net liquidation of consumer debt	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-5
Net investment in nonbusiness real property 1	2	1
Net investment in noncorporate enterprises (including farms) 2	$-4\frac{1}{2}$	-5
Errors and omissions	3	3
Personal saving	18½	17

Gross acquisitions of nonfarm dwellings together with nonprofit institutional construction less depreciation and the net increase in mortgage debt.
 Gross investment in pladt and equipment, plus the net change in inventories, less de-preciation, and the net increase in mortgage and other debt.

Durables lead advance

The expanded demand for consumer durables carried the total outlays for these goods up to \$35½ billion in 1955, a rise of one-fifth from the preceding year. (See table 2.) The dynamic character of this rise is emphasized by the fact that it accounted for over 20 percent of the total increase in the gross national product even though total purchases of consumer durables comprise less than 10 percent of the production aggregate.

The sharp spurt in purchases of automobiles and parts, from \$12½ billion in 1954 to \$17 billion last year, accounted for the major part of the advance in the durable goods total. These expenditures reflected not only a record number of passenger cars sold but also a shift to larger and more expensive models, and a wider acceptance of many optional accessories, particularly of the newer automatic varieties.

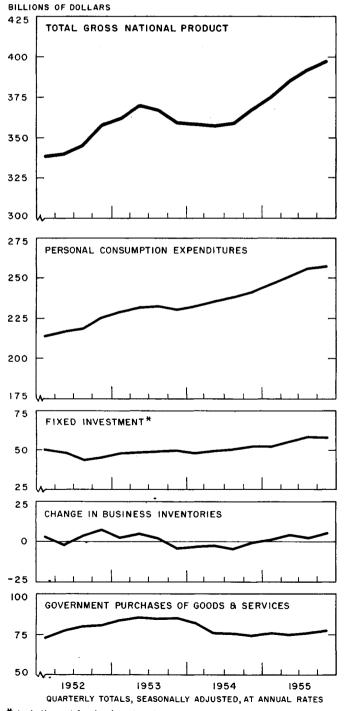
On a seasonally adjusted basis, auto purchases started to recover in the first half of 1954 from the drop experienced in the latter part of 1953. Their annual rate rose by about \$1 billion in the second half of 1954, and by an additional \$31/2

For earlier years see July 1955 issue of the Survey of Current Business, pp. 22, 23.
 Compensation of general government employees.
 Gross national product less compensation of general government employees, i. e. gross product accruing from domestic business, households, and institutions, and from the rest of the world.

billion in the first half of 1955, when it reached \$16½ billion. Although expenditures in the latter half of 1955 averaged slightly higher than in the first, this reflected an unusually high third-quarter rate which was not maintained in the closing quarter.

Purchases of consumer durables other than automobiles also displayed strength last year. Furniture was the leading gainer, although marked advances were also recorded in household appliances—notably laundry equipment, refrig-

Gross National Product By Major Components



* Including net foreign investment

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

erators, and ranges—as well as in floor coverings and in radio and television receivers. The continuation of the steady expansion in new home construction and liberal credit terms, as well as the rising trend of personal income were important elements supporting demand for household durables.

Rise in nondurables

The \$5 billion rise in consumer spending for nondurables last year was less concentrated in food purchases than had been the case for the past several years. These purchases, however, still accounted for three-fifths of the total dollar increase and for a larger share in real terms. Clothing purchases, in contrast, broke out of the narrow range within which they had fluctuated since 1951, and advanced to \$20½ billion, a rise of about \$1 billion over 1954.

The steadily expanding volume of passenger car traffic was reflected in a further advance in gasoline and oil expenditures. These rose by \$½ billion, about the same as the average annual increase in the past decade. Tobacco purchases also rose in 1955 following a brief reversal of their uptrend

in 1953–54.

Services continue uptrend

Consumer expenditures for services continued their strong postwar growth in 1955. As in the past several years, the rental value of housing (including imputed rentals on owner-occupied homes) was enlarged by a substantial influx of newly constructed dwellings; new nonfarm housing starts amounted to 1.3 million units last year. Average rents also continued to rise from 1954 to 1955 but at a much slower rate than in any of the preceding years of the postwar period.

The steady expansion in the rental value of housing was accompanied by an even larger percentage rise in outlays for the related household operating services, particularly utilities. Electricity and gas consumption by households was up about 10 percent over 1954, with higher rates of consumption per household accounting for about two-thirds of this rise, and the increase in the number of users for the remainder. Telephone service showed a similar rate of advance last year, with the number of new subscribers accounting for about half of the total increase.

Expenditures for personal business services showed a much larger rise last year than they had the year before. This was primarily attributable to the sharp advance in interest on personal debt which reflected the increase in the volume of consumer debt outstanding and, to a lesser extent, the rise in average interest rates that occurred during the year.

INVESTMENT DEMAND

Gross private domestic investment rose to \$59 billion in 1955—an increase of one-fourth over 1954. The largest single factor was the \$6 billion shift in inventory investment—from liquidation of \$3 billion in 1954 to an accumulation of more than \$3 billion last year. The remaining half of the increase occurred in fixed investment and was about equally divided between business capital purchases and new residential construction.

The boom in private nonfarm residential construction carried the total of these expenditures to \$16½ billion in 1955, almost one-fourth higher than in the preceding year. Outlays rose steadily within the 1954-55 period to a crest in the third quarter of 1955 when they were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$17 billion. They dropped to a \$16 billion rate in the final quarter, about the same as the rate for the first 3 months of the year. (A more detailed discussion of construction is presented in a subsequent section of this issue.)

Expenditures for new plant and equipment by nonagricultural business firms expanded over a broad industrial front in 1955, totaling \$28½ billion, about equal to the previous high in 1953 and 6 percent higher than in 1954, according to the Commerce-SEC survey. A sizable part of the rise last year, however, reflected the increase in capital goods prices for the year as a whole.

Table 2.—Personal Consumption Expenditures: 1953-55
[Billions of dollars]

	1953	1954	1955
Goods and services, total	230. 6	236. 5	252. 3
Durable goods, total	29. 8	29. 3	35. 3
Automobiles and parts		12. 5	16. 8
Furniture and household equipment	12. 8	12. 9	14. 3
Other durable goods		3. 9	4. 2
Nondurable goods, total	118. 9	120. 9	125. 9
Clothing and shoes	19. 8	19. 7	20. 5
Food and alcoholic beverages	71. 9	73. 3	76. 4
Gasoline and oil	6. 6	7. 2	7. 7
Other nondurable goods	20. 6	20. 7	21. 3
Services, total	81. 8	86. 4	91.2
Household operation	12. 1	12. 6	13. 6
Housing		29. 8	31. 2
Transportation	-,	7. 3	7. 4
Other services		36. 8	38. 9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Additions to productive facilities rose sharply during 1955, reversing the steady downtrend between the third quarter of 1953 and the first quarter of 1955. By year-end, capital outlays were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$31 billion, as compared to \$25½ billion in the opening quarter and \$29 billion in mid-1953. Capital programs reported by business indicated further expansion in spending in early 1956.

Factors affecting investment

Many factors contributed to plant and equipment demand in 1955. A high and increasing rate of sales sharply raised business net earnings—and, in some commodities, brought pressures upon capacity. Wage rate increases and selling competition increased the demand for more efficient productive facilities. New products and industrial processes, as well as the prospect of continued population growth and shifts, were also important investment incentives.

Rapidly increasing depreciation and amortization charges, near-record after-tax earnings, and a favorable securities market facilitated the financing of investment in 1955. Certificates of necessity under the rapid tax-amortization program were issued for about \$3 billion of defense facilities during the year. While substantially lower than in the years 1951 to 1953, this amount compares with less than \$1 billion of new certifications in 1954. In terms of value the bulk of the 1955 certificates were issued to electric power companies and railroads.

Manufacturers purchased almost \$11½ billion of new plant and equipment in 1955. This amount was somewhat larger

than in 1954 but moderately lower than in 1953.

The year 1955 witnessed a reversal of the prior downtrend in manufacturers' fixed investment. Capital outlays had fallen from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of almost \$12 billion during the first three quarters of 1953 to \$10 billion in the first quarter of 1955. In the ensuing six months, they

returned to their previous high. They exceeded \$12½ billion in the fourth quarter, and a further rise of over \$¾ billion, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, was anticipated by manufacturers for the first 3 months of this year. During the recent upturn capital outlays by durable goods companies rose more rapidly than those by nondurable goods companies; an increase of about 30 percent from the first to the fourth quarter of 1955 in the former group compared with a 20 percent rise in the latter.

On an annual basis the largest relative gains in the durable goods industries were shown by the stone, clay and glass, and iron and steel industries. Nonelectrical machinery companies also stepped up investment sizably from 1954 to 1955. Autos and primary nonferrous metals reported reduced outlays on a year-to-year basis, but evidenced substantial up-

ward spending trends within 1955.

Among the nondurable goods industries, higher expenditures in 1955 were made by petroleum, rubber, paper and textiles producers. Capital outlays by chemical companies fell from 1954 to 1955; after an exceptionally low first quarter, however, spending in the remaining quarters of 1955 was above the corresponding quarters of the previous year. Fixed investment by food and beverage producers during 1955 has shown stability at somewhat lower rates than in 1954.

Nonmanufacturing outlays generally higher

Commercial companies in 1955 recorded their third successive year of increase in capital spending; other major non-manufacturing industry groups showed recovery from reduced 1954 rates of expenditure. Capital outlays by the "commercial and other" group exceeded \$9 billion in 1955, the increase of nearly \$1 billion from the preceding year accounting for about two-thirds of the rise in aggregate plant and equipment expenditures.

Railroads increased their capital improvement programs in 1955 by about 10 percent while more moderate relative increases were made by other transportation firms and the utilities. Fixed investment by mining companies in 1955

changed little from 1954.

Within 1955, the largest relative increase was in railroads which, along with manufacturing, had experienced the sharpest cutbacks in capital outlays from 1953 to 1954. Railroad investment in the fourth quarter of 1955 was more than one-half again as large as the seasonally adjusted rate in the opening quarter of the year, and further increases were expected in early 1956. One of the striking features in the current capital goods situation is the rise in unfilled orders for freight cars from 15,000 on January 1, 1955, to 147,000 at the beginning of this year.

Capital outlays by the other major nonmanufacturing groups also advanced sizably—after seasonal allowances—through 1955. However, except for communications scheduled spending by these industries in early 1956 was at rates little different from the fourth quarter of 1955. Programs of communications companies indicated a further rise in the first quarter of 1956.

Shift in inventory investment

Net investment in business inventories in 1955 amounted to over \$3 billion, as contrasted with a liquidation of similar magnitude in the preceding year. The liquidation of inventories was substantially reduced in the fourth quarter of 1954 and net accumulation occurred in each of the quarters of the past year. (See chart.) To a large extent, quarterly fluctuations reflected changes in retailers' stocks of new cars.

In terms of the current value of the net change, about twothirds of the accumulation of inventories in 1955 occurred in trade and one-third in manufacturing. Since inventory reductions in 1954 had been concentrated in manufacturing, the

^{1.} The sharper 1954-55 increase in the sum of the new nonresidential construction and producers' durable equipment components of the gross national product than in plant and equipment expenditures as reported by the Commerce-SEC survey is due mainly to the more important influence of automobiles in the national product series, reflecting differences in industrial coverage.

1955 accumulation did not offset the previous year's decline in that industry although it did so in the aggregate.

Increases in the book value of inventories, which differ from the inventory component of gross national product by including changes in replacement costs, were somewhat larger in 1955 as industrial prices advanced, especially in the third and fourth quarters. These price rises had a strong effect on the book value of manufacturing inventories, particularly in the durables group.

Manufacturers' inventory trends

In terms of book values, more than four-fifths of the advance in factory inventories in 1955 was in the durable goods industries, where the major liquidation of the previous year had also occurred. Book value increases were most substantial in the metal using industries (fabricated metals, machinery and transportation equipment) and accounted for the bulk of the increase registered by the heavy-goods group as a whole. Inventories of nondurable goods producers showed little change, except for small increases in the chemical, petroleum and rubber industries.

Working stocks were substantially expanded in 1955 in line with rising rates of production. On an overall basis, and in durable goods manufacturing, goods-in-process showed a larger increase than purchased materials; in nondurables goods manufacturing, on the other hand, purchased

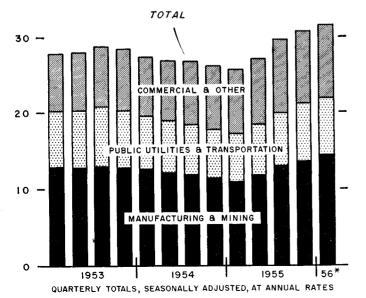
materials accounted for the entire rise in working stocks.

The expanding volume of deliveries and the pressure of rising orders during the year prevented any appreciable rise in finished goods stocks held by manufacturers. After allowance for seasonal variations, finished goods stocks of durable goods producers were virtually unchanged in book value during the first 6 months of 1955; a moderate increase

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Investment reaches record rate in late 1955 and early 1956 with manufactures leading broad advance

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS 40 -



* Anticipated DATA: SEC & OBE

occurred in the second half of the year. Among the nondurable goods industries fluctuations were minor throughout the year.

Trade stocks rise

The change in automobile inventories was the major element in the advance in retail trade stocks in 1955, although some accumulation also occurred in apparel, food, and Wholesale inventories increased moddepartment stores. erately. About one-half of the increase in the book value

Table 3.—Manufacturing and Trade Inventories: 1951-55

1951 1952

[Seasonally adjusted; end of period] 1953

1954

Mar. June Sept.

	ı		!		l			- 1		. 1					<u> </u>	
Book Valu	es,	Bi	llio	ns	s of	Ι	oll	ar	s							
Total	75.	2	76.	7	80.	3	76.	9	77.	5	78.	8	80.	0	82.	1
Durable goods Nondurable goods	38. 36.	3	40. 36.	1 6	42. 37.	9 4	39. 37.	8	40. 37.	3	41. 37.	1 6	42. 37.	9	43. 38.	$\frac{9}{2}$
Manufacturing	42.	8	43.	8	45.	9	43.	3	43.	3	43.	8	44.	7	45.	9
Durable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	22. 7. 8. 6.	8 4 6 8	24. 7. 10. 6.	$\frac{4}{3}$	26. 7. 10. 8.	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{array}$	24. 6. 9. 7.	0 3 8 9	24. 6. 9. 7.	$\frac{1}{3}$	24. 6. 10. 7.	5 6 0 9	25. 6. 10. 8.	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$	26. 7. 11. 8.	3 0 0 3
Nondurable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	20. 9. 2. 8.	$0 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 2$	19. 8. 2. 8.	4 6 7 1	19. 8. 2. 8.	6 2 8 6	19. 7. 2. 8.	$\begin{array}{c}2\\8\\8\\6\end{array}$	19. 7. 2. 8.	$\frac{2}{7} \frac{2}{8} \frac{2}{7}$	19. 7. 2. 8.	3 8 9 6	19. 7. 3. 8.	5 9 0 6	19. 8. 3. 8.	$\frac{6}{2}$
Wholesale	11.	i	11.	3	11.	7	11.	7	11.	6	11.	8	12.	0	12.	3
Durable goods Nondurable goods	5. 5.	8	5. 5.	8	5. 5.	98	5. 5.	8	5. 5.	7 9	5. 5.	9	6. 5.	19	6. 5.	$\frac{4}{9}$
Retail	21.	2	21.	6	22.	7	22.	4	22.	6	23.	2	23.	. 2	23.	9
Durable goods	9.	7	9.	9	10.	7	10.	3	10.	5 1	10.	8	10.	. 7	11.	2

Stock-Sales Ratios 1

Total	1.	61	1.	64	1.	64	1.	68	1.	56	1.	51	1.	51	1.	53
Durable goods Nondurable goods	1. 1.	95 38	2. 1.	$\frac{09}{34}$	2. 1.	$\frac{06}{33}$	2. 1.	$\frac{17}{34}$	1. 1.	$\frac{94}{29}$	1. 1.	$\frac{85}{26}$	1. 1.	$\frac{82}{27}$	1. 1.	90 26
Manufacturing	1.	77	1.	90	1.	82	1.	89	1.	73	1.	63	1.	63	1.	68
Durable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	1.	93 66 71 56	2.	$17 \\ 67 \\ 87 \\ 63$	2.	07 61 85 61	2.	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 62 \\ 88 \\ 72 \end{array}$	1.	$96 \\ 52 \\ 80 \\ 64$	1.	$83 \\ 49 \\ 75 \\ 59$	1.	81 49 74 58	1.	91 51 79 61
Nondurable goods Purchased materials Goods-in-process Finished goods	Ι.	78	١.	74	١.	67	١.	65	١.	61	١.	-58	١.	-58	١.	-59
Wholesale	1.	20	1.	18	1.	25	1.	29	1.	21	1.	21	1.	21	1.	21
Durable goods Nondurable goods	1.	81 90	1.	89 85	1.	95 90	2.	00 96	1.	81 91	1.	77 92	1.	$\begin{array}{c} 77 \\ 92 \end{array}$	1.	83 90
Retail	1.	63	1.	53	1.	57	1.	58	1.	50	1.	49	1.	49	1.	49
Durable goods Nondurable goods	2. 1.	09 39	2. 1.	04 27	2. 1.	$\begin{array}{c} 08 \\ 29 \end{array}$	2. 1.	13 29	1. 1.	$\frac{94}{25}$	1. 1.	$\frac{92}{25}$	1. 1.	88 26	1. 1.	$\frac{91}{25}$

1. Ratios are weighted average inventories to average monthly sales. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

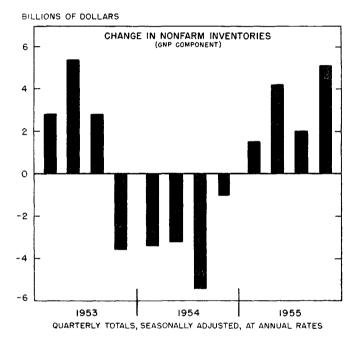
of trade inventories was accounted for by automobiles, with the remainder about evenly divided between other retail trade and wholesale trade.

Stock-sales ratios lower

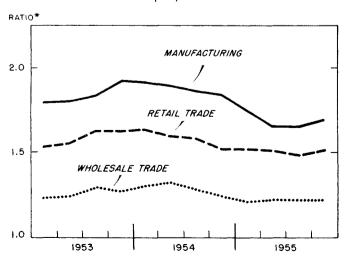
The ratio of inventories to sales for manufacturing and trade combined declined during 1955 as a result of the relatively greater rise in sales than in stocks. (See table 3.) The ratio fell steadily in the first 6 months and showed little change in the third quarter. During the last quarter, it was fractionally above the midsummer ratio. At the yearend inventories of manufacturing and trade firms represented about 1½ months' sales—about as high a turnover rate as any in the last 5 years.

Inventories

Nonfarm inventories were increased during 1955



Stock-sales ratios were lowered during the year as sales rose more rapidly



* Ratios are based upon seasonally adjusted data; inventories are book value end of quarter and sales are average month for quarter

The largest decline in inventory-sales ratios occurred in the durable-goods manufacturing industries. As a result of the particularly sharp sales rise in this area, the end-of-year ratio of 1.9 months was a sixth smaller than that a year earlier. However, the fourth quarter rate was above the third quarter in all heavy-goods industries. This tendency for inventories to advance relative to sales late in the year centered in working stocks. The stock-sales ratio for non-durable goods producers dropped 8 percent over the year to 1.4 months' sales, one of the lowest rates in recent years. The drop occurred in the first half of the year. On an overall basis, the ratio showed little change thereafter.

Stock-sales ratios of trade firms showed less decline during 1955 than did those of manufacturers. As in manufacturing, sales of durables expanded faster relative to inventories than those of nondurables. However, the ratio for durable goods dealers, at 1.9 for the end of the year, was up a little from the midyear ratio largely as a result of accumulation of motor vehicles. Retailers of nondurables reduced stock-sales ratios slightly during the last 3 months of the year.

Net foreign investment unchanged

Net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports of goods and services other than those financed by United States gifts and grants to abroad, remained negligible in 1955. The gross flow of both United States exports and imports registered gains from 1954 to 1955, as economic activity expanded both at home and in many foreign countries. However, these changes were of approximately equal magnitude and did not alter the balance. The increases in trade represented larger physical volume as unit values remained comparatively stable on a year-to-year basis.

GOVERNMENT DEMAND

Combined Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services amounted to \$76 billion last year, about 1 percent below the 1954 total. A reduction in Federal purchases more than offset the continued rise in State and local outlays.

Federal Government purchases in 1955 accounted for about 12 percent of the gross national product, as compared with 13½ percent in 1954, and with 16½ percent in the second quarter of 1953 when they were at their highest point in the postwar period.

National security expenditures continued to govern the movement of the Federal total. These outlays were stable throughout 1955 at approximately the rate prevailing in the final quarter of 1954. However, inasmuch as they had moved down from a higher rate during 1954, the total for 1955 was almost 6 percent below the prior-year figure. The bulk of the dollar decline was in outlays for hard goods. The impact of the reduction of 300,000 in armed force strength on total military payrolls was offset to a considerable extent by the increase in pay which became effective in April of last year.

State and local government purchases, in contrast, rose by almost \$2½ billion last year, continuing the steady uptrend that has characterized their postwar movement. At \$30 billion these outlays represented almost two-fifths of all public purchases. Employee compensation, which rose at about the same rate as in the preceding year, accounted for somewhat more than half of the total increase in 1955. Increases continued in both the number of persons employed and in average annual earnings. The advance in the total wage bill was divided about equally between public education and nonschool functions. The bulk of the remainder of the total advance last year was in construction expenditures, primarily for schools and highways. The increase in these programs, however, was less than in 1954.

Table 5.—National Income and Product, 1953, 1954, and 1955

[Billions of dollars]

			1.1	ons of	dollarsj										
		!		<u>.</u>	Unadj	usted				Seasonall 	ly adjuste	ed at ann	ual rates		
	1953	1954	1955		198	5.5			19	54			19	55	
		i		I	11	ш	IV	1	II	III	IV	I	II .	Ш	IV
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES															
National income	303.6	299.7	322, 3	76.4	80.3	82.0		297, 7	298.9	298.7	303, 2	311, 4	320.7	325.7	
Compensation of employees	209, 2	207.9	221.3	52,6	54.6	56, 1	57.9	206.7	207.2	207.8	209, 8	213, 1	219, 5	224, 3	228.0
Wages and salaries Private	198. 5 164. 7	196, 2 162, 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 208.5 \\ 173.2 \end{bmatrix}$	49. 4 40. 7	51. 4 42. 5	52, 9 44, 4	54. 8 45. 6	195. 2 161. 7	195, 6 162, 0	196, 1 162, 1	198. 1 163. 8	200. 8 166. 5	$207.0 \\ 171.7$	$\frac{211.3}{175.6}$	214.7 178.8
Military Government civilian	10. 3 23. 5	9. 5 24. 4	9. 1 26, 2	2. 3 6. 4	2. 3 6. 6	2. 3 6. 2	2. 3 7. 0	9. 7 23. 9	9. 5 24. 1	9, 4 24, 5	9. 3 25. 0	9, 1 25, 3	9 3 25. 9	9. 1 26. 6	9. 0 26. 9
Supplements to wages and salaries.	10.8	11.7	12.8	3. 2	3. 2	3. 2	3. 1	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	12. 2	12. 5	13. 0	13. 2
Proprietors' and rental income 1	48.4	48.4	49.1	12, 2	12, 2	12, 2	12, 5	49.0	48.2	48.3	48. 2	48.8	48.7	48.8	50, 1
Business and professional Farm	25. 9 12. 3	25. 9 12. 0	27.3 11.1	6. 6 2. 9	6. 8 2. 7	6.9 2.6	7.0	25.3 13.2	25. 9 11. 9	$\frac{26.0}{11.7}$	26.3 11.2	26. 6 11. 5	27 1 11. 0	27. 6 10. 6	28. 0 11. 4
Rental income of persons	10.3	10, 5	10.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	10.4	10.5	10, 6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	37, 2	33, 8	41.4	9.1	10.9	11.0		32, 6	34.0	33, 1	35, 5	39, 6	42, 2	41.9	
Corporate profits before tax. Corporate profits tax liability	38, 3 21, 3	34. 0 17. 1	43. 4 21. 8	9. 5 4. 7	11. 1 5. 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.7 \\ 5.9 \end{array} $		32. 7 16. 4	33. 7 16. 9	33, 5 16, 8	36, 0 18, 1	40.9 20.5	43. 0 21 6	44. 5 22. 3	
Corporate profits after tax Inventory valuation adjustment	17. 0 -1. 1	$\frac{17.0}{2}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21.6 \\ -2.0 \end{array} $	4.7 3	5, 5 , 2	5.8 7	8	16, 3 2	16.8 .2	16.7 5	17. 9 5	20.4 -1.3	21.4 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 22.2 \\ -2.6 \end{array} $	-3.1
Net interest	8.8	9. 5	10. 5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	11. 2
${\bf Addendum: Compensation of general government employees.}$	31.6	31.8	33. 3	8. 2	8.4	8.0	8.7	31.4	31. 5	31.9	32. 2	32.3	33. 1	33. 7	34.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE															
Gross national product	364.5	360, 5	387. 2	91.4	95, 2	97,4	103, 1	358, 3	357.6	358.8	367.1	375.3	384, 8	392.0	397.3
Personal consumption expenditures.	230, 6	236, 5	252, 3	58. 5	62, 7	62, 5	68, 6	232, 2	235, 1	237.9	241.0	245.8	250, 5	255.7	257. 2
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	29. 8 118. 9 81. 8	29, 3 120, 9 86, 4	35. 3 125. 9 91. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 7.8 \\ 28.3 \\ 22.4 \end{array}$	9. 1 30. 9 22. 7	8.7 31.0 22.8	9. 7 35. 7 23. 2	28. 3 119. 2 84. 7	29. 0 120. 4 85. 7	29. 4 121. 5 87. 0	30. 4 122. 5 88. 1	34. 4 122. 4 89. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 35.1 \\ 125.3 \\ 90.2 \end{array}$	36. 9 127. 0 91. 8	34. 8 128. 8 93. 6
Gross private domestic investment	51.4	47, 2	59, 3	14, 6	13.8	16.0	14.9	45, 5	46.9	45.9	50.7	54.1	60.1	60, 5	63.2
New construction	25.8	27.8	32.4	6. 7	8. 2	9. 1	8.3	25. 9	27.3	28. 5	29. 4	31.2	32. 6	33. 2	32.3
Residential nonfarmOther	11. 9 13. 8	13. 5 14. 3	16, 6 15, 8	3. 3 3. 4	4.3 3.9	4.7 4.4	4. 2	11.8 14.1	13. 0 14. 3	14. 2 14. 3	15. 0 14. 4	16, 1 15, 1	16. 9 15. 7	17. 2 16. 0	16. 2 16. 2
Producers' durable equipment	24. 4 1. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 22.3 \\ -2.9 \end{array}$	23, 8 3, 2	$\begin{array}{c c} 5.2 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$	6, 2 -, 6	6, 0	6.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 22.9 \\ -3.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 22.4 \\ -2.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 22.2 \\ -4.9 \end{array} $	21.9 6	21. 5 1. 5	23. 2 4. 3	24. 9 2. 4	25. 5 5. 3
Nonfarm only	1.9	-3. 2	3.0	2.7	6	.8	. 2	-3.4	-3.2	-5.4	-1.0	1.5	4.2	2.0	5. 1
Net foreign investment	-2.0 84.5	-,3 77,0	4 75, 9	1 18. 4	2 18, 9	-,3 19,2	.2	-1.1 81.7	3 75,9	7 75.8	74.5	75.8	7 74.9	.0 75,8	3 77,2
Federal	59.5	49. 2	45.8	11.6	11.3	13.2	19.4	54.7	48.6	47.7	45.7	46, 4	45. 2	45.5	46. 3
National security	51. 4 49. 4	43. 2 41. 4	40. 8 38. 8	10. 3 9. 7	10. 1 9. 6	10. 2 9. 7	10.3	46. 8 45. 0	43. 6 42. 0	42.1	40. 5 38. 5	41. 2 38. 7	40. 4 38. 5	40. 6 39. 0	41. 0 39. 2
Other national security	2. 0 8. 5	1.8	2. 0 5. 4	. 6 1. 4	. 5 1. 3	1.3	.5 1.4	1.8 8.3	1. 5 5. 4	1.8	2. 0 5. 5	2. 5 5. 5	1.9 5.2	1. 7 5. 2	1. 9 5. 5
Other Less: Government sales State and local	25, 0	. 4 27. 8	. 3 30, 1	6.8	. 1 7. 6	. 1 7. 8	7.9	27, 0	27.3	28.1	28.7	29. 4	. 3 29. 7	30. 2	31.0
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME	-0.0	0	5 2	V. 0	•••				1					00	
Personal income	286, 2	287.6	303.3	72, 4	74, 7	76.5	79.7	285.8	286, 6,	287, 3	290.8	293, 6	300, 5	306. 1	312. 1
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	35. 8	32.8	33, 9	9. 7	9, 3	8, 6	6.3	32.7	32. 7	32. 8	33. 1	32, 6	33.4	34, 4	35. 4
Federal State and local	32. 4	29. 1 3. 7	30.0	8. 6 1. 2	8. 2 1. 0	7. 7	5.5	29. 1 3. 6	29.1	29. 1 3. 7	29. 3 3. 8	28. 8 3. 8	29. 5 3. 9	30. 4	31, 3
Equals: Disposable personal income	250, 4 230, 6	254, 8 236, 5	269, 4 252, 3	62, 7 58, 5	65, 5 62, 7	67, 9 62, 5	73, 4 68, 6	253, 1 232, 2	253, 9 235, 1	254, 5 237, 9	257. 8 241. 0	261. 0 245. 8	267, 1 250, 5	271, 7	276.6
Equals: Personal saving	19.8	18.3	252, 3 17, 1	38. 5 4. 1	2,8	5, 4	4.7	21, 0	18,8	16.6	16, 8	15.3	16, 6	255, 7 16, 0	257, 2 19, 4
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME	15.0	10.0	17.1	4. 1	2.8	3.4	4.1	21.0	10.0	10.0	10,8	10.0	10,0	10.0	13.4
Gross national product	364, 5	360.5	387.2	91.4	95, 2	97.4	103, 1	358, 3	357.6	358.8	367, 1	375, 3	384.8	392, 0	397.3
Less: Capital consumption allowances	27. 8	30.0	32, 3	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	29. 2	29.6	30. 4	30. 9	31. 2	31.9	32. 7	33, 5
Indirect business tax and nontax liability Business transfer payments Statistical discensors	30, 2 1, 2	30.3 1.2	31.9 1.2	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.2	29.9	30. 4 1. 2	30.0	30.7	31.1	31.7	32. 2 1. 2	32. 6 1. 2
Statistical discrepancy Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enter-	1.3	8	1	6	-1.2	-1.2		1	-2.3	-1.5	.7	.7	2	.8	
prises Equals: National income	4 303, 6	1 299. 7	322,3	. 1 76. 4	80.3	. 2 82, 0	, 1	297.7	298, 9	298.7	3 303, 2	311.4	320.7	325.7	. 5
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.	37. 2	33. 8	41.4	9, 1	10. 9	11.0		32, 6	34.0	33, 1	35. 5	39. 6	42. 2	41.9	
Contributions for social insurance Excess of wage accruals over disbursements	8.7 1 12.8	9, 6 . 0 15. 0	11.0	2.9	2.9	2. 7 1 3. 9	2.4	9.7	9, 6	9.6	9, 6	10.5	10.8	11. 2 6	11.4
Plus: Government transfer payments Net interest paid by government. Dividends Business transfer payments.	5. 0 9. 3 1. 2	5. 2 10. 0 1. 2	16, 0 5, 0 11, 2 1, 2	4. 1 1. 1 2. 6 . 3	4. 1 1. 5 2. 5 . 3	3. 9 1. 3 2. 6 . 3	4. 0 1. 2 3. 5 . 3	14. 3 5. 1 9. 7 1. 2	15. 1 5. 2 9. 8 1. 2	15. 0 5. 2 10. 0 1. 2	15, 7 5, 2 10, 6 1, 2	15. 9 5. 1 10. 2 1. 2	16. 2 5. 0 10. 7 1. 2	15, 7 5, 0 11, 0 1, 2	15. 9 5. 0 12. 2 1. 2
Equals: Personal income	286. 2	287.6	303, 3	72, 4	74.7	76.5	79.7	285.8	286.6	287.3	290.8	293, 6	300.5	306, 1	312, 1
									1			1	1	1	F

^{1.} Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIES

All major industrial divisions except agriculture contributed to the 7½ percent advance in the national income last year. (See table 4.) Manufacturing, mining, and transportation, in which the decline after mid-1953 was mainly concentrated, showed a marked resurgence, with the first two of them rising to even higher levels than before the downturn. The declines in these industries had reflected the drop in expenditures for hard goods that had resulted primarily from the cutbacks in national defense outlays and in business inventory investment. Their subsequent resurgence mirrored the recovery last year in hard goods production, which was of civilian origin, and the advance in other types of output as well.

Income originating in the other nonagricultural industry divisions also rose appreciably last year, with gains ranging from 3 to 8 percent. With the exception of trade, which temporarily leveled out, these industries had continued to advance during the 1953-54 contraction, registering at that time a combined advance of \$4½ billion which offset about half of the decline that had occurred in manufacturing,

mining, and transportation.

Rise in manufacturing

The recovery in manufacturing income, which had begun in the fall of 1954, broadened and accelerated in the first half of 1955, as mounting purchases of automobiles and other consumer commodities, along with increased demands for construction materials, new capital equipment, and exports gave a sharp spur to industrial production.

In addition to covering this increase in final purchases. the advance in manufacturers' production was used to replenish inventories, particularly of durable goods, which had been liquidated during the previous decline, and to bring stocks into line with the rising volume of sales.

Although income originating in manufacturing continued to grow during 1955, the rate of advance tapered off in the second half of the year. Some strategic industries by then

were operating close to capacity.

The sharp percentage rise in mining income was second only to that in manufacturing with which it is closely allied. Income from this industry group also started to rise in the fourth quarter of 1954, experienced its sharpest advance in the first 2 quarters of last year, and tended to level out in the second half. In addition to the stepped up demands of the metal processing and metal using industries associated with the recovery in hard goods production, there were continuing advances in the sale of petroleum and natural gas to both industrial and household consumers.

The rise in transportation was more gradual than in either manufacturing or mining, and continued throughout 1955. At the year-end the income flow from this industry was running at about the same seasonally adjusted annual rate as in the first half of 1953. The total for the year as a whole, however, was still slightly below the 1953 figure.

The other major nonagricultural industry divisions continued or resumed, as in the case of trade, their growth trends in 1955. Income in trade had dipped in the latter half of 1953 and early 1954 but recovered before the end of that year. Since mid-1954 trade income has advanced steadily with the upward course of consumer buying and business activity.

Earnings from contract construction continued to rise on an annual basis but dipped in the last quarter. Income originating in communications and public utilities, services, and the finance group all followed gradual uptrends that have been in evidence since the end of World War II.

Table 4.—National Income by Major Industrial Divisions: 1953-55

[Billions of dollars]

Item	1953	1954	1955	Absolute change, 1954-55	Percent- age change, 1954–55
All industries, total	303. 6	299. 7	322. 3	22. 6	7. 5
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Mining. Contract construction	16. 8	16. 6	15. 8	8	-4.8
	5. 6	5. 2	5. 8	. 6	11.5
	15. 3	15. 7	16. 2	. 5	3.2
Manufacturing	96. 7	89. 9	101. 8	11. 9	13. 2
	51. 8	52. 0	55. 5	3. 5	6. 7
	26. 3	27. 9	29. 4	1. 5	5. 4
Transportation Communications and public utilities Services	15. 8	14. 6	15. 5	. 9	6. 2
	10. 1	10. 8	11. 7	. 9	8. 3
	28. 7	29. 8	31. 6	1. 8	6. 0
Government and government enterprises	35. 1	35. 3	37. 1	1. 8	5, 1
	1. 4	1. 8	2. 0	. 2	11, 1

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Income in agriculture ran counter to the generally favorable trend last year, showing a further decline. The total volume of farm marketings exceeded the record that had been set in the previous year. Prices for both crops and livestock averaged lower than in 1954, however, and resulted in a reduction in aggregate receipts. A review of farm production is presented elsewhere in this issue of the Survey.

The increase in income originating in government, which is measured by compensation of government employees, was attributable mainly to the further expansion in State and local payrolls. The Federal Government total advanced slightly, reflecting an increase in civilian compensation which was partly offset by a decline in military payrolls.

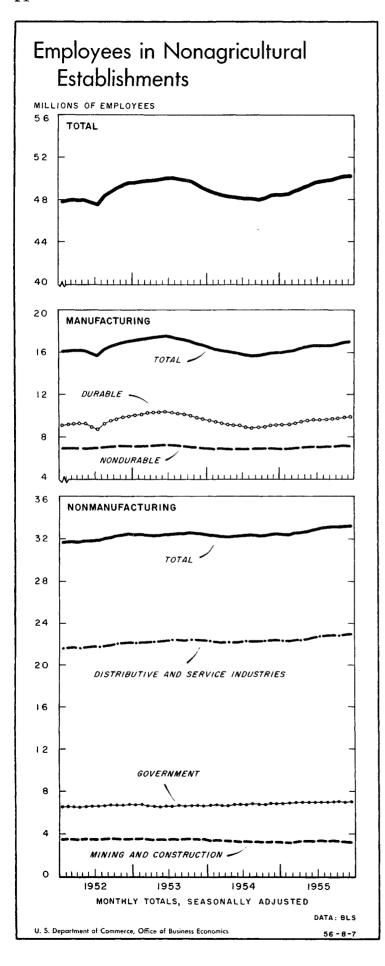
TYPES OF INCOME

All major types of income, with the exception of that of farm proprietors, shared in the advance in the national income last year. The marked increases in employee compensation and in corporation profits more than offset the declines that had occurred in these shares in 1954. The 1955 advance reflected to a large degree the strong recovery that was made in industries that had lost ground from 1953 to 1954.

Total compensation of employees in 1955 was roughly 6 percent higher than in either of the two preceding years. The bulk of the advance was in private industry payrolls. Private wages and salaries amounted to \$173 billion, as compared with \$162½ billion in 1954 and \$164½ billion in 1953. These payrolls started to advance in the fourth quarter of 1954 after remaining comparatively stable in the

three preceding quarters.

Durable goods manufacturing was the most important factor in the initial upturn, accounting for about threefourths of the rise in that quarter. The advance was greatly accelerated in the first half of 1955 as the pick-up in industry became more general. Payrolls both in nondurable manufacturing and in nonmanufacturing industries made increasing contributions to the overall rise. In the second half of the year the growth of private payrolls slackened. In the third quarter the rate of increase in the manufacturing industries slowed. In the fourth, these industries moved ahead at a somewhat faster pace, and the further slowdown in the total private payroll advance stemmed from the movement in a number of nonmanufacturing industries.



Factors in payroll change

The rise in average hourly earnings was the most important element in the 1955 payroll increase. This factor and the lengthened workweek together accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total advance, with the remainder attrib-

utable to the rise in employment.

The principal exception to this fairly general pattern was in the durable goods manufacturing industries. Here, employment was the most important element in the substantial payroll increase that occurred, just as it had been the dominant factor in the decline from 1953 to 1954. The increase in the number of production workers in these industries accounted for about two-fifths of the 1955 payroll rise, increased wage rates for an additional one-third, and the longer workweek for the balance.

The general pervasiveness of the increase in average annual earnings per full-time employee from 1954 to 1955 is shown by table 6. The 4½ percent advance in the all-industry average, which resulted from changes in hours worked as well as the further rise in basic wage rates, was about twice as large as the 1953–54 increase. Gains in manufacturing, mining, communications and public utilities, and government, were between 5 and 6 percent, while those

in other industry divisions were smaller.

Additional light is cast or the earnings rise in manufacturing by the data on average hourly earnings of production workers who comprise four-fifths of all employees in manufacturing. As shown in table 7, year-to-year increases in hourly pay were evident in all but one of these industries In the durable goods group, the average rise of over 4 percent contrasted with a 2½ percent increase from 1953 to 1954 whereas hourly earnings in the nondurable goods industries advanced at the same rate, 3 percent, in both periods.

Full-time equivalent employment in the economy as a whole rose by almost 2 percent in 1955. A substantial part of the increase was in the manufacturing industries although the peak of 1953 was not recovered. Large employment gains were registered also in wholesale and retail trade and services, with smaller advances in finance, transportation and public utilities. The other major industrial divisions

showed small declines over the year.

In manufacturing, the employment gains (like the in creases in hours and hourly wage rates) were most pronounced in the durable goods industries. The number o production workers in these industries was 5 percent higher than in 1954, with the percentage increases in automobile and primary metals considerably in excess of this average

The impact of the increase in hours of work last year was most important in manufacturing, mining and transportation. Within the latter two industry divisions the advancin hours worked was particularly marked in bituminous coamining and in railroads and accounted for most of the in

crease in their payrolls.

In the durable goods manufacturing industries, the pre vious reduction in hours was halted in the summer of 1954 and the advance started in the third quarter, preceding the rise in employment. The increase continued through the second quarter of 1955 and tended to level out thereafter For the year 1955 as a whole, average weekly hours of worl were restored to their 1953 position, about 1 hour above the 1954 average.

In the nondurable goods industries, hours started to edg forward early in 1954, but otherwise showed a quarterly pattern similar to that in the hard goods industries, and for the year as a whole, a similar percentage rise.

In the other industrial divisions for which separate information is available the effect of increased hours was relatively unimportant. In fact, in two large industries, retain

trade and contract construction, the average workweek was reduced fractionally.

Mixed trends in proprietors' income

Diverse trends in the major components of proprietors' and rental income held the increase in their combined total to \$½ billion last year. Nonfarm business and professional income advanced by approximately \$1½ billion, showing a moderate uptrend throughout 1954 and 1955. Rental income of persons increased fractionally, about the same as in the preceding year. The net income of farm proprietors, on the other hand, showed a reduction of about \$1 billion which stemmed primarily from the further weakening in agricultural prices as noted earlier. The advance in nonfarm business and professional income in 1955 was widely distributed industrially. The largest part of the increase occurred in trade establishments and reflected the spurt in retail activity which was paced by the record volume of auto sales.

Net interest showed a further substantial advance in 1955, increasing from \$9½ billion to \$10½ billion. Throughout the postwar period this type of income has had a pronounced uptrend, reflecting mainly the increased volume of private lending and borrowing activity which has been an important element in the postwar prosperity.

Corporate profits

Preliminary information on corporate profits for 1955 is available so far for the first three quarters of the year. The present annual review assumes, on the basis of indirect evidence at hand, that no major changes occurred from the third quarter to the fourth.

Corporate profits before taxes as measured for national income purposes, excluding inventory gains and losses, recovered sharply last year. The advance from 1954 amounted to one-fifth, or more than \$7 billion, and carried the total for 1955 past the \$41 billion mark, \$4 billion above 1953 and more than \$1 billion above the previous all-time high for 1951.

When the rise began in the autumn of 1954, concurrently with the rapid recovery of production and sales, it centered largely in industries which had shown particularly marked declines in 1953–54. Certain branches of durables manufacturing and transportation, in particular, recorded sharp gains. During 1955, however, increased profits in almost every segment of corporate business accompanied the spreading of recovery and the transition from recovery to net new growth in the national income.

Corporate profits rose rapidly in the first half of the year. No additional major advance seems to have occurred thereafter; but most industries were apparently able to maintain or expand somewhat their earlier gains.

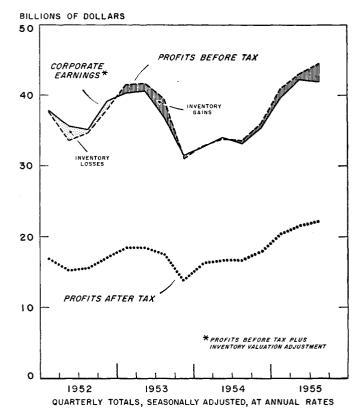
With the 1955 improvement, the overall percentage growth in corporate earnings over the past 3 years has very nearly matched that in the total flow of income from corporations. However, the current ratio of profits to income originating is still below the postwar peaks reached in 1950 and 1951. Postwar developments in corporate profits were discussed in a special report in the January Survey.

Inventory gains, which were negligible in 1954, amounted to about \$2 billion in 1955 as price advances carried the replacement-cost value of metals and various other inventory goods above the book values at which such goods were charged to sales. Book profits before taxes, including inventory gains, thus increased more sharply than the national income measure of corporate earnings. At over \$43 billion for the year, book profits were more than 20 percent above

1954, and exceeded the previous record level of 1951 by approximately \$2 billion.

Inasmuch as the total effective rate of Federal and State taxes on corporate profits appears to have been substantially the same in 1955 as in 1954, corporate tax liability and net income after taxes rose in line with before-tax profits. Taxes at close to \$22 billion—equal to about one-half of book profits before taxes—amounted to \$4½ billion more than in 1954. Profits after taxes showed a like advance, and their estimated total, also approaching \$22 billion, in 1955 was second only to that of 1950. Although before-tax profits were lower in 1950, the effect of this difference on the net after taxes was more than offset by that of the lower pre-Korean tax rates.

Corporate Profits



U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

56 - 8 - 8

Dividend payments in 1955 are estimated to have been about \$11 billion, up \$1 billion from 1954, and maintained a rather steady uptrend. Most of the recent variation in after-tax profits has been reflected in retained earnings rather than in disbursements.

Industry pattern of profits in 1955

The preliminary data now available indicate that except for a generally more volatile movement the industry pattern of last year's improvement in profits strongly resembled that described above for national income. While over half the total increase in before-tax book profits occurred in manufacturing, every industry division is estimated to have earned higher profits in 1955 than in 1954.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate for the January-September period last year was above the 1954 total by close to \$9 billion, or one-fourth. About \$6 billion of this advance reflected a one-third increase in profits in manufacturing, which together with the mining and transportation divisions

had been particularly affected by the 1943-54 decline. Transportation also showed marked recovery in 1955, while the annual rate of net income in mining in the first 9 months is estimated to have surpassed its 1953 level last year. (Corporate income in this and other divisions is measured before depletion, in the national income statistics.)

Other nonfarm industries likewise resumed or continued their postwar profits rise and the January-September annual rates topped 1953 by significant margins. The 1954-55 advances represented chiefly a net growth above the previous peaks of recent years in most of these cases: the utilities group, construction, finance, insurance and real estate, and the "rest of the world" industry. A substantial relative rise indicated for trade, like that in manufacturing, consisted in considerable part of recovery from the earlier setback, though each of these two divisions is estimated to have shown 9-month annual rates of before-tax profits well above the 1953 totals.

Within manufacturing, the annual rate of profits through September in the durable goods industries rose more than 40 percent above the 1954 total, a percentage increase nearly twice that of the nondurables. Profits in the latter, it should be noted, had not declined as much as those in the durable lines in the preceding year. Autos and the primary metals groups accounted for the major part of the durables increase, which was also marked by advances in lumber and in the stone, clay and glass group as demand for building materials strengthened. After midyear the machinery and transportation equipment industries seem to have replaced the automobile group among the chief centers of expansion. For the year as a whole, business and consumer demands combined to push durables manufacturing profits to a new high.

While increases in the nondurables were more limited, the annual rates of profits in the first 9 months of 1955 exceeded those for the year 1953 in nearly every industry line. Important advances from 1954 were recorded in chemicals, which accounted for almost 40 percent of the total nondurables increase, and in rubber and leather. Textiles also moved up sharply, reversing the severe setback of the previous year.

Table 6.—Employment, Payrolls, and Average Annual Earnings by Major Industrial Division: 1954–55

		r of full- givalent gyees 1		es and uries	Average annual earnings per full-time employee				
Item	Dat thous	a in ands		ons of lars	Dol	Percent			
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954-55		
All industries, total	53, 311	3, 311 54, 270		208, 482	3, 681	3,842	4, 4		
Agriculture, forestry and fish- cries. Mining. Contract construction.	2, 068 776 2, 580	2, 032 767 2, 557	3, 464 3, 403 11, 275	3, 473 3, 552 11, 367	1, 675 4, 385 4, 370	1, 709 4, 631 4, 445	2. 0 5. 6 1. 7		
Manufacturing	16, 015 9, 629 2, 053	16, 584 9, 834 2, 127	66,037 34,736 8,138	72, 102 36, 578 8, 739	4, 123 3, 607 3, 964	4, 348 3, 720 4, 109	5. 5 3. 1 3. 7		
Transportation Communications and public utilities Services	2, 562 1, 389 6, 420	2, 595 1, 409 6, 683	11, 691 5, 883 17, 770	12, 204 6, 268 18, 886	4, 563 4, 235 2, 768	4, 703 4, 449 2, 826	3, 1 5, 1 2, 1		
Government 2	9, 819	9, 682	33, 847	35, 313	3, 447	3,649	5. 9		
Addendum: All private industries All private nonfarm industries	43, 492 41, 562	44, 588 42, 692	162, 397 159, 322	173, 169 170, 092	3, 734 3, 833	3, 884 3, 984	4. 0 3. 9		

^{1.} Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time employment of water and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. Full-time employment is defined simply in terms of the number of hours which is customary at a particular time and place. For a full explanation of the concept, see Survey of Cubrent Business, June 1945, pp. 17-18.

2. Includes government enterprises and rest of the world.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Table 7.—Production Workers in Manufacturing: Employment, Hours, and Average Hourly Earnings

		1955 emp	loyment		Hou	rs worked p	oer week ir	1955	Aver	age hourly	earnings in	ւ 1955
	Annual average (1,000)	Percent change from 1954	4th quarter average (1,000)	Percent change from 4th quarter 1954	Annual average	Percent change from 1954	4th quarter average	Percent change from 4th quarter 1954	Annual average	Percent change from 1954	4th quarter average	Percent change from 4th quarter 1954
Manufactures	13, 064	3,8	13, 482	6.7	40.7	2,5	41.2	2,5	\$1.88	3.9	\$1,92	5,
Durable goods	7, 550	5, 1	7,822	9, 2	41.3	2,7	41.9	2.7	2.00	4.2	2, 05	5, 7
Ordnance and accessories. Lumber and wood products, except furniture. Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay and glass products. Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products	89 686 307 460 1,098 877	-23. 3 7. 4 5. 9 6. 7 10. 8 4. 7	84 697 322 476 1,148 908	-14.3 2.7 7.3 8.7 16.4 8.2	40. 7 40. 9 41. 4 41. 5 41. 2 41. 5	1. 2 . 7 3. 2 2. 2 6. 5 2. 0	41. 1 40. 8 42. 3 41. 9 41. 9 42. 0	1. 2 7 2. 7 1. 7 6. 1 1. 9	2. 05 1. 68 1. 61 1. 85 2. 24 1. 98	3. 5 3. 1 2. 5 4. 5 7. 2 4. 2	2. 09 1. 69 1. 65 1. 89 2. 31 2. 03	4. 6 1. 8 4. 4 5. 6 7. 9 5. 2
Machinery except electrical Electrical machinery Transportation equipment, except automobiles Automobiles Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1, 167 829 669 764 220 385	1. 7 4. 3 -5. 4 21. 7 -1. 3 1. 6	1, 213 878 673 795 226 402	10. 6 8. 8 . 4 22. 5 3. 7 4. 4	41. 8 40. 7 40. 9 42. 8 40. 8 40. 6	3. 0 2. 3 1. 2 5. 4 2. 0 1. 8	42. 6 41. 5 41. 1 43. 1 41. 6 41. 3	5. 2 2. 5 1. 0 1. 4 3. 2 2. 0	2. 09 1. 88 2. 15 2. 30 1. 90 1. 66	4. 0 3. 3 2. 9 4. 5 3. 8 3. 1	2. 14 1. 91 2. 20 2. 36 1. 94 1. 69	5. 4 3. 8 4. 9 4. 9 4. 9
Nondurable goods	5, 514	2, 0	5,660	3.4	39.8	2, 1	40.4	2.3	1.71	3.0	1.74	4.
Food and kindred products Tobaeco manufactures Textile mill products. Apparel and other finished textile products. Paper and allied products	1,095 93 982 1,089 451	5 -1.1 .6 4.1 2.7	1, 126 104 996 1, 132 464	-1.0 -1.4 -6.5 4.7	41, 2 38, 6 40, 1 36, 6 43, 1	2. 4 4. 7 2. 8 1. 9	41. 8 39. 6 41. 1 37. 3 43. 6	1. 5 2. 9 3. 5 3. 6 2. 1	1. 75 1. 34 1. 39 1. 34 1. 83	4.8 3.1 2.2 7 4.6	1. 80 1. 32 1. 42 1. 36 1. 87	6. 3. 3. 0 1. 5.
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products Rubber products. Leather and leather products.	523 548 173 218 342	1. 8 3. 0 -2. 3 11. 8 3. 3	537 558 170 230 342	3. 5 4. 5 -1. 7 12. 7 3. 0	38. 9 41. 4 41. 1 41. 7 37. 9	1.3 .7 .7 5.0 2.7	39. 4 41. 6 41. 5 42. 2 38. 5	2. 1 . 7 2. 0 2. 7 4. 6	2, 35 1, 99 2, 36 2, 09 1, 41	3. 5 4. 2 4. 0 6. 1 2. 2	2. 37 2. 03 2. 41 2. 15 1. 44	3. 0 5. 3 5. 3 6. 4 3. 6

Source: Computed by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, from monthly data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Financial Developments

SEVERAL noteworthy features stand out in the financial developments of 1955. Total gross private saving reached a record volume, despite a small reduction from 1954 in personal saving. There was improvement in government accounts as receipts increased while expenditures were maintained at about the 1954 level. Business and consumers made much greater use of borrowed funds in achieving the enlarged volume of private investment and purchases of consumer durables in 1955, and outstanding private debt climbed to a new high.

The greatly enhanced demands for borrowed funds, coupled with restraining actions taken by monetary authorities, resulted in upward pressure on interest rates. On the other hand, the cost of equity financing tended downward in 1955 as stock prices continued the rapid advance initiated in late 1953; the gain in the overall stock-price average was more pronounced than the rise in corporate earnings and dividends, so that earnings-price ratios and dividend yields

reached new lows for the postwar period.

Despite the rapid rise in debt in 1955 the private economy ended the year in a fairly satisfactory financial position, founded primarily on a record flow of income and further

improvement in liquid asset holdings.

Gross private saving up moderately

Total gross private saving in 1955 approached \$58 billion, about \$3 billion more than in 1954. (Table 1.) This gain was, however, far less than the \$12 billion rise in gross private investment from 1954 to 1955. While gross corporate business saving expanded sharply in 1955 in response to higher incomes, personal saving was somewhat lower as consumers spent a higher proportion of their available income. The rate of consumer spending tapered toward year-end, but for 1955 as a whole, personal saving equaled 6 percent of disposable personal income. Although this was the lowest ratio since 1950, it was about the same as that prevailing in 1950 and somewhat higher than for the earlier postwar period.

The gap between the relatively small rise in private saving and the large gain in investment was offset in the government accounts. Federal expenditures on income and product accounts exceeded receipts by over \$6 billion in 1954—a deficit which drew on private sources for financing. Re-

ceipts expanded by \$7 billion from 1954 to 1955 reflecting higher consumer and business incomes. At the same time, expenditures were lower by \$2 billion. Thus, in 1955 the Federal income and product accounts recorded a surplus of over \$2½ billion. State and local governments in 1955 operated at about the same deficit as in 1954, with a \$2 billion rise in receipts offset by increased expenditures.

billion rise in receipts offset by increased expenditures.

On cash and "conventional" bases (as distinct from that shown in the national income accounts) the government sector operated at a deficit in 1955 as in the preceding year. Thus, in terms of cash flows, payments of Federal, State and local government units amounted to \$100 billion for calendar year 1955, up by nearly \$5 billion from 1954 and receipts expanded by almost the same amount to a total of \$98 billion, leaving the "cash" deficits approximately unchanged at roughly \$2 billion in 1954 and 1955. A deficit also appeared in the regular or administrative budget in 1955 although the excess of expenditures was somewhat reduced from 1954.

Business requirements for funds expand

Gross additions to real and financial assets of nonfinancial corporations amounted to \$43 billion in 1955 of which \$28 billion represented increases in the gross book value of real assets—plant and equipment and inventories. The remainder, or \$15 billion, represented additions to customer receivables, cash and other financial resources. The gross increase in total corporate assets last year was more than double the rise in 1954. Plant and equipment outlays were \$2 billion higher than in 1954; the book value of inventories expanded by \$4 billion in 1955 compared with a net reduction of \$2.8 billion the previous year. Other current assets, principally customer receivables and cash resources, grew by more than \$14 billion in 1955 in contrast to a negligible net change in 1954.

Rise in external financing

As in the past, internal sources supplied a major share of total financing requirements of corporate business. Retained earnings (inclusive of inventory profits) and depreciation allowances of nonfinancial corporations amounted to roughly \$24 billion in 1955, \$5 billion higher than in 1954. While dividend payments rose in response to the improved earnings of business, the share of after-tax profits kept in

^{1.} Government receipts and expenditures on income and product accounts differ in a number of respects from the regular or cash budget accounts. Like the cash, but unlike the regular budget, they include trust account activities. Unlike both the regular and cash budgets they exclude certain lending and capital transactions. Also, receipts in any given year include corporate profits taxes accrued on income earned that year, rather than actual tax collections which appear in regular budget and cash accounts.

business was increased from 1954 to 1955. Depreciation allowances were also stepped up, reflecting not only the expanded fixed asset base but also the acceleration of set-asides permitted by law. External sources of equity funds yielded a somewhat larger inflow of money than in 1954 when net sales of corporate stocks (new issues less retirements) amounted to about \$2.2 billion.

The volume of gross equity funds (retained carnings, depreciation and net stock issues) available to corporate business in 1955 fell considerably short of the increased capital requirements of business. Thus, borrowing increased

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving 1

[Billions of dollars]			
	1953	1954	1955
Gross private saving	54. 2	55. 0	57. 8
Personal saving	7. 7 -1. 1 27. 8	18. 3 7. 0 2 30. 0 . 0	$ \begin{array}{c} 17.1 \\ 10.4 \\ -2.0 \\ 32.3 \\ .0 \end{array} $
Government surplus on income and product transactions	-6.0	-7.2	1. 2
FederalState and local	-6. 2 . 2	-6. 2 -1. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 2.7 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$
Gross investment.	49. 4	47. 0	58. 9
Gross private domestic investment			59. 3 4
Statistical discrepancy	1. 3	8	. 3

^{1.} In principle gross private saving plus government surplus on income and product transactions equals gross investment. Because of estimating errors, a difference may accurand is indicated by the amount of the statistical discrepancy.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies.

at a rapid pace, exceeded only by the rise in the 1950-51 period. The increase in corporate debt was mainly in short-term form, with bank loans, trade payables and Federal tax liabilities up \$10 billion. During the preceding year these debts had been reduced by \$6 billion. The net inflow of funds from long-term debt issues amounted to \$5½ billion in 1955, \$1 billion more than in 1954. While corporate debt rose sharply in 1955 and the cost of borrowing was also higher, the consequent rise in interest payments was not as great relatively as the rise in earnings of corporate business.

Generally speaking, corporations maintained a favorable financial position throughout the year. Net working capital—the excess of current assets over current liabilities—topped \$100 billion for the first time and current assets remained about double current liabilities, the same ratio as in other recent postwar years. Ownership of "cash" assets also increased in 1955, about in line with the increase in corporate activity.

Personal investment higher

The moderate decline in personal saving from \$18.3 billion in 1954 to \$17 billion last year reflected the net effect of major changes in the asset and liability position of individuals. Expenditures by individuals on new nonfarm dwellings topped \$15 billion in 1955, about \$2½ billion more than in the preceding year. Outlays by noncorporate

businesses (and nonprofit institutions) on plant, equipment, and inventories approximated \$16 billion, again about \$2½ billion more than in 1954. Offsetting these gross investment outlays in 1955 were depreciation allowances of nearly \$15 billion, \$1 billion higher than in 1954. Thus, net investment in real assets by individuals amounted to \$16 billion last year compared with \$12 billion in 1954, and well in excess of any previous experience.

Growth of liquid assets

In addition to these net purchases of real assets individuals also increased their holdings of financial resources. Net additions to cash, deposits, insurance and securities amounted to almost \$23 billion in 1955, roughly \$4½ billion more than similar accumulations in immediately preceding years. The major change in liquid savings from 1954 to 1955 was in the securities component. Last year individuals added approximately \$4 billion to their holdings of Government securities; in 1954, ownership of these issues was reduced by about \$1 billion.

Heavy debt financing

To make these record acquisitions of capital resources, individuals and noncorporate firms borrowed heavily in 1955 and their debt to financial institutions and corporate business increased at an accelerated rate. Over the 12-month period, such indebtedness rose by \$25 billion, compared with a rise of \$14½ billion in 1954. All major components of noncorporate debt—consumer, mortgage, and noncorporate business (including farm)—shared in the 1955 expansion. However, the most striking change in trend was in consumer shortand intermediate-term installment credit, used principally in the purchase of consumer durables.

There had been practically no net change in the amount of this debt outstanding during 1954. In 1955 with the mounting sales of new automobiles and other durable consumer goods, new borrowing increased continually during the year, and exceeded repayments by nearly \$5½ billion.

Rapid liberalization of terms of credit was a factor in the rise of installment debt in 1955, not only through its effect in slowing down repayments, but also in the stimulus afforded to the wider use of credit. There were some signs toward year-end that this trend to liberalization had been halted if not actually reversed.

Mortgage debt continues upward

The major element in the rise of total individual indebtedness was the nonfarm residential mortgage component. Net mortgage debt owed by individuals to corporations and financial intermediaries increased by \$12 billion, equal to almost half of the total rise in noncorporate debt. This was about \$3½ billion more than the net increase in 1954, and by far the largest on record. The principal influence behind this rise was the continued heavy purchases of new housing, assisted by further liberalization of credit terms in the first half of the year.

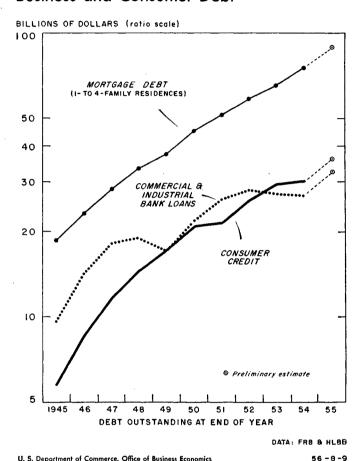
Beginning in the spring, steps were taken to halt and reverse the easing credit policies of lenders. Initial cash payments were stepped up on federally underwritten mortgages, the longer-term maturities being negotiated on such loans were eliminated, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board

restricted the availability of its credit which had been used to an increasing degree in accommodating savings and loan

associations in their mortgage lending activity.

The general firming of interest rates also served to restrict the availability of funds for federally underwritten mortgages. These fixed-interest loans became less attractive for investment purposes as open market long-term interest rates edged upward over the year. This was no doubt a factor in

Business and Consumer Debt



the decline in applications for FHA and VA loans in the latter part of 1955.

A fuller review of trends in individual indebtedness appeared in the January Survey of Current Business.

Costs of financing divergent

↑ The cost of borrowed funds rose appreciably during 1955, with short-term rates showing the largest absolute and relative increases. Yields on 3-month Treasury bills reached 2.6 percent in December, 1½ percentage points higher than at the end of 1954 and 2 points above the low of that year. Yields in long-term U. S. issues rose by 0.3 of a percentage point in 1955. Unlike interest rates on other securities, which

rose more or less steadily throughout the year, the yield on long-term U. S. Government securities stabilized in the final months of the year at a rate slightly under 3 percent. In general, at year-end long-term money costs were still below

the postwar peak of early 1953.

In an effort to moderate private demands for credit in 1955 the Federal Reserve early in the year moved to limit availability of credit to member banks. The discount rate at which members of the system could borrow from the Reserve Banks was raised four times in the course of the year reaching 2½ percent in November, one percentage point above the end of 1954. Throughout 1955 open market policy was also directed to restraining the volume of reserves available to banks, and on the average Federal Reserve bank holdings of U. S. securities (the reduction of which tends to lower reserves) were about \$750 million below 1954. Thus, if member banks desired to use Federal Reserve credit in meeting private demand for funds, they had to borrow from the central banks at the higher prevailing discount rates. The average Federal Reserve loan balance of member banks in 1955 was \$460 million higher than in the previous year.

Common stock yields lower

Common stock prices continued their "bullish" drive throughout the greater part of 1955, although at a much reduced rate in the closing months of the year. At year-end, the Securities and Exchange Commission stock price index was about one-fourth above the previous year's closing prices. For the full year, prices averaged about one-third above 1954. Gains in industrial stock prices substantially exceeded these overall averages.

The favorable earnings record of corporate business was no doubt a major factor in buoyancy of stocks. Overall after-tax corporate earnings in 1955 averaged roughly one-fourth higher than in 1954. Dividends were also higher in 1955, totaling for all corporations about 10 percent above 1954. Thus, it appears that the earnings-price ratio and dividend yields on common stocks in 1955 were at the low

point for the postwar period.

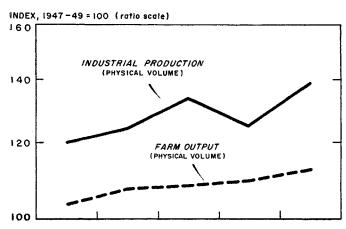
The Federal Reserve Board also took action to minimize speculative activity in the stock markets in 1955. Last January the minimum amount of cash required to buy stocks was raised from 50 percent to 60 percent of the purchase price, and in April these cash margins were further raised to 70 percent. In large part a reflection of these moves, the rise in stock market credit was considerably dampened in the last half of the year.

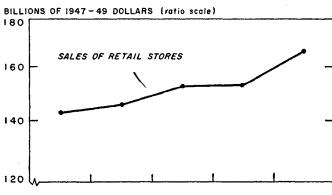
Gross stock issues increased

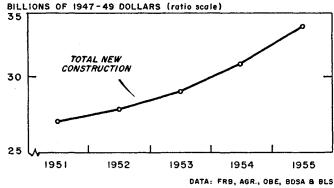
With borrowing costs higher and the cost of equity funds lower in 1955, the incentive to shift from debt to equity financing was the strongest in many years. While the net inflow of funds from sales of stocks in 1955 was only slightly larger than in 1954, gross stock sales in 1955 were considerably higher. Gross new issues of common and preferred stocks were about \$1 billion larger than in 1954 when sales amounted to \$3.8 billion, and were almost double the average of the previous postwar years.

Production and Trade

Movements in Production and Trade







U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

56-8-14

HE BROAD base of the expansion in business activity during 1955 is clearly brought out by detailed examination of changes in industrial and agricultural production, in new construction activity, and in retail trade. Each of these sectors advanced significantly during the year, although at differential rates, to reach new record volumes for the year as a whole. From 1954 to 1955 industrial production increased 11 percent while agricultural output advanced 3 percent. The volume of new construction, measured in 1947–49 dollars, was 9 percent higher. The volume of goods purchased at retail stores, which had been practically unchanged from 1953 to 1954 when the economy experienced a moderate recession, increased 9 percent in real terms from 1954 to 1955. This advance was greater than the increase in real disposable personal income for the same period.

As the year progressed, gains in the nonfarm sector became smaller. In the closing months of the year, retail trade leveled off while gains in industrial production were much reduced and new construction declined moderately. The volume of agricultural marketings rose more than seasonally in

the final quarter of the year.

The exceptionally large and rising demands during 1955 were reflected in a strong flow of new orders to manufacturers. For the year as a whole, manufacturers received new orders valued at \$326 billion. In the same period they shipped goods valued at \$317 billion. New orders for factory goods increased throughout the year and in almost every month exceeded shipments. Thus, unfilled orders on the books of manufacturers rose steadily to \$55½ billion at the year-end, \$9 billion above the end of 1954.

The expansion in new orders placed with durable-goods producers was substantially greater during 1955 than for nondurable-goods manufacturers, with the largest relative increases recorded in the primary metals and transportation equipment industries. As the year drew to a close, ordering of machinery and aircraft was showing pronounced strength Backlogs held by durable-goods producers at the end of 1955 were nearly 4 months of sales at the high December rate. The ratio of unfilled orders to sales was higher than a year before for each of the major durable-goods industries except transportation equipment. The year-end 1955 ratio for this industry, at 6 months of sales, was moderately below a year earlier.

The record total of new orders for nondurables in 1955 showed an increase of 8 percent from 1954. For those industries which carry unfilled orders on their books, backlogs rose as the inflow of 1955 orders exceeded shipments by more than \$½ billion. Paper and textile companies reported the largest relative increases in unfilled orders.

The general business advance from 1954 to 1955 was accompanied by some increase in the total business population. The number of operating concerns in the United States reached a new high of 4,225,000 in mid-1955, a morethan-seasonal gain of 45,000 firms during the first 6 months of the year. The net increase in the business population during the first half of 1955 was four times that which occurred during the similar period of 1954, when business

activity was declining, nearly twice that of 1953, and about the same as in each of the business expansion years 1950 to 1952. In general, the rise in the business population during the first half of 1955 reflected increases in each of the major industry groups. It should be emphasized that these changes in the business population are relatively small and that from a broad point of view the business population can be regarded as nearly stable in the past several years.

Manufacturing and Mining Production

INDUSTRIAL production advanced steadily through most of 1955 under the stimulus of rising consumer and business demand. The physical volume of production for the year as a whole was 11 percent higher than in 1954 and 4 percent above the previous peak reached in 1953. At the year-end output was at a record rate though there was evidence of some tapering off from peak rates in a few scattered industries.

Materials generally were in plentiful supply and the temporary tightness that developed earlier in the year in some metals and building materials had in most cases eased considerably by the year-end.

Table 1.—Industrial Production

[1947-49=100; seasonally adjusted]

	Total	Man	Min-	
	10ta1	Durables	Nondurables	erals
1954				
1st quarter	124	138	114	113
2nd quarter	124	135	116	111
3rd quarter	123	135	114	110
4th quarter	128	141	118	113
Year	125	137	116	111
1955				
1st quarter	133	147	122	121
2nd quarter	138	153	127	121
July	139	155	126	120
August	140	158	125	121
September	142	160	128	123
October	143	161	129	123
November	144	161	130	125
December	144	160	130	127
Year	139	155	126	122
Percent change				
4th quarter 1954 to 4th quarter				
1955	12. 5	17. 5	9. 3	10. 6
1954 to 1955	11. 2	13. 1	8. 6	9. 9
1953 to 1955	3. 7	1. 3	6. 8	5. 2

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The increase in industrial output last year was entirely for the civilian economy. Defense production, which still accounts for a sizable proportion of total output, was generally stable during the year, following a decline extending back to mid-1953.

The upswing in manufacturing output in 1955 followed the strong impetus provided by the automobile industry beginning in the fourth quarter of 1954. The rapid expansion of motor vehicle assemblies in this period not only engendered increased activity in industries supplying component parts and materials—steel, rubber tires, glass, radios, and parts and accessories—but also led to a sustained general advance in manufacturing operations.

Automobiles and the primary metals industries, with approximately one-eighth of the weight in the Federal Reserve index, accounted for roughly one-third of the 10 percent rise in total industrial output and for two-thirds of the rise in the durable goods group from the third quarter of 1954 through April 1955, when the peak rate of automobile production was reached.

The enlarged manufacturing output was made possible by a record flow of materials and supplies. During the course of the year, industries producing basic raw materials geared operations upward in line with the rising demands.

Thus production of primary metals expanded sharply in 1955 to meet the large requirements from motor vehicle and other metal fabricating plants. Steel making facilities turned out a record 117 million tons of steel ingots and castings, over 5 million tons more than in 1953, the previous top. An equally impressive tonnage of finished steel products was produced. The total of 84.7 million tons of finished steel exceeded the high 1953 volume by 4.5 million tons. After allowing for increased net exports, however, the increased quantity available for the domestic economy was only 2.2 million tons. The expansion in civilian consumption though was substantially larger as takings of finished steel for defense production were smaller than in 1953.

For the ninth consecutive year, the industry added to its steel-making capacity. The net expansion of capacity of 2.5 million tons of steel ingots and castings brought total rated capacity to 128.4 million tons as of January 1, 1956. This total represents a net gain of over 37 million tons, or two-fifths, in the 9-year period since 1946. A 3-year facilities expansion program calling for additional productive capacity of 15 million tons is contemplated by the industry through modernization of existing facilities and construction of new plants.

Expansion in nonferrous metals

Higher prices and strong demand, both domestic and foreign, greatly stimulated output of most of the major nonferrous metals. Production of copper rose as much as 20 percent, despite work stoppages in some mines, and output of zinc also increased substantially. Lead production showed little change. Most of the increase in overall new supplies of nonferrous metals was obtained from domestic sources, partly from higher rates of operations and partly from new facilities. Imports, particularly of aluminum and refined copper, were in considerably reduced volume. Unfilled order backlogs for most nonferrous metals were substantially higher at the end of the year than at the beginning.

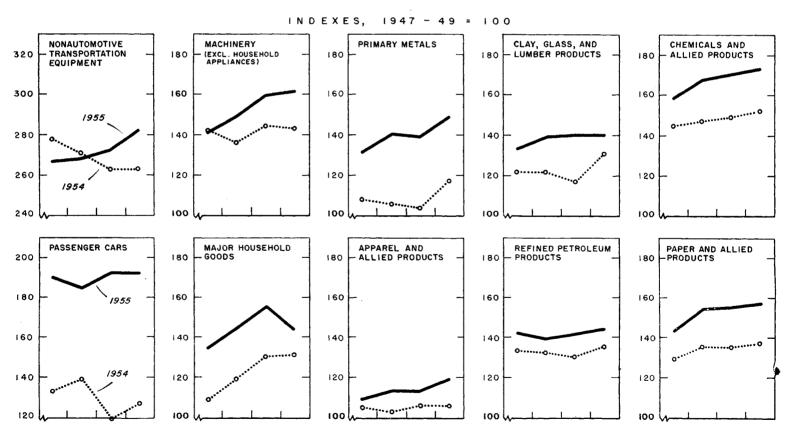
With the benefit of new facilities, aluminum production in 1955 came close to 1.6 million tons, a record. Because of considerably reduced imports overall new supplies were

only moderately above the quantities available in 1954. In general, total consumption exceeded the enlarged supplies despite substantially reduced set-asides in 1955 as compared with 1954 for the national stockpile. Consumption of aluminum in civilian type products has been increasing rapidly in recent years as newly developed uses and increased use in established product lines have greatly expanded the market for the light metal. Trade reports indicate that the construction industry is now the largest single consumer of aluminum, displacing the transportation equipment industry, even though use of aluminum in aircraft output is being increasingly supplemented by expanded consumption in motor vehicle production. Further large-scale expansion programs for ingot aluminum have recently been announced by the industry.

The coal industry staged a significant comeback in 1955 as high domestic and foreign requirements pushed output to

around 470 million tons, the highest since 1951.

Output of Selected Manufactured Products



QUARTERLY DATA, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

BASIC DATA : FRB

Widespread advance

All of the 24 major manufacturing and mining groups comprising the Federal Reserve production index shared in the general advance though in varying degree. The year-to-year increases from 1954 to 1955 varied from 30 percent for primary metals to 1 percent for tobacco products, with most industries showing advances of 10 percent or more. Transportation equipment, which includes the production of motor vehicles, increased 16 percent but motor vehicles as a group showed a substantial rise of two-fifths. Exceptionally large year-to-year production gains, averaging well over one-fifth, were also registered for materials and components manufactured for the automobile industry.

Output for most major industry groups in 1955 was above that of any previous year. The exceptions were fabricated metals, machinery, instruments, textile mill, and tobacco products and even in these cases the rate of activity in December was above or only slightly below previous highs

of 1953.

The generally rising trend in output for selected groups of manufactured products or industries is apparent in the accompanying chart. The indexes of nonautomotive transportation equipment and machinery shown in the chart are the Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted production indexes with rough adjustments made to exclude the output of passenger cars, trucks and parts, household appliances and

radios and television sets.

In the transportation equipment and machinery industries, where the bulk of defense production is concentrated, all of the rise occurred in products destined for the civilian market. The production of nonautomotive transportation equipment—aircraft, shipbuilding, and railroad equipment though showing little over-all change for 1955 as a whole reversed the downward trend evident in 1954 and the rate at the year-end was 7 percent above the low point reached in the fourth quarter of 1954. The bulge in the output of this group in the final quarter of the year reflected for the most part increased activity in aircraft plants. Backlogs for both military and civilian type planes continue large. In the last half of 1955 new orders placed by domestic and foreign airlines for the newest type civilian transport planes alone exceeded \$1 billion. It should be noted that the industry also utilizes substantial resources in research and developmental work on long-range missile mechanisms.

New orders for railroad equipment have been placed in large volume since May 1955. In November alone, over 51,000 freight cars for domestic use were ordered and this was followed by the placement of 42,000 more in December. Total backlogs for new freight cars which as recently as May totaled only 20,000 units jumped to 148,000 by December, the highest since 1951. Deliveries of rolling stock to railroads also improved in the last half of 1955 though the rate at the year-end was still well under the high 1951-53

volume.

Producers of machinery enjoyed an active year even though the industry lagged behind in the early stages of the general recovery movement. The sharp rise in output which began in the early spring months of 1955 corresponded in general to the pattern of new order placement for machine tools and general industrial machinery, which in turn reflected to a large degree the upturn in the planned capital investment programs of business. Output advanced nearly 10 percent for the year and reached a level at the year-end only moderately below the high rate of 1953 when machinery plants were concentrating on sizable defense orders. The rise in the output of this group was an important element of strength in sustaining the high rate of total industrial production during the latter part of 1955.

Output of clay, glass, and lumber products, a large proportion of which is consumed by the construction industry, expanded by 12 percent from 1954 to 1955. Large production gains were also reported for chemicals, paper, and refined petroleum products, industries which have shown strong growth trends in recent years.

The past year was an active one for the apparel industry. The 9 percent increase in output from 1954 to 1955 reflected a rise in consumer demand for wearing apparel. The 1955 advance lifted the rate of clothing output at the year-end to slightly above the previous peak reached in August 1950. However, the production rise in this industry since the 1947–49 base period has been much smaller than the gains experienced by most other major manufacturing industries. Output of textile mill products also increased in 1955.

The automobile industry highlighted the 1955 production performance by turning out close to 9.2 million units—7.9 million passenger cars and nearly 1.3 million trucks. The passenger car count was more than 2.3 million higher than in 1954 and 1.2 million above the previous peak of 1950. In the 3 years since 1952 when NPA materials controls were lifted, the industry has turned out nearly 20 million passenger cars, or close to two-fifths of the total number on the road in 1955. Truck assemblies were the highest since 1951 and more than 200,000 above 1954.

Aside from the model changeover period in September and October, assemblies of passenger cars were maintained at a high rate throughout the year. In the closing weeks of 1955, however, output was cut back moderately to bring production more in line with the current rate of consumer purchases, and this curtailment extended into early 1956. Concurrent with the reduction in output, Saturday overtime work which had prevailed in most assembly plants during 1955 was eliminated and scattered layoffs occurred.

Household goods production high

Strong consumer buying supported a high volume of output of major household goods in 1955. Following a long steady rise output dropped moderately in the fourth quarter of 1955, however, owing mainly to larger than seasonal declines in the output of appliances and television receivers. Production of furniture and floor coverings was maintained close to the high third quarter rate. For the year, output of major household goods averaged 18 percent higher than in 1954 and equaled the high volume of 1950.

The year-to-year increases in output were substantial for most individual products. As in other recent years new production peaks were limited to the relatively newer lines—television sets, room air-conditioning units, dryers, dishwashers, and food waste disposals. Among the well-established products, washing machines virtually matched the record volume of 1950 when 4.3 million units were turned out.

About 7.8 million television receivers were produced in 1955. This was 400,000 more than in 1954 and 300,000 above the previous peak in 1950. Output expanded during the first 9 months of 1955 and then was cut back sharply in response to the lower volume of consumer purchases. In the October-December period the number of television sets turned out was one-fourth below the high volume of the fourth quarter of 1954. Output of color television receivers in 1955 was still small, about the same as in 1954 when an estimated 15,000 to 25,000 sets were turned out. Radio production hit close to 15 million, the highest since 1948 and 4.5 million above the previous year. Of this increase, 3 million represented auto radios.

New Construction Activity

Construction expenditures reached new highs again last year as record outlays were made for business, residential, Government and institutional construction. Total expenditures in 1955 for new construction, both private and public, amounted to \$42½ billion, 12 percent more than in 1954.

About three-fourths of the increase over 1954 represented larger physical volume; construction costs in 1955, after two years of relative stability, averaged 2½ percent higher than in 1954. Even though significant additions to capacity were made by building materials producers in the recent period, the rise in construction demand more than kept pace with the higher output. Reflecting the supply-demand relationship, building materials prices advanced almost without interruption throughout the year. Wholesale prices of building materials in December were about 5 percent higher than a year earlier. Over the same period average hourly earnings of construction workers rose about 2 percent—a smaller-than-average advance for recent years.

Private residential construction

Residential construction activity last year took place in a setting of rising consumer income bolstered by continued large holdings of liquid assets. Demand for additional housing appeared generally strong. The latest statistics showed vacancy rates in mid-1955 to be not much higher than in 1950, although in some cities there appeared to be on oversupply of apartment house units at prevailing rentals.

Important developments in private residential construction last year were: a record outlay in both current dollar and real terms and a number of housing starts almost as high as in 1950; a tightening in mortgage markets, partly the result of competing demands for capital funds from other sectors of the economy but also the outcome of restrictions imposed by monetary authorities; and the declining trend in housing starts in the second half of the year, with a resultant reversal

after July of the rise in residential activity.

Expenditures for new private nonfarm residential construction last year totaled \$16.6 billion, a gain of more than \$3 billion over 1954 and \$4 billion over 1950. The increase over last year reflected not only a larger number of housing units under construction but also a higher value per unit. According to data of the Department of Labor, average cost per housing unit started in 1955 rose 7 percent over 1954. The greater part of this rise represented a continuation of the trend started about 5 years ago, to meet the growing demand for larger houses. Thus, although 1955 expenditures reflect a slightly smaller number of housing units than in 1950, average costs per unit last year were about 15 percent higher, after an allowance for the increase in material and labor charges. Real outlays were thus about one-sixth above the 1950 peak.

The increase in residential activity through the third quarter of 1955 was an extension—though at a slower rate—of the rising tendency that began in the final quarter of 1953. With residential starts leveling out in the first half of 1955, the rate of increase in expenditures slowed down considerably as compared with 1954, as may be seen in the chart. On a quarterly basis outlays for new residential construction were at a peak in the third quarter after seasonal adjustment. At that time they were 6 percent above the first quarter, in contrast with a 21 percent advance in the corresponding 1954 period. In the fourth quarter activity fell off about 6 percent, with the month-to-month movement steadily downward.

Builders started 1.3 million private housing units last year, 9 percent more than in 1954 and only 3 percent less than were started in 1950. More than half of these units were started with Government assistance in mortgage financing; the number of 1- to 4-family housing units underwritten by the Government in 1955 was the highest on record. The number of starts that were VA-guaranteed rose almost one-third, and made up a record 30 percent of the total, while the number of FHA-assisted homes was about the same as in 1954—somewhat over one-fifth of the grand total.

As the chart indicates, seasonally adjusted starts were moving downward during the second half of last year, following a period of near stability in the first half. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of starts in the first 6 months of 1955 was 1.4 million and by the final quarter had fallen to 1.2

million.

The large number of houses put under way in the first part of the year resulted from plans that builders had initiated in late 1954 and early 1955, when conditions for the financing of home construction were quite favorable. VA mortgages were available on a no-downpayment, 30-year basis; FHA mortgage maturities were also lengthened and downpayment requirements reduced; and construction funds were comparatively plentiful.

In the first half of 1955 requests for VA appraisals of new units—a good indicator of builders' intentions in that market—were at an annual rate of more than 700,000, as compared with a 1953 total of 250,000 and the previous record in 1954 of 535,000. Dwelling units in FHA applications for commitments on 1- to 4-family houses—another indicator of builders' plans—were also running at a high rate in the first

half of the year.

With the quickening pace of general business activity however, the demand for funds from other sectors of the economy increased markedly, and in the second half of the year a growing stringency in new construction money developed. In the meantime the rapid increase in home mortgage indebtedness in the first half, coupled with the further large increases in prospect from the heavy inflow of new plans, had led to a tightening of terms by FHA and VA in late July: both agencies reduced maximum mortgage terms from 30 to 25 years and increased down payment requirements. In addition, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board early in September imposed new restrictions against borrowing by member savings and loan associations.

For new applications the VA eliminated completely the widely used no-downpayment loans, which had been increasing steadily in importance since the end of 1953. Thus over half of the VA loans closed on new homes in 1955 were of this type, as compared with three-eighths of the VA total in 1954 and a much smaller proportion in 1953. There was a comparable upward movement in loans with maturities over 25 years; last year as many as two out of three new home loans closed had maturities from 26 to 30 years. It is of interest to note that because there was a sizable backlog to which these new restrictive provisions did not apply, as late as December 46 percent of VA loans closed on new homes involved no downpayment while 62 percent had terms from 26 to 30 years.

As the year went on, particularly in the second half, builders reduced their plans for new building. FHA applications by the final quarter were running at 40 percent below the corresponding period of 1954 while requests for VA appraisals were one-third lower. In December the changed situation in housing prospects led the Home Loan Bank

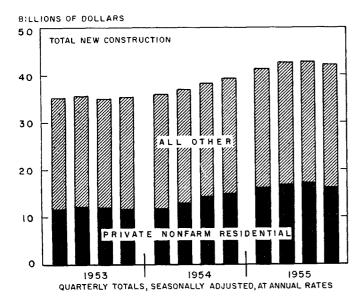
Board to ease somewhat its earlier restrictions on borrowing, while this January the VA and FHA permitted once again mortgages with 30-year maturities.

Private nonresidential construction

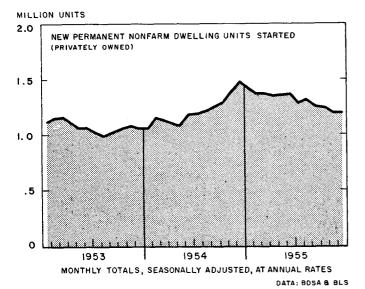
Private construction other than residential rose for the sixth successive year, with a 10 percent overall advance and increases in all major sectors except farm construction. The largest gain occurred in commercial building, where the development of new shopping areas in the suburbs and store modernization programs brought about a rise of more than 50 percent over 1954 in store construction. Outlays for 1955 were close to \$2 billion; after allowance for price changes, expenditures for stores last year were apparently not far

New Construction Activity

Construction set another record in 1955, but decreased in the fourth quarter



reflecting declines in private housing starts



U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

56 - 8 - 11

different from the all-time high in commercial construction reached in 1926–27. Office building and warehouse expenditures also exceeded \$1 billion for the first time last year although in this category real outlays are still about one-fifth below the record rates of 1929–30.

The sharp recovery in industrial production, with the resultant improvement in earnings, was a major factor in the one-fifth advance in industrial construction over the previous year. Such expenditures, even after allowance for price increases, were higher than they were in 1952, when the mobilization expansion program was at its peak. Public utility expenditures for construction were also at a record rate in 1955, chiefly because of higher expenditures by telephone and gas companies. Electric utilities spent about the same as in the previous year while railroad construction outlays, because of the very low rates prevailing early in the year, were slightly less than in 1954.

Institutional and other nonfarm private construction registered another sizable gain. Church construction rose substantially, expenditures for social and recreational, and hospital and institutional facilities were up slightly, and construction of private educational facilities was down a little.

As the year drew to a close divergent trends became apparent in the various major sectors. The steady upward movement in outlays for industrial building showed no evidence of abatement but some leveling appeared in office building and warehouse construction while store construction had been reduced.

Public construction

Public construction totaled \$12 billion in 1955, a new record 2 percent above 1954 spending. Developments during the year represented the continuation of recent trends. Direct Federal construction declined for the third successive year, approximately 20 percent from 1954, while Federal grants-in-aid and state and local government expenditures continued the uninterrupted rise under way since about the end of World War II. Federal outlays, including Federal aid, constituted 29 percent of all public expenditures last year; this may be compared with a ratio of 44 percent in 1952, when outlays for defense facilities were at their peak, but is about the same proportion as in 1948–50.

In the state and local government sector expenditures for highways, schools and water and sewer facilities made the largest contributions to the 1954–55 increase. Construction of these types, being related to long-term influences such as the increasing population and its shift to outlying areas, and to the development of superhighways, has shown a steady upward trend since 1945.

Highway expenditures exceeded \$4 billion last year, up 10 percent from 1954. A pronounced increase took place in outlays for educational facilities, which totaled almost \$2.5 billion, or 16 percent more than the 1954 expenditure. Outlays for water supply and sewage disposal facilities rose 11 percent, exceeding \$1 billion for the first time.

The 2 categories of State and local construction that showed decreases were hospital facilities and residential building; the latter fell by almost one-fourth from 1954. Only 18,000 publicly financed housing units were started last year, the lowest number since 1948.

In the Federal sector, outlays for industrial facilities declined again but construction of military facilities increased substantially. These two categories accounted for more than 70 percent of direct Federal spending for construction last year. Outlays for conservation and development fell 15 percent from 1954.

Agricultural Production and Income

FARM output expanded in 1955. Despite acreage restrictions on major crops, record yields per acre and a considerable increase in livestock marketings resulted in burdensome agricultural supplies. As a result, farm prices, following some recovery in the early months of 1955, declined during the remainder of the year. For the year as a whole, prices received by farmers averaged 5 percent lower than in 1954. Thus, although marketings were higher during the year, cash receipts (including CCC loans) at \$29.2 billion were about 3 percent lower than in 1954.

Prices paid by farmers for items used in production averaged about the same in 1955 as a year earlier. Though products of nonfarm origin were appreciably higher, offsetting price declines occurred in feed and in livestock purchased. With production costs firm, net income of farm operators was down about one-tenth and lower than in any

year since 1942.

If adjustment is made for the shift in population from the farm and for increasing income from nonfarm sources, income per capita of the farm population from all sources in 1955 was about equal to the average for the years since the end of World War II.

Crop receipts lower

Moderate declines in cash receipts from both crops and livestock occurred in 1955. In other recent years crop receipts had held up rather well (though surpluses were being built up). In 1955, cash receipts from crop marketings (including CCC loans) at \$13.1 billion were only about 8 percent below the 1952 peak, with about one-third of the decline occurring in the past year. The most recent reduction was principally in receipts from wheat as marketing quotas imposed lower acreage, yields were up only moderately, and prices were slightly lower.

Cash receipts from marketings of livestock and products at \$16.1 billion were 4 percent below 1954 and down nearly a fifth from the peak reached in 1951. Hog receipts accounted for most of the drop in 1955 and cattle receipts had fallen

in earlier vears.

Domestic demand for farm products was strong in 1955 with increases in population and in income both contributory influences. Consumers spent appreciably more for food in 1955 than in the preceding year but the rise appeared to be largely in distribution including processing rather than in value of product at the farm level. Exports of farm products other than cotton were up substantially in 1955 as the disposal of surpluses abroad increased. Some surpluses were reduced, and increases in those of other products, for which production continued high, were restrained by the stepped-up disposal program. The increased disposal activity was a step toward restoration of balanced demand-supply conditions which was aimed more at achieving longer-term favorable effects than at providing immediate support to farm income.

Total crop production in 1955 was 4 percent above that in 1954—and close to the high attained in 1948—as record yields more than offset a reduction in acreage harvested. Most of the decrease from the preceding year in acreage harvested represented more extensive crop failure or abandonment with little change from the preceding year in total acreage planted or grown.

Decreases from 1954 in planted acreage occurred for the principal crops under marketing quotas—wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco. The acreage taken out of these crops was largely diverted to feed crops and soybeans.

Wheat production was a little lower in 1955 than the year before and about one-fifth below the 10-year average as a result of a combination of reductions in acreage allotments and adverse weather leading to unusually large abandonment. United States supplies for this crop year are at a record high as the carryover on July 1, 1955, exceeded 1 billion bushels. Production at 940 million bushels was not far, however, from estimates for consumption and export in the current cropyear. Exports of wheat have been stepped up in the past year following a considerable decline in the preceding few years. The new winter wheat crop seeded in the fall of 1955 was slightly larger than the acreage seeded the year before, and prospects at the beginning of 1956 were for somewhat higher yields.

The statistical position of cotton has deteriorated in the past year as a record yield on a reduced acreage resulted in a 14.7-million-bale crop; 1 million larger than in 1954. Heavy pledging of cotton from the 1955 crop for CCC loans brought total CCC stocks and holdings pledged against loans to 13.5 million bales at the end of 1955. Increasing production abroad and declining U. S. exports have necessitated some changes in U. S. export policy. Up to a million bales of short-staple cotton held by Commodity Credit Corporation are being made available for export at reduced prices in 1956.

Feed grain production in 1955 was near the 1948 record and supplies available are at a new high both in total and in relation to the livestock population. Domestic feed consumption is expected to be up from the relatively low rate of feeding in the crop-year ending October 1, 1955, and exports have been running substantially higher.

Table 2.—Farm Production

[1947-49=100]

(101.		-1				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 P
Farm output	100	103	107	108	109	112
Livestock and products						i
All livestock and products.	106	111	112	114	119	122
Meat animals Dairy products Poultry and eggs	107 101 111	114 100 119	115 101 123	114 106 127	119 108 134	124 109 134
Crops						
All crops	97	99	103	103	101	105
Feed grains Hay and forage Food grains Vegetables Fruits and nuts	104 105 83 101 102	97 110 81 95 105	102 105 105 96 102	101 108 96 100 104	105 108 85 97 106	111 114 80 100 107
Sugar crops Cotton Tobacco Oil crops	$117 \\ 70 \\ 101 \\ 116$	93 106 115 106	95 106 112 104	106 115 102 102	118 96 111 117	110 103 112 129

P Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

More meat

Most of the rise in output of livestock and products—and all of the drop in cash receipts—occurred in hog production. Total pork production reached 11 billion pounds in 1956, 11 percent higher than in 1954. Hog prices were lower than a year earlier throughout 1955, with a severe decline in prices occurring in the fourth quarter as the seasonal peak in marketings was reached. Despite government purchases of pork and lard, the average price of hogs dropped from \$14.50 in October to \$12.20 in November and to \$10.60 in mid-December. For the final quarter, hog prices averaged about 30 percent less than a year earlier. As the peak of slaughter passed prices recovered moderately at the beginning of 1956. In the fall survey of farmers' intentions, slightly smaller farrowings were indicated for the spring of 1956 than in the spring of 1955.

Table 3.--Comparison of CCC Price Support Extended on 1955 Crops as of December 31 With Corresponding Figures for Crops of Earlier Years 1

IData as of	December	31 for eron c	of vear designat	to#1
11)ata as or	December	31 for crop (n vear designai	æar

	T7. 14	Mill	ions of t	nits	Millions of dollars				
	Unit	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955		
Cotton, Upland	bales	5, 5	1, 8	5. 5	932. 6	300. 4	907. 5		
	bu	430, 1	349, 4	222. 9	931. 5	778. 4	458. 0		
	lb	162, 4	233, 7	323. 4	65. 3	127. 9	219. 7		
Milk and butterfat: Butter	lb	222. 0	175. 2	124. 1	144. 0	99. 3	70. 6		
	lb	213. 3	124. 0	116. 3	81. 9	42. 1	40. 3		
	lb	395. 4	371. 3	373. 9	61. 8	56. 8	63. 1		
Corn	bu	86. 5	19. 1	88. 8	136. 8	30. 4	136, 8		
	ewt	14. 2	42. 5	43. 5	33. 4	99. 6	75, 9		
	ewt	1. 2	15. 4	12. 5	6. 0	74. 3	66, 3		
	bu	32. 5	85. 0	66. 7	38. 0	94. 8	57, 8		
	bu	27. 7	23. 4	22. 8	70. 5	50. 7	45, 7		
Peanuts Oats Flaxseed Beans, dry edible	lb	449. 5	13. 2	298. 6	47. 6	1. 4	33. 7		
	bu	43. 4	60. 2	51. 9	34. 5	45. 6	31. 4		
	bu	15. 2	5. 7	6. 8	55. 2	17. 3	19. 2		
	ewt	2. 7	2. 5	2. 3	21. 9	18. 2	15. 2		
All other					82. 0 2, 733. 0	51. 0 1,888. 2	13. 3 2, 254. 5		

Represents loans made, purchases, and purchase agreements.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Beef and veal production in 1955 was 4 percent above the previous high in 1954. The strength of demand was such that during the first three quarters of the year prices were about the same as in 1954, but large marketings of cattle (as well as hogs) lowered prices in the final quarter. A considerable rise in cow and heifer slaughter in 1955 suggests that the several-year rise in the size of the calf crop may have reached its peak.

Milk production edged higher in 1955 despite a reduction in the number of cows. Consumption of dairy products was also higher and smaller purchases were made by the CCC for price support purposes. Total stocks of dairy products, especially butter, were sharply reduced during the year. The income position of dairy farmers improved in 1955 as prices held about even with 1954 and feed prices declined substantially during the year.

Poultry and egg producers also had a better year in 1955 with slightly higher production, a 7 percent average increase in prices from 1954, and a material reduction in feed prices. Whereas many dairy farmers raise most of their own feed and to this extent do not benefit directly from lower feed prices, most commercial poultry and egg producers purchase the bulk of their poultry feed and hence have lower costs when feed prices decline. Prices of poultry products were subject to considerable variation during the year, however, and at year-end egg prices were rising and were more than a third above a year earlier, whereas broiler prices were declining and were even with about a year ago.

Rise in product per man-hour

Farm gross national product in constant dollars advanced 3 percent from 1954 to 1955. At \$25.2 billion in constant 1947-49 dollars it was 16 percent above the 1947-49 average and 20 percent above 1941. Farm gross national product is a value-added concept obtained by subtracting from the total value of farm output the value of (intermediate) materials used up in the production process, such as fertilizer, purchased feed, and motor fuel. It measures production occurring on farms, without duplication, and is "gross" only in the sense that depreciation and other capital consumption allowances are not deducted. It is computed both in current dollars and in "real" or constant (1947-49) dollars; only the latter is discussed here.1

The rise in total farm output has paralleled that in farm GNP since the end of the war but has been greater from the prewar period to date, rising 28 percent since 1941. Throughout this period machinery has been substituted for labor, so that the value of farm product per man-hour has risen at an average rate of 4 percent per year.2 During the same period total output of agriculture per man-hour increased at an average rate of 4.7 percent per year.

The more rapid rise from 1941 to date in total output than in farm gross national product results from an increasing proportion of intermediate to final product. The rising proportion occurred before and during the war years, however, and has not continued in the postwar period. The rise in the past has been more pronounced during periods when prices received by farmers were relatively high in relation to prices of intermediate products since in such periods intermediate products are more freely used.

In recent years, prices received have declined more than the prices of intermediate products, and in constant dollar terms the ratio of intermediate products to total output has declined. More specifically, the use of the relatively higherpriced intermediate products has increased less than total

Table 4.—Farm Gross National Product [Billions of dollars]

Current dollars Constant 1947-49 dollars 1952 1953 1954 1955 1953 1954 1955 37.2 34. 4 34.1 33.1 35. 2 34.9 37.3 37.9 1. Total value of farm output..... 2. Less: Value of intermediate products consumed, total..... 13.7 12.6 12.7 12.5 12.4 12, 5 12.6 12.6 3. Plus: Other items 4. Equals: Farm gross national prod-23.4 21.721.4 20.522, 7 23.3 24.625. 2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies, based largely upon data from U. S. Department of Agriculture.

output during these years. This appears to be an adjustment to the less favorable price relationships for the farmer. In terms of current or actual prices, the ratio of intermediate products to final products has continued upward throughout this period.

^{1.} Historical estimate of current and constant dollar farm GNP are shown in the August 1954 issue of Survey of Current Business.

2. The man-hours represent the monthly average for each year of the number at work in agriculture times the average hours from the Census Monthly Report of the Labor Force.

Retail Trade

Retail sales in 1955 reached a total of \$185 billion, about \$15 billion or 9 percent above the previous year. retail prices were fairly stable in 1955, the physical increase in sales about matched the rise in dollar values. New sales highs were established in every major kind of retail business. Advances were largest in the durable-goods categories, and sales for the group as a whole rose by \$9 billion, or 15 percent. Nondurable businesses accounted for an increase of \$6 billion or 5 percent.

Retail sales moved up steadily throughout the year. the final quarter, the rate of increase was reduced by a slight decline in sales of durable goods. Sales of nondurablegoods stores continued their steady advance of about 1

percent per quarter.

A feature of the 1955 sales picture was the considerable reliance placed on consumer credit to supplement the rising incomes. Three-fourths of the consumer credit increase of \$5 billion during the year was in automobile sales financing.

Record automobile sales

About three-fourths of the \$9 billion rise in the sales of durable-goods stores from 1954 to 1955 was accounted for by the automotive group which includes dealers in new and used cars, trucks, parts and accessories and other products some of whom have substantial receipts from services. Starting in the fall of 1954, when the 1955 models with their "new look" were introduced, sales of automotive dealers, seasonally adjusted, advanced at an average rate of about 6 percent per quarter for four consecutive quarters, exceeding by far the gains shown for any other group. In the final quarter of the year, however, automotive dealers' sales leveled off, primarily because of reduced demand for new cars. the full year 1955, sales of automotive stores amounted to \$38.2 billion, more than one-fifth above 1954.

Table 5.—Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business, 1952-55

[Billions of dollars]

[Billions of donars]											
	1952 1953 1954		1955	1955 quarters seasonally adjusted annual rates							
					I	П	Ш	ĮV			
All retail stores	164. 1	170.7	170, 7	185, 5	178.8	183. 9	187, 9	189.5			
Durable-goods stores 1	55, 3	60, 4	58.2	67.0	63, 2	66. 4	69, 0	68.5			
Automotive group Motor vehicle, other auto dealers. Furniture and appliance group Lumber, building, hardware group	8.9	33. 3 31. 5 9. 1 10. 4	31. 7 30. 0 9. 1 10. 1	38. 2 36. 3 10. 1 11. 0	36. 0 34. 2 9. 8 10. 3	37. 9 36. 0 9. 9 11. 1	39. 6 37. 5 10. 2 11. 2	39, 1 37, 1 10, 2 11, 3			
Nondurable-goods stores 1	108.8	110, 4	112, 5	118.5	115, 5	117.5	119, 0	121, 0			
Apparel group Drug and proprietary stores Eating and drinking places Food group Grocery stores Gasoline service stations General merchandica group	4. 7 12. 7 39. 8	10. 3 4. 8 13. 0 40. 8 33. 6 10. 5	10. 1 4. 9 13. 1 41. 6 35. 0 11. 4	10. 8 5. 2 13. 7 43. 6 36. 9 12. 4	10. 5 5. 0 13. 0 43. 0 36. 3 12. 1	10. 7 5. 1 13. 6 43. 2 36. 4 12. 3	10. 8 5. 3 14. 0 43. 8 37. 0 12. 4	10. 9 5. 4 13. 9 44. 6 37. 8 12. 8			
General merchandise group Department stores, excluding mail-order	10.3	10. 4	10. 3	10. 9	10. 4	10, 7	11.1	11.0			

 $^{{\}bf 1.~Sales~of~jewelry~stores,other~durable-goods~stores,and~other~nondurable-goods~stores~are~not~shown~separately~but~are~included~in~the~appropriate~total.}$

Retailers sold 7.4 million new automobiles in 1955—a third above the 1954 total—to establish a new sales record. Production continued at a high pace throughout the year, and as a result of the slowdown in sales in the final weeks, new car inventories increased sharply. At the turn of the year, downward adjustments were being made in factory schedules.

Other durable-goods stores fared well in the 1955 sales picture. Furniture and appliance store sales strengthened following a fairly long period of relative stability and in 1955 were up about 10 percent over 1954; lumber, building and hardware dealer sales rose 9 percent.

Sales of nondurable-goods stores moved generally upward throughout the year, advancing at a somewhat sharper rate than in 1954. From a seasonally adjusted total of \$28.2 billion in the third quarter of 1954 they moved to \$30.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1955. Last year marked the sixth sucessive year of advance in purchases of nondurable commodities.

The greatest 1954 to 1955 sales gain in the nondurable categories, 8 percent, was registered by gasoline service stations. This rise, which has averaged about the same in each of the last four years, reflects in large part the increase in motor vehicles on the road. Passenger car registrations, which had increased by 2 million in 1954 to a total of 48 million cars, reached 52 million by the end of 1955.

Sales by general merchandise stores in 1955 were up about 7 percent over 1954. After advancing at an average rate of 2 percent per quarter during the first 9 months, they declined slightly, on a seasonally adjusted basis, at the year-

The outstanding advance at department stores was in the major appliance departments which registered a 25 percent sales gain in 1955. This sharp advance reflected, in part, increased promotional activity and the use of special sales by such stores to meet the challenge of discount houses in the appliance field.

Departmental variations also suggest some trading up by consumers as a result of the steady rise in income. For example, while total sales of stores reporting on a departmental basis were up 5 percent in 1955 over 1954, within this aggregate sales rises tended to be much more pronounced in departments handling higher priced goods. Increases of 10 to 15 percent were shown for sporting goods and cameras, fine jewelry and watches, silverware and clocks, and luggage. On an overall basis, sales for main stores showed a 5 percent gain compared to a 3 percent rise for basement stores which generally handle lower priced lines.

The favorable sales experience encouraged department stores to increase new orders placed with manufacturers in 1955 by 9 percent over the previous year. At the year-end, outstanding orders were nearly a fifth above year-ago figures and the ratio of inventories to December sales was somewhat above the year before.

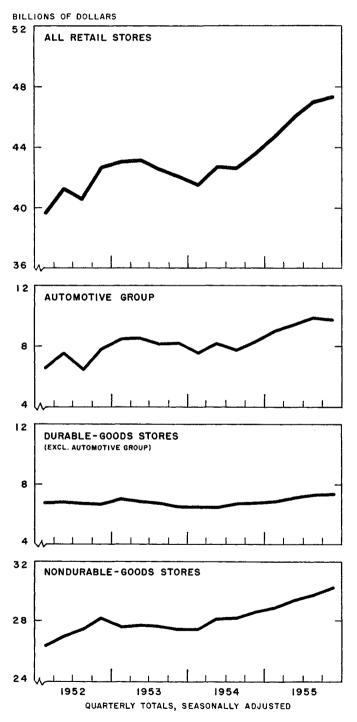
Sales of apparel stores, which had been declining moderately since the end of 1952, definitely reversed their direction in 1955 to advance by 6 percent over 1954 dollar volume. Increases of a similar magnitude were indicated at drug and food stores and eating and drinking places.

Chain stores shared in the business upswing in 1955. Sales of retail organizations operating eleven or more stores

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the

amounted to \$34 billion for the year, a 7 percent increase over 1954. This was a somewhat better performance than that experienced by all retail stores exclusive of motor vehicle dealers, which are unimportant in the chain store field. The 1955 share of total retail business, exclusive of motor vehicle dealers, going to chains with eleven or more retail stores was 22.7 percent.

Sales of Retail Stores



U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

56 - 8 - 13

The gain in chain store sales relative to total trade activity was most strongly evident in department store operations. Chain department store sales rose 12 percent in 1955 compared to a 2 percent advance for all other department stores. This may be associated with increases in the number of branch department stores being opened in new shopping center developments.

Table 6.-Ratio of Retail Sales to Disposable Personal Income

	1952	1958	1954	1955
All retail stores 1	69. 3	68. 2	67. 0	68. 8
Durable-goods stores 1	23. 3	24. 1	22. 8	24. 9
Automotive group	12. 0	13. 3	12. 4	14. 2
Motor vehicles, other auto dealers Furniture and appliance group	11. 1 3. 8	12. 6 3. 6	11. 8 3. 6	13. 5 3. 7
Lumber, building, hardware group	4. 3	4. 2	4. 0	4. 1
Nondurable-goods stores 1	46. 0	44. 1	44. 1	44.0
Apparel group		4. 1 1. 9 5. 2 16. 3 13. 4 4. 2	4. 0 1. 9 5. 2 16. 3 13. 7 4. 5	4. 0 1. 9 5. 1 16. 2 13. 7 4. 6
General merchandise group Department stores, excluding mail-order	7. 9 4. 3	7. 6 4. 1	7. 4 4. 0	7. 5 4. 0

^{1.} Sales of jewelry stores, other durable-goods stores, and other nondurable-goods stores are not shown separately but are included in the appropriate total.

In the case of eating and drinking places also, the relative advance in sales of chains exceeded those of independent stores by a significant margin, a 7 percent rise for sales of chains comparing with 4 percent for all other such establishments. For grocery stores, which form the most important sector of chain store operations, the relative advance in sales of chain stores was only slightly higher than for nonchain grocery organizations. At apparel and drug stores increases in activity shown by chains in 1955 were less than those registered by organizations operating fewer than 11 stores.

Sales-income ratio up

The ratio of total retail sales to disposable personal income moved upward from 67 percent in 1954 to 69 percent in 1955 although there was a slight decline in this figure in the fourth quarter. The rise in the proportion is attributable primarily to increased sales by motor vehicle dealers. For this kind of business the ratio of sales to income went up from 11.8 in 1954 to 13.5 in 1955. Slight advances in the proportion were also shown for the other major durable-goods groups.

At nondurable-goods stores the ratio of total sales to disposable personal income showed little change between 1954 and 1955. A slight decline in the ratio for food stores and eating and drinking places was largely offset by small increases in those of gasoline service stations and general merchandise stores.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Cenaus

Foreign Business

FOREIGN purchases of United States produced goods and services contributed appreciably to the rise in United States business activity during 1955. The 10 percent rise from 1954 in exports (excluding shipments of military supplies and services provided under grant-aid programs) compares with the 7½ percent increase in the value of the aggregate output of this country.

Exports of goods and services, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by more than \$1 billion from the third to the fourth quarter of 1954, remained fairly stable through the first half of 1955, and rose again by about \$1.2 billion in the second half of last year. Foreign purchases thus contributed to the advance in business activity during the early phase of the upswing, and again during the last half of 1955, when the rise in domestic purchases was slowing down.

Upswing in exports to Europe and Canada

Nearly 60 percent of the \$1.4 billion rise from 1954 to 1955 in nonmilitary merchandise exports represented greater shipments to Western Europe, and 33 percent reflected expanded exports to Canada. Business activity in both areas, as in the United States, had expanded to record rates during the year.

However, there has been a continuous upward movement of economic activity in Western Europe since the second quarter of 1953, whereas Canadian business activity, having undergone a period of adjustment in 1954, did not start to expand until the latter part of 1954. This difference largely explains the fact that the most recent rise in exports to Canada began only in the second quarter of 1955, whereas the upswing in exports to Western Europe started a year earlier.

In 1955, as during the previous year, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands accounted for a large portion of the rise in shipments to Western Europe. The new credit restrictions and other anti-inflationary measures adopted during the year by the United Kingdom and a number of European countries so far have exerted little effect on their demand for imports from the United States, the bulk of which consist of food, tobacco, and basic industrial materials.

Sales to countries in the outer sterling area, including South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan, were responsible for most of the export advance outside

Europe and Canada.

A number of Latin American markets, notably Mexico and Argentina, also expanded during 1955. On the whole, however, exports to Latin America were slightly lower than in 1954. This reflects the effects of the downturn in coffee prices beginning in August 1954. Exports to Brazil, which had enjoyed a temporary upsurge in 1954, again became subject to rigid curtailment throughout 1955 with a resulting reduction over the year of about \$220 million. Shipments to Colombia declined during 1955 but during the first half of the year were partly financed through temporary measures, such as drawings on reserves and short-term credits, since Colombia's dollar receipts during this period had dropped even faster.

Exports to Japan were moderately lower than in 1954, but recovered considerably from the decline which had occurred in the last half of that year. The recovery reflected not only the expansion of the Japanese economy but also the current improvement in Japan's gold and dollar reserve position.

The geographic pattern of changes provides a partial explanation of the fact that exports of foodstuffs and raw materials, other than cotton, increased much more, percentagewise, from 1954 to 1955 than exports of manufactured goods. Another reason was the rise in exports by other industrial countries, which met to an increasing extent the world demand for industrial goods. The recent tendency of raw materials to absorb a larger, and manufactured goods a smaller, share in exports is even more noticeable if 1955 exports are compared with those in 1953. (See table 1.) This is in contrast to the previous long-term tendency for the proportion of manufactured goods to total United States exports to rise.

The advance from 1954 in shipments of industrial raw materials alone (excluding cotton and other agricultural items) amounted to \$750 million or more. Overseas coal shipments, destined mainly to support Western Europe's rising industrial requirements, rose by about \$175 million, thus providing a major stimulus to increased output in the bituminous coal industry. Exports of steel (excluding scrap) rose by roughly \$170 million and thus claimed a slightly larger portion of domestic output than in 1954.

Steel scrap exports, mainly to Western Europe, Japan, and to some extent Canada, climbed to approximately 5 million tons in 1955 as compared with about 1.5 million tons in 1954. In value, the increase amounted to almost \$125 million.

Part of the rise in domestic output of a number of other basic materials—notably chemicals, woodpulp, other wood and paper products, and synthetic rubber—was also channeled into markets abroad during 1955. Foreign demand for nonferrous metals increased too, but the rise in such exports was restricted by the imposition of export quotas during the year.

Upturn in capital goods exports moderate

Considered in the aggregate the rise in exports of capital equipment from 1954 to 1955 (excluding merchant vessels transferred to foreign registry) amounted to roughly \$175 to \$200 million with the bulk of the increase going to Canada.

Changes in demand for such exports had varying effects on the output of domestic industries. Producers of construction and mining machinery boosted sales to Canada alone by over \$45 million and to other foreign areas by at least \$25 million. The civil aircraft industry also increased its exports as well as its domestic shipments; it marketed 36 percent of its production abroad in the first 9 months of 1955—a slightly higher portion than in the year 1954. Exports of railway freight cars also claimed a somewhat larger portion of domestic output than in 1954. The increase in exports of freight cars, however, only partially offset the drop in shipments of railway passenger cars to Canada, and total exports of railway equipment in 1955 were approximately \$25 million below 1954.

Several other major equipment industries which traditionally depend to a large extent upon exports, namely producers of machine tools, motor trucks and busses, and agricultural machinery, experienced little change in foreign sales during 1955 although domestic orders increased. Foreign demand for some of these products is being supplied to an increasing extent from foreign sources.

Passenger cars and automobile parts and accessories dominated the rise in exports of consumer durables as well as in domestic sales of such items. Of the total gain of perhaps \$300 million in exports of consumer durables from 1954 to 1955, passenger cars accounted for about \$70 million and automobile parts and accessories for approximately \$115 million. By far the largest portion of the additional exports went to Canada, where passenger car output and sales also established new records in 1955. Other countries, particularly Sweden, Belgium, Venezuela, Cuba, and the Union of South Africa, also shared substantially in the increased shipments.

Table 1.—United States Exports (Excluding Military Aid) First 10 Months of 1955 Compared with Similar Period of Preceding 2

		ber 1955 percent e from—
	January-Octo- ber 1953	January-Octo- ber 1954
Total exports	16	12
Agricultural goods excluding cotton	17	23
Raw materials (excluding cotton) and semi-manufactures Cotton Finished manufactures, total	2	28 -33 8
Selected product groups: Coal and related products Iron and steel Nonferrous metals Wood and paper Chemicals Machinery Automobiles and parts Textiles	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 99 \\ 72 \\ 36 \\ -1 \\ 25 \end{array}$	59 59 3 31 9 7 18

Source: Basic data; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

During the first half of 1955 foreign demand for household appliances and for radio and television sets from the United States was little changed from the first half of the previous In the third quarter of 1955, however, such exports showed signs of increasing strength, reflecting in part the beginning of an upturn in Canadian import demand. Textile exports displayed a similar pattern, with gains limited largely to the latter part of 1955.

Rise in most agricultural exports

The gain in agricultural exports during 1955 was aided by Government programs including sales for foreign currencies and exchanges of agricultural commodities for strategic and critical materials.

Grain shipments increased by nearly \$200 million with larger exports of coarse grains as well as wheat. In the first part of 1955 exports of wheat to Western Europe were considerably larger than in the same period of 1954 as a result of the poor quality of the 1954-55 wheat harvest in that area. During the early part of the current crop year, however, our exports of oats and sorghums and corn expanded again. Coarse grain exports from the United States in the latter part of 1955 were additionally stimulated by the reduction in supplies available for export from Argentina, as well as by rising livestock numbers and higher feeding rates abroad. Tobacco and soybean exports also gained substantially during 1955.

Food shipments under foreign relief programs advanced by over \$90 million and were more than twice as large as in 1954.

The aggregate rise from 1954 to 1955 in agricultural exports other than cotton amounted to about \$450 million. Cotton exports, which fell by nearly \$320 million as compared with 1954, were handicapped by a number of factors. These included increased production elsewhere which is sold at lower prices than United States produced cotton, the leveling out in foreign cotton consumption, and the partial switch to synthetic fibers. At the same time foreign purchases of American cotton may have been delayed in anticipation of the special million bale export program effective in January 1956.

The sale of services, and income from foreign investments, rose by approximately the same proportion as exports of merchandise. Incomes on United States direct investments abroad increased in Europe as a result of the general rise in economic activity, and in other areas because of higher output and prices of raw materials. A larger portion of total foreign earnings appear to have been remitted to United States parent companies than was the case last year.

Imports of goods and services rise 10 percent

The rise in foreign expenditures here was facilitated by a nearly equal rise in foreign incomes from the sale of goods and services to the United States, from United States investment abroad, and from the transfer of funds through Government grants and private remittances.

The net gain of \$1 billion in imports of industrial raw materials highlighted import developments during 1955. Business purchases of such imported materials climbed by \$1.2 billion but Government stockpile acquisitions declined

by over \$200 million from 1954 to 1955.

Prices of raw materials, particularly rubber and copper, advanced significantly during the year under the pressure of rising demands in Europe and in the United States. Price increases occurring in the latter part of 1955 were not fully reflected in the 1955 statistics, however, due to time lags between orders and imports.

The increase from 1954 to 1955 in the volume of industrial raw material imports, exclusive of Government stockpile purchases, amounted to about 15 percent as compared with a 10 percent rise in the index of domestic manufacturing production. Most important among rising raw material imports were petroleum, iron ore, and wood products.

Notwithstanding the large overall advance in such imports, those of a number of basic metals associated with durable goods output did not rise above 1954, or increased only moderately. Imports of aluminum, copper, and nickel were limited by supply shortages abroad and releases from Government contracts were necessary to meet industrial demand for these materials. In the case of lead and zinc private inventories were reduced to meet rising requirements.

World newsprint supplies likewise became tighter during the year. Imports expanded only moderately and, although domestic production increased, inventories were drawn down

to help meet the enlarged demand.

Producers of textiles, leather, and other nondurable goods that also participated substantially in the business upswing in 1955 generally encountered a relatively abundant foreign supply of raw materials. Greater imports of apparel wool and raw silk were obtained at prices lower than in 1954 while increased purchases of carpet wool entailed only a moderate advance in price. Enlarged imports of synthetic textile filaments and furs also supported the rise in domestic nondurable goods output during 1955.

As has been characteristic of most of the postwar period. imports of manufactured consumer goods increased relatively more—over one-fourth—than sales of domestically produced goods. The \$250 million advance in these imports during 1955 encompassed a wide range of individual items with notable increases occurring in imports of finished textiles, automobiles, and diamonds.

The aggregate value of imports of food, beverages, and tobacco dropped by about \$150 million during 1955. This decline can be attributed almost entirely to the drop in coffee and cocoa prices from the extraordinary highs pre-vailing in 1954. The value of most of the other major food

imports was relatively stable.

Although the volume of coffee imports rose by approximately 335 million pounds under the stimulus of the lower prices effective in 1955, the dollar value fell by about \$120 million as compared with the previous year. The reaction of cocoa demand to the reduced prices was apparently delayed and the quantity of imports was even slightly lower than in 1954.

Table 2.—Major Changes in the United States Balance of Payments from 1954 to 1955 $^{\rm 1}$

[Billions of dollars]			
	1954	1955	Change
United States expenditures abroad			
United States imports: Merchandise Services	10. 3 5. 6	11. 5 6. 1	1. 2 . 5
United States Government grants ² and capital	1. 5	2. 2	. 7
United States private capital	1. 6	1. 0	6
Total United States expenditures			1. 8
Foreign expenditures in the United States			
United States exports: Merchandise ² Services	12. 7 5. 1	14. 1 5. 5	1. 4 . 4
Transactions unaccounted for (net)		. 2	. 2
Foreign accumulation of gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States_	1. 8	1. 6	2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Private payments for services increased by about \$350 million over 1954. This includes a rise of about \$100 million in tourist expenditures. Military and other Government service expenditures were about \$200 million higher. Most of the rise in these private and Government payments accrued to Western Europe.

Private capital outflow smaller

Net outflows of private capital to foreign countries were about \$1 billion in 1955, including \$750 million for direct investments abroad and \$250 million for short- and mediumterm loans and transactions in foreign securities.

The total for direct investments was about the same as in other recent years, and, when considered together with an equally large amount invested annually out of undistributed foreign earnings, indicates a strong long-term buildup of essential productive facilities abroad. Portfolio and shortterm capital outflows were much less than the extraordinary amount of \$860 million registered for 1954, but were in line with the average for other postwar years.

Foreign investment activity by United States enterprises in recent years has been based on, and contributed to the large gains in economic activity not only in foreign countries, especially Canada and Western Europe, but also in the domestic economy. About half of the direct investment capital flow in 1955, as in other years since 1951, went to Canada. Most of the new capital was invested in the petroleum and mining industries, but some went also into manufacturing and financial enterprises.

Direct investments in Western Europe during the year reached a record amount of about \$125 million, in addition to which about \$275 million of new investments were financed

from undistributed earnings.

Net capital flows to Latin America do not appear to have been higher than the \$100 million recorded for 1954, with manufacturing investments accounting for about half. Large investment outlays by petroleum and mining companies in this area are financed out of depreciation and other charges against earnings, so that they are not reflected in these estimates of net capital flows.

Direct investment capital flows to the rest of the world were about \$150 million in 1955, about the same as in 1954, and were mainly directed to the petroleum industry.

Portfolio and short-term capital outflows were substantially smaller than in 1954 because of the high domestic demand for investment funds, repayments of earlier loans, and a large return flow of funds placed in the London market in 1954. Also, the very large volume of short-term outflows in 1954 had already raised the outstanding debt in some countries, especially in Latin America, to unusually high levels. Rising interest rates in the United States curtailed the sale of new foreign bond issues in this market for most of the year and also caused a sizable liquidation of existing holdings of Canadian bonds. On the other hand, American investors purchased over \$100 million of the shares of Canadian and European corporations, but this activity was reduced at the end of the year.

Government grants and credits up

Largely because of increased payments to support military budgets abroad, Government grants rose by about \$250 million. The net outflow of Government capital was more than \$400 million larger than in 1954 because of smaller loan repayments by foreign countries and the increased acquisition of foreign currencies from the sale of agricultural commodities.

Foreign dollar accumulation continues

Since the rise in foreign receipts from the United States was not quite as large as the rise in foreign expenditures on goods and services here, the transfer of gold and dollar assets to foreign countries was about \$200 million smaller than the \$1,750 million of last year. However, a larger share of net foreign dollar receipts was used for long-term investments here, and the increase in foreign holdings of gold and liquid dollar assets resulting from transactions with the United States was reduced from about \$1.5 billion in 1954 to about \$1.2 billion last year. Newly mined gold probably added perhaps another \$400 million to foreign reserves. For foreign countries as a whole the rise in gold and liquid dollar assets, which amounted to about 6 percent, appears to have been more than sufficient to facilitate continued expansion of international trade and business activity. However, there are important areas where reserves were diminished during the year, and balance of payments considerations may require continued restrictions on domestic demands and imports.

Based on preliminary estimates.
 Excluding grants in the form of military goods and services.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and

THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1955 Statistical Supplement to the Survey or Current Business. That volume (price \$2.00) contains monthly data for the years 1951 through 1954 and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1951. Series added or revised since publication of the 1955 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. In most instances, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

1955

1954

descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	(GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS	INDIC	ATOR	RS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, totalbil. of dol	303. 2		 	311. 4			320. 7			325.7	 			
Compensation of employees, totaldo Wages and salaries, totaldo Privatedo	209. 8 198. 1 163. 8			213. 1 200. 8 166. 5			219. 5 207. 0 171. 7			175. 6			228. 0 214. 7 178. 8	
Militarydo Government civiliando Supplements to wages and salariesdo	9. 3 25. 0 11. 8			9. 1 25. 3 12. 2			9. 3 25. 9 12. 5	-		26.6			9. 0 26. 9 13. 2	
Proprietors' and rental income, totalo"	48. 2 26. 3 11. 2 10. 7			48. 8 26. 6 11. 5 10. 7			48. 7 27. 1 11. 0 10. 7			48.8 27.6 10.6 10.7			50. 1 28. 0 11. 4 10. 7	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust- ment, total	35. 5 36. 0 18. 1		 	39. 6 40. 9 20. 5			42. 2 43. 0 21. 6			41. 9 44. 5 22. 3				
Corporate profits after tax do	17.9 5 9.7			20. 4 -1. 3 9. 9			$\frac{21.4}{8}$ $\frac{10.3}{1}$			22. 2 -2. 6 10. 7			-3, I 11, 2	
Gross national product, totaldo	367.1			375.3			384, 8			392.0			397.3	
Personal consumption expenditures, total do Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Services do	241. 0 30. 4 122. 5 88. 1			245. 8 34. 4 122. 4 89. 0			250, 5 35, 1 125, 3 90, 2			255. 7 36. 9 127. 0 91. 8			257. 2 34. 8 128. 8 93. 6	
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo Change in business inventoriesdo	50. 7 29. 4 21. 9 6			54, 1 31, 2 21, 5 1, 5			60, 1 32, 6 23, 2 4, 3			60. 5 33. 2 24. 9 2. 4			63. 2 32. 3 25. 5 5. 3	
Net foreign investment	. 9 74. 5			4 75. 8			7 74. 9	_		. 0 75. 8			3 77.2	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	45. 7 40. 5 28. 7			46. 4 41. 2			45. 2 40. 4 29. 7			45. 5 40. 6 30. 2			46, 3 41, 0 31, 0	
Personal income, total	290. 8 33. 1 257. 8			293. 6 32. 6 261. 0			300. 5 33. 4 267. 1			306. 1 34. 4 271. 7			312. 1 35. 4 276. 6	
Personal saving§do	16.8			15.3			16.6			16.0			19. 4	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE				-										
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: Total personal incomebil. of dol	293, 4	292, 2	293. 2	295. 7	298. 9	301.4	301.6	305, 3	305.3	307. 9	309. 2	r 312.0	315, 0	
Wage and salary disbursements, total do Commodity-producing industries do Distributive industries do Service industries do Government do	198. 8 84. 8 53. 1 26. 6 34. 3	199. 3 85. 4 52. 9 26. 8 34. 2	200. 3 86. 3 53. 0 26. 7 34. 3	202. 6 87. 8 53. 6 27. 0 34. 2	204. 6 88. 9 53. 6 27. 2 34. 9	207. 3 90. 6 54. 5 27. 4 34. 8	208. 0 90. 9 54. 9 27. 4 34. 8	212. 4 91. 7 55. 7 27. 8 37. 2	211. 2 91. 5 56. 1 27. 9 35. 7	212. 4 92. 2 56. 4 28. 0 35. 8	213. 3 92. 8 56. 4 28. 2 35. 9	r 215, 3 r 94, 0 r 56, 8 r 28, 5 r 36, 0	215. 7 94. 1 57. 0 28. 6 36. 0	
Other labor income do. Proprietors' and rental income do. Personal interest income and dividends do. Transfer payments do. Less personal contributions for social insurance	6. 7 48. 9 26. 5 17. 1	6. 8 49. 1 25. 0 17. 0	6. 8 48. 8 25. 3 17. 0	6, 8 48, 5 25, 5 17, 4	6, 9 49, 0 25, 9 17, 6	6. 9 48. 8 26. 1 17. 5	6. 9 48. 5 26. 3 17. 1	7. 0 47. 9 26. 4 16. 9	7. 0 48. 8 26. 7 16. 9	7. 1 49. 7 27. 1 16. 9	7. 1 49. 8 27. 4 16. 9	7. 1 7 50. 2 27. 6 17. 1	7. 2 50. 2 29. 9 17. 4	
bil, of dol Total nonagricultural incomedo	4. 6 278. 1	5. 0 276. 5	5. 0 277. 7	5. 1 280. 9	5, 1 283, 7	5. 2 286. 6	5. 2 287. 2	5, 3 291, 7	5, 3 290, 8	5, 3 293, 0	5. 3 294. 4	5.3	5. 4 299. 8	

1956

[§] Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

1954 1955 1956 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Decem-ber Febru-ary Janu-ary Septem-ber Novem-ber Decem-ber Janu-ary October March August April May June July

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued														
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Unadjusted quarterly totals: All industriesmil, of dol	6, 988			5, 847	-		7, 009			7, 449			1 7, 962	
Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do do	2, 965 1, 373 1, 592			2, 249 1, 063 1, 186			2, 795 1, 278 1, 517	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,899 1,378 1,521			3, 377 1, 699 1, 678	
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do	244 180 379 1, 109 2, 110		i	186 179 359 845 2,030			235 217 420 1, 052 2, 290			$\frac{401}{1,174}$			264 318 418 1, 307 2, 278	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: All industriesbil. of dol	26. 18			2 5. 65			27. 19		<u>-</u>	29. 65		-	1 30. 86	*****
Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	10. 58 4. 80 5. 79	-		10. 17 4. 78 5. 39			10. 84 5. 06 5. 78			5, 77			12, 64 6, 23 6, 41	
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do	. 91 . 68 1. 53 4. 01 8. 46			. 80 . 74 1. 46 4. 01 8. 46			. 94 . 80 1. 62 4. 09 8. 90			. 96 1. 60 4. 43			. 97 1. 15 1. 66 4. 70 9. 74	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ‡														
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, totalmil. of dol	2, 812	2, 571	1, 948	1, 921	1, 998	1, 919	1, 959	2, 071	2, 436	3, 067	3, 644	3, 333		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2, 782 1, 456 1, 326 335 704 272	2, 536 1, 245 1, 291 311 741 219	1, 917 738 1, 179 299 618 243	1, 898 577 1, 321 348 671 286	1, 983 645 1, 338 365 674 272	1, 902 511 1, 391 396 673 283	1, 948 653 1, 295 387 611 262	2, 061 868 1, 193 371 543 259	2, 426 1, 095 1, 331 354 685 279	3, 054 1, 678 1, 376 337 707 318	3, 629 2, 088 1, 541 344 836 347	3, 312 1, 900 1, 412 333 708 359		
loans, unadjusted:	420 515 349 180 185 175	382 440 340 165 167 163	289 261 310 129 106 146	286 204 348 129 79 166	299 228 352 130 80 169	287 181 366 134 67 184	294 231 341 135 90 169	311 307 314 143 127 156	366 387 350 165 157 171	461 593 362 203 240 175	547 738 406 242 297 201	500 671 372 214 239 196		
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION														
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume														
Unadjusted, combined index1947-49=100	128	132	135	138	138	138	139	130	139	142	147	146	141	
Manufactures do Durable manufactures .do Primary metals ♀ .do Steel .do Primary nonferrous metals .do	129 143 117 121 160	133 147 129 130 159	136 151 136 138 167	140 154 142 146 169	140 155 144 148 166	140 155 143 151 166	141 155 144 147 167	132 146 122 133 127	140 153 132 141 150	144 157 143 150 173	149 *164 149 154 171	148 163 149 156 173	143 159 147	
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)do Fabricated metal productsdo Machinerydo Nonelectrical machinerydodo Electrical machinerydo	156 124 146 123 191	159 124 148 126 191	162 126 152 129 196	165 130 154 132 195	166 131 152 134 189	165 134 151 135 181	163 135 153 137 184	157 130 142 131 165	162 139 153 131 194	165 142 161 137 207	173 145 169 141 223	174 139 164 141 208	171 138 162 145 194	
Transportation equipment 9 do Autos do Trucks do Aircraft and parts do Instruments and related products do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	191 174 94 478 142 112 116 134	200 195 98 479 140 109 117 132 129	205 210 87 477 142 113 125 134 134	209 215 104 479 145 114 126 140 137	213 223 137 472 144 111 129 146 135	209 205 132 469 142 113 129 149 137	200 184 134 466 149 116 137 155	197 195 126 469 147 113 118 149	192 166 106 469 150 123 133 158 142	185 130 102 484 155 127 136 158 149	200 153 106 490 158 128 138 161	215 212 122 501 160 128 123 159 152	162 128 112 154 149	
Nondurable manufactures do Food and beverage manufactures do Food manufactures Q do Meat products do Bakery products do Beverages do Alcoholic beverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products Q do Cotton and synthetic fabrics do Wool textiles do	115 101 104 136 98 88 84 83 98 104 70	120 98 102 138 94 84 80 105 104 114 70	122 97 99 124 95 89 86 104 108 116 72	125 100 100 128 95 101 100 105 109 118 74	124 101 100 118 94 107 106 99 109 118 79	124 104 102 114 97 113 107 109 108 116 83	127 112 108 114 100 127 117 116 105 110 85	117 111 109 104 100 121 106 92 91 96 73	128 117 118 118 98 114 104 112 108 115 79	130 122 125 129 99 111 102 107 106 111 80	135 124 125 143 100 118 117 109 112 117 85	112 118		
Apparel and allied products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Pulp and paper do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial chemicals do Petroleum and coal products do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do	99 94 129 127 123 156 166 129 140	113 105 140 140 119 158 169 132 142	116 112 148 147 122 162 177 134 144	123 113 152 150 128 166 184 133 139	117 105 154 148 127 165 182 132 136 147	113 100 153 151 127 165 182 131 135 146	110 105 156 154 127 165 185 136 140	95 92 139 135 121 158 176 134 141	116 108 155 151 123 163 182 138 143	111 107 157 150 131 171 190 136 141	117 109 167 158 135 176 192 138 143 155	121 100 158 156 135 178 197 140	133	

^{*} Revised. Preliminary. Lestimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 1st quarter of 1956 appear on p. 4 of the December 1955 issue of the Survey. Preliminary Includes data not shown separately.

‡Annual estimates beginning 1910 and monthly data beginning January 1953 for cash receipts, also monthly data beginning January 1953 for indexes of cash receipts and volume of marketings, have been revised to take into account the latest information on production, disposition, and price. Unpublished revisions (prior to August 1954) will be shown later.

February 1996			71 O1	· COI	CTCISIN	1 100	SINE							S-3
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954						195	55	1		i	1		1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	GENEI	RAL E	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued														
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume—Con.														
Unadjusted index—Continued									1			-		
Minerals 1947-49=100 Coal do Crude oil and natural gas do Metal mining do	. 138	117 77 142 79 115	119 79 144 85 113	118 71 145 86 122	119 72 143 101	122 77 139 131	121 74 139 141	119 77 139 104	124 82 141 126	126 83 142 141	*127 88 143 136	126 87 144 117	125 91 147	
Stone and earth mineralsdo Adjusted, combined indexdo	130	132	133	135	128 136	133 138	134 139	135 139	139	141	139 143	135	144	
Manufactures do Durable manufactures do Primary metals do	131 143 121	133 145 127	134 147 131	136 148 136	138 151 138	140 153 140	141 155 143	141 155 134	142 158 139	144 160 146	145 7161 148	146 161 149	145 160 151	
Metal fabricating (Incl. ordnance)do. Fabricated metal productsdo. Machinerydo. Nonelectrical machinerydo Electrical machinerydo	145 7 121	r 157 125 145 124 187	r 158 126 146 125 r 189	r 160 129 r 147 126 r 190	r 162 130 r 151 131 r 191	7 163 134 7 153 134 7 189	r 164 135 155 136 r 192	7 166 135 158 138 197	7 168 137 7 159 140 7 196	7 170 141 7 161 141 7 199	173 142 164 143 205	172 139 162 143 198	170 139 160 142 196	
Transportation equipment do Instruments and related products do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	140 108 131 135	r 197 140 109 129 136 132	7 199 142 109 127 138 133	7 200 143 112 127 143 136	7 202 143 113 127 146 136	7 202 142 117 128 149 142	7 198 149 121 133 153 145	7 202 151 122 125 152 143	7 203 153 124 127 155 145	205 155 125 127 155 145	208 156 124 130 153 145	212 159 123 123 157 145	207 161 123 124 155 146	
Nondurable manufactures	119 7 107 101 7 102 107 100	121 107 107 7 102 7 110 105	121 106 106 103 106 104	124 7 107 107 104 7 111 105	126 7 109 103 7 107 7 112 105	127 7 108 109 7 106 7 114 105	128 r 109 109 r 107 r 114 107	126 7 108 101 106 7 112 106	125 7 108 100 7 107 7 112 102	7 128 7 108 100 107 7 116 104	7 129 111 100 109 116 105	130 112 110 121 102	130	
Paper and allied products	136 121 155 129 133	140 123 155 131 143	143 123 158 134 138	147 125 161 134 140	151 125 163 136 144	156 126 168 134 147	156 128 170 136 149	155 128 170 134 137	153 128 168 135 138	157 130 173 135 7142	158 131 171 137 147	157 130 173 139 147	131	
Minerals do Coal do Crude oil and natural gas do Metal mining do Stone and earth minerals do	116 73 138 103 127	120 74 142 110 126	123 79 144 114 124	121 72 145 113 132	119 72 143 100 129	121 81 139 111 129	122 86 139 117 129	120 87 139 88 130	121 82 141 105 130	7 123 80 7 141 119 133	7 123 80 143 7 120 131	125 80 144 127 133	127 87 147	
CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT	100													
Unadjusted, total output	132 149 174 130 109 108 258 94	142 163 195 137 108 124 260 95	151 174 210 146 111 138 272 97	155 179 215 151 114 151 260 99	156 180 223 145 111 150 228 99	147 167 205 136 109 145 189 102	144 160 184 141 113 152 192 106	137 152 195 115 105 116 143 103	152 166 141 117 127 254 110	136 145 130 159 124 151 289 115	146 7 157 153 7 162 127 145 315 7 120	159 178 212 150 124 132 279 117	147 162 193 137	
Adjusted, total outputdo	. r 131	r 139	r 141	r 142	144	145	r 144	r 150	152	r 153	152	r 151	147	
Major consumer durables do Autos do Major household goods do Furniture and floor coverings do Appliances and heaters do Radio and television sets do Other consumer durables do	7 146 7 167 7 130 105 7 117 242 96	r 157 r 188 133 107 r 126 225 98	r 159 r 191 r 134 107 r 130 226 99	7 161 7 192 7 136 109 7 133 222 100	163 7 192 7 140 110 7 140 226 100	7 163 7 190 7 141 113 7 142 222 103	7 160 7 173 7 151 117 7 145 269 106	7 169 7 188 7 155 117 7 146 290 106	7 171 7 193 155 121 143 294 107	172 7 195 7 156 123 7 147 279 111	7 168 7 194 7 148 7 121 137 259 7 114	7 167 7 196 7 143 121 134 235 114		
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES §														
Manufacturing and trade sales (adj.), totalbil. of dol	48.7	48. 7	48. 9	50. 7	50. 9	51. 7	52. 3	51.9	52.8	53. 1	52. 5	r 53. 2	53. 2	
Manufacturing, total do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	12. 5	24. 3 11. 8 12. 4	24. 6 12. 0 12. 6	26. 0 12. 9 13. 1	26. 0 12. 8 13. 2	26. 6 13. 3 13. 3	27. 1 13. 5 13. 6	26. 7 13. 5 13. 2	27. 2 13. 7 13. 5	27. 2 13. 7 13. 5	7 26. 6 13. 3 13. 4	27. 3 13. 7 13. 6	27. 3 13. 7 13. 6	ľ
Wholesale trade, total	3. 0 6. 5	9, 5 3, 1 6, 4	9. 5 3. 1 6. 4	9. 7 3. 2 6. 5	9. 6 3. 2 6. 4	9. 7 3. 3 6. 4	9. 7 3. 3 6. 5	9. 6 3. 3 6. 3	9, 9 3, 4 6, 4	10. 0 3. 4 6. 6	10. 1 3. 4 6. 7	7 10. 1 3. 4 7 6. 6	10. 1 3. 4 6. 7	
Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	15. 1 5. 3 9. 8	14. 9 5. 1 9. 7	14. 8 5. 2 9. 6	15. 1 5. 5 9. 6	15. 3 5. 5 9. 7	15. 4 5. 5 9. 9	15. 4 5. 6 9. 8	15. 5 5. 7 9. 8	15. 7 5. 8 9. 9	15. 8 5. 8 10. 0	15. 8 5. 8 10. 0	15. 8 5. 7 10. 1	15. 8 5. 7 10. 1	
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), totalbil. of dol.	76. 9	76. 9	77. 3	77. 5	77. 7	78. 3	78. 8	79. 2	79. 6	80.0	r 80. 9	r 81. 6	ł	-
Manufacturing, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	. 24. 0	43. 2 24. 0 19. 2	43. 3 24. 0 19. 2	43. 3 24. 1 19. 2	43. 3 24. 2 19. 1	43. 5 24. 3 19. 2	43. 8 24. 5 19. 3	43, 9 24, 6 19, 4	44. 3 24. 8 19. 5	44.7 25.2 19.5	r 45. 4 r 25. 7 19. 7	7 45. 7 7 26. 1 7 19. 6	26.3	
Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	5.7	11.5 5.7 5.8	11. 7 5. 7 5. 9	11. 6 5. 7 5. 9	11, 7 5, 7 5, 9	11. 8 5. 8 6. 0	11. 8 5. 9 5. 9	11. 9 6. 0 5. 9	11. 9 6. 0 5. 9	12. 0 6. 1 5. 9	12. 2 6. 2 6. 0	12. 3 6. 3 6. 0	12. 3 6. 4 5. 9	
Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do PRevised.	. 10. 1	22. 2 10. 2 12. 1	22. 4 10. 3 12. 0	22. 6 10. 5 12. 1	22. 8 10. 5 12. 2	23. 0 10. 8 12. 3	23. 2 10. 8 12. 4	23, 4 10, 8 12, 5	23.3 10.8 12.5	23. 2 10. 7 12. 5	23. 3 10. 7 12. 6	7 23. 6 11. 0 7 12. 6	11.2	

'Revised. §The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. S-9, S-10, and S-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						198	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	ber	Janu- ary

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

G	ENER	KAL B	USIN	ESS II	NDICA	TOR	5—Co:	ntinu	ed					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS		ļ			:	!								
Sales, value (unadjusted), total mil. of dol Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do Other durable-goods industries do	24, 164 11, 737 1, 793 1, 043 3, 287 3, 213 955 530	23, 699 11, 400 1, 873 1, 078 2, 920 3, 166 944 498	23, 971 11, 796 1, 898 1, 090 3, 134 3, 239 1, 009 505	27, 550 13, 899 2, 225 1, 201 3, 628 3, 852 1, 176 651	26, 296 13, 300 2, 178 1, 278 3, 326 3, 805 1, 100 643	26, 325 13, 390 2, 241 1, 259 3, 382 3, 732 1, 136 672	27, 394 13, 974 2, 349 1, 397 3, 682 3, 529 1, 244 716	24, 644 12, 114 1, 875 1, 294 3, 036 3, 342 1, 034 631	27, 411 13, 494 2, 223 1, 585 3, 332 3, 142 1, 344 744	13, 502 2, 353 1, 536 3, 535 2, 956 1, 285 730	r 27. 830 r 13, 656 2, 369 1, 548 3, 577 r 3, 087 1, 188 738	7 27, 292 7 13, 723 7 2, 390 7 1, 381 7 3, 473 7 3, 633 7 1, 133 7 668	26, 952 13, 682 2, 454 1, 328 3, 747 3, 457 1, 060 616	
Other durable-goods industries	916 12, 427 3, 975 317 1, 077 712 1, 621 2, 470 400 1, 855	921 12, 299 3, 908 277 1, 047 7, 756 1, 776 2, 339 437 1, 759	921 12, 175 3, 799 268 1, 004 731 1, 737 2, 238 418 1, 980	1, 076 13, 651 4, 117 309 1, 151 847 2, 025 2, 388 475 2, 339	970 12, 996 4, 045 300 1, 072 803 2, 006 2, 238 459 2, 073	968 12, 935 4, 176 343 1, 043 824 1, 979 2, 229 460 1, 881	1, 057 13, 420 4, 377 343 1, 148 844 1, 955 2, 338 488 1, 927	902 12, 530 4, 148 316 952 776 1, 753 2, 276 453 1, 856	1, 124 13, 917 4, 392 360 1, 187 883 1, 984 2, 382 470 2, 259	1, 107 14, 094 4, 419 338 1, 244 879 2, 058 2, 346 451 2, 359	1, 149 14, 174 4, 352 320 1, 246 921 2, 040 2, 362 483 2, 450	1, 045 13, 569 14, 084 1334 1, 221 1, 886 1, 919 2, 454 443 1, 2, 228	1, 020 13, 270 4, 010 323 1, 094 836 1, 798 2, 724 2, 022	
Sales, value (adjusted), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) inil. of dol. Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do Other durable-goods industries do	24, 097 11, 570 1, 719 1, 098 3, 147 3, 061 985 596 964	24, 287 11, 850 1, 829 1, 123 3, 075 3, 221 1, 026 586 990	24, 649 12, 029 1, 950 1, 147 3, 130 3, 197 1, 051 574 980	25, 976 12, 860 2, 087 1, 253 3, 318 3, 486 1, 069 632 1, 015	26, 025 12, 805 2, 133 1, 278 3, 193 3, 546 1, 048 637 970	26, 651 13, 322 2, 213 1, 325 3, 410 3, 609 1, 125 652 988	27, 111 13, 527 2, 315 1, 383 3, 547 3, 329 1, 208 688 1, 057	26, 731 13, 503 2, 138 1, 407 3, 475 3, 615 1, 198 657 1, 013	27, 229 13, 745 2, 285 1, 510 3, 484 3, 413 1, 280 682 1, 091	27, 224 13, 692 2, 394 1, 436 3, 474 3, 438 1, 236 670 1, 044	7 26, 637 7 13, 261 2, 324 1, 382 3, 472 7 3, 252 1, 131 665 1, 035	7 27, 343 7 13, 721 7 2, 393 7 1, 395 7 3, 553 7 3, 576 7 1, 144 7 655 1, 005	27, 288 13, 659 2, 362 1, 398 3, 618 3, 390 1, 140 677 1, 074	•
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Food and beverage do Tobacco do Tobacco do Total do Faper do Chemical do Petroleum and coal do Rubber do Other nondurable-goods industries do	12, 527 3, 991 299 1, 046 742 1, 764 2, 287 417 1, 981	12, 437 3, 993 298 1, 068 741 1, 740 2, 293 424 1, 880	12, 620 4, 029 298 1, 035 754 1, 787 2, 307 440 1, 970	13, 116 4, 113 303 1, 096 807 1, 902 2, 341 466 2, 088	13, 220 4, 246 326 1, 117 787 1, 912 2, 284 445 2, 103	13, 329 4, 189 336 1, 172 841 1, 961 2, 346 465 2, 019	13, 584 4, 329 318 1, 148 844 1, 985 2, 386 465 2, 109	13, 228 4, 223 316 1, 133 834 1, 844 2, 299 471 2, 108	13, 484 4, 291 330 1, 109 874 2, 001 2, 382 456 2, 041	13, 532 4, 249 319 1, 131 870 2, 010 2, 346 456 2, 151	13, 376 4, 104 327 1, 112 877 1, 939 2, 339 447 2, 231	r 13, 622 r 4, 047 r 327 r 1, 197 r 886 r 2, 014 r 2, 479 482 r 2, 190	13, 629 4, 092 333 1, 105 871 1, 957 2, 522 	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), total	43, 511 24, 047 3, 345 2, 391 7, 820 5, 825 1, 690 860 2, 116 6. 5 9. 7 7, 8	43, 503 24, 053 3, 280 2, 417 7, 822 5, 831 1, 719 882 2, 102 6, 4 9, 8 7, 9	43, 477 24, 121 3, 229 2, 420 7, 844 5, 863 1, 742 907 2, 116 6. 3 9. 8 8. 0	43, 483 24, 268 3, 166 2, 486 7, 898 5, 940 1, 731 914 2, 133 6, 2 10, 0 8, 1	43, 344 24, 352 3, 126 2, 546 7, 955 5, 922 1, 736 915 2, 152 6, 2 10, 0 8, 2	43, 649 24, 539 3, 134 2, 601 8, 029 5, 925 1, 752 915 2, 183 10. 0 8, 3	43, 976 24, 755 3, 116 2, 716 8, 078 5, 998 1, 747 906 2, 194 6. 5 10. 1 8, 2	43, 855 24, 574 3, 201 2, 656 8, 009 5, 865 1, 773 906 2, 164 6. 6 10. 0 7. 9	43, 945 24, 618 3, 281 2, 594 7, 983 5, 953 1, 759 896 2, 152 6. 8 10, 0 7, 8	44, 266 24, 901 3, 379 2, 674 7, 996 6, 066 1, 777 2, 122 7, 0 10, 2 7, 7	r 44, 959 r 25, 377 3, 512 2, 617 8, 093 r 6, 346 1, 806 900 2, 103 r 10, 55 7, 8	r 45, 317 r 25, 670 r 3, 600 r 2, 649 r 8, 232 r 6, 388 r 1, 806 r 901 r 2, 094 7, 1 10, 6 r 8, 0	46, 058 26, 200 3, 631 2, 652 8, 373 6, 610 1, 837 983 2, 114 7, 2 10, 9 8, 1	
Nondurable-goods industries, total mil. of dol.	19, 464 4, 730 1, 919 2, 327 1, 014 3, 082 2, 669 821 2, 902 8. I 2, 7 8. 7	19, 450 4, 697 1, 963 2, 330 1, 028 3, 049 2, 581 806 2, 996 7, 9 2, 8 8, 7	19, 356 4, 543 1, 934 2, 380 1, 055 3, 045 2, 590 806 3, 003 7, 9 2, 9 8, 6	19, 215 4, 391 1, 901 2, 396 1, 657 3, 022 2, 587 821 3, 040 7, 8 2, 9 8, 5	18, 992 4, 228 1, 857 2, 404 1, 044 2, 967 2, 605 824 3, 063 7, 7 2, 9 8, 4	19, 110 4, 145 1, 805 2, 444 1, 038 2, 993 2, 670 842 3, 173 7, 6 2, 9 8, 5	19, 221 4, 108 1, 764 2, 450 1, 034 3, 053 2, 686 875 3, 251 7, 6 2, 9 8, 7	19, 281 4, 221 1, 722 2, 422 1, 052 3, 051 2, 753 827 3, 233 7, 6 2, 9 8, 7	19, 327 4, 348 1, 719 2, 410 1, 046 3, 047 2, 783 811 3, 163 7, 6 3, 0 8, 7	19, 365 4, 475 1, 728 2, 373 1, 016 3, 063 2, 815 830 3, 065 7, 7 3, 0 8, 6	19, 582 4, 656 1, 777 2, 349 1, 028 3, 101 2, 880 848 2, 943 7, 9 3, 0 7, 8, 7	r 19, 647 r 4, 661 r 1, 797 r 2, 377 r 1, 031 r 3, 142 r 2, 823 8, 888 r 2, 928 8, 2 8, 2 8, 5	19, 858 4, 623 1, 837 2, 450 1, 058 3, 294 2, 608 2, 984 8, 5 2, 9 8, 5	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (adjusted), total	5, 780 1, 690	43, 196 23, 984 3, 239 2, 417 7, 804 5, 838 1, 719 865 2, 102 6, 4 9, 7	43, 256 24, 028 3, 262 2, 420 7, 794 5, 861 1, 724 872 2, 095 6, 3 9, 8	43, 332 24, 112 3, 288 2, 461 7, 788 5, 883 1, 714 887 2, 091 6. 3 9, 9	43, 264 24, 159 3, 266 2, 496 7, 816 5, 864 1, 719 888 2, 110 6, 5 9, 9	43, 549 24, 304 3, 236 2, 501 7, 919 5, 876 1, 735 897 2, 140 6, 5	43, 779 24, 457 3, 188 2, 587 7, 905 5, 961 1, 747 897 2, 172 6, 6 10, 0	43, 938 24, 563 3, 197 2, 604 8, 010 5, 905 1, 755 906 2, 186 6, 6 10, 1	44, 315 24, 768 3, 259 2, 620 8, 069 5, 990 1, 742 914 2, 174 6, 7 10, 1	44, 703 25, 182 3, 305 2, 757 8, 110 6, 136 1, 795 914 2, 165 6, 9 10, 2	7 45, 356 7 25, 659 3, 426 2, 726 8, 240 7 6, 331 1, 843 947 2, 146 7 7, 0 7 10, 5	7 45, 669 7 26, 050 7 3, 491 7 2, 759 7 8, 397 7 6, 475 7 1, 843 7 948 7 2, 137 7 6. 9 7 10. 8	7.0	
Goods in process	7. 9 19, 242 4, 532 1, 845 2, 399 1, 004 3, 013 2, 643 821 2, 985	7. 9 10, 212 4, 558 1, 852 2, 354 1, 028 3, 020 2, 634 790 2, 976	7. 9 19, 228 4, 499 1, 842 2, 380 1, 034 3, 019 2, 670 782 3, 002	7. 9 19, 220 4, 442 1, 816 2, 396 1, 036 2, 982 2, 667 805 3, 046	7.8 19, 105 4. 400 1, S39 2, 380 1, 034 2, 943 2, 658 784 3, 067	7. 9 19, 245 4, 391 1, 842 2, 396 1, 038 2, 995 2, 670 810 3, 103	7. 9 19, 322 4, 344 1, 857 2, 426 1, 034 3, 024 2, 713 850 3, 074	10. 1 7. 8 19, 375 4, 358 1, 832 2, 398 1, 063 3, 039 2, 753 853 3, 079 7. 8	10. 1 8. 0 19, 547 4, 374 1, 829 2, 434 1, 078 3, 112 2, 755 863 3, 102	10. 2 8. 0 19, 521 4, 392 1, 763 2, 397 1, 026 3, 188 2, 787 874 3, 094	10. 3 8. 2 19, 697 4, 497 1, 759 2, 397 1, 049 3, 190 2, 824 902 3, 079 8, 0	7 8.3 7 19,619 7 4,450 7 1,779 7 2,426 7 1,041 7 3,157 7 2,768 935 7 3,063	8, 3 19, 579 4, 420 1, 766 2, 500 1, 048 3, 214 2, 641	
Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do Finished goods do	7. 8 2. 8 8. 6	7. 8 2. 8 8. 6	7. 7 2. 8 8. 7	7.7 2.8 8.7	7. 7 2. 8 8. 6	7. 8 2. 9 8. 5	7. 8 2. 9 8. 6	7. 8 2. 9 8. 6	7. 9 3. 0 8. 6	7. 9 3. 0 8. 6	8. 0 3. 0 8. 7	8. 1 3. 1 7 8. 4	8. 2 3. 0 8. 4	

[·] Revised.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						195	5						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	FENEL	PAT E	TISTN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinn		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	
	EINEI	AL D	USIIN	ESS I	Пріс	AION	360	munu	eu	1			,	
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														
New orders, net (unadjusted), total mil. of dol. Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol. Other durable-goods industries do	24, 309 11, 788 2, 151 1, 159 3, 029 3, 173 2, 276	24, 324 11, 940 2, 222 1, 135 2, 983 3, 015 2, 585	24, 268 12, 023 2, 397 1, 064 3, 191 2, 871 2, 500	28, 310 14, 596 2, 896 1, 463 3, 656 3, 658 2, 923	26, 043 13, 132 2, 504 1, 218 3, 345 3, 337 2, 728	26, 708 13, 713 2, 513 1, 298 3, 321 3, 768 2, 813	28, 314 14, 571 2, 328 1, 640 3, 929 3, 548 3, 126	26, 100 13, 347 2, 316 1, 445 3, 639 3, 234 2, 713	28, 443 14, 580 2, 559 1, 686 3, 698 3, 191 3, 446	28, 744 14, 766 2, 406 1, 617 4, 029 3, 733 2, 981	7 28, 213 7 14, 061 2, 302 1, 540 3, 882 7 3, 434 2, 903	7 27, 726 7 14, 026 7 2, 613 7 1, 412 7 3, 682 7 3, 726 7 2, 593	28, 702 15, 490 2, 698 1, 560 4, 261 4, 501 2, 470	
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders Qdo Industries without unfilled orders ¶do	12, 521 2, 901 9, 620	12, 384 2, 893 9, 491	12, 245 2, 870 9, 375	13, 714 3, 253 10, 461	12, 911 2, 888 10, 023	12, 995 2, 957 10, 038	13, 743 3, 403 10, 340	12, 753 3, 010 9, 743	13, 863 3, 159 10, 704	13, 978 3, 195 10, 783	14, 152 3, 309 10, 843	r 13, 700 r 3, 296 r 10, 404	13, 212 2, 900 10, 312	
New orders, net (adjusted), total	24, 760 11, 963 2, 068 1, 288 2, 933 3, 173 2, 501	24, 641 12, 142 2, 136 1, 135 2, 936 3, 350 2, 585	24, 845 12, 170 2, 446 1, 120 3, 233 2, 871 2, 500	26, 482 13, 353 2, 586 1, 306 3, 404 3, 325 2, 732	26, 116 12, 879 2, 385 1, 194 3, 179 3, 337 2, 784	27, 720 14, 331 2, 538 1, 366 3, 531 3, 966 2, 930	27, 795 14, 033 2, 477 1, 562 3, 734 3, 225 3, 035	27, 044 13, 571 2, 339 1, 445 3, 656 3, 334 2, 797	28, 718 15, 145 2, 611 1, 606 3, 833 3, 844 3, 251	28, 301 14, 936 2, 532 1, 525 4, 165 3, 733 2, 981	7 27, 466 7 14, 094 2, 373 1, 540 3, 929 7 3, 434 2, 818	7 28, 315 7 14, 680 7 2, 751 7 1, 569 7 4, 006 7 3, 653 7 2, 701	29, 300 15, 598 2, 594 1, 683 4, 106 4, 501 2, 714	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do_ Industries with unfilled orders \(\) do_ Industries without unfilled orders \(\) do_	12, 797 3, 119 9, 678	12, 499 2, 922 9, 577	12, 675 2, 899 9, 776	13, 129 3, 040 10, 089	13, 237 3, 008 10, 229	13, 389 3, 146 10, 243	13, 762 3, 336 10, 426	13, 473 3, 382 10, 091	13, 573 3, 191 10, 382	13, 365 2, 958 10, 407	13, 372 3, 036 10, 336	r 13, 635 r 3, 139 r 10, 496	13, 702 3, 118 10, 584	
Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), total do Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Fabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol. Other industries, including ordnance do	46, 529 43, 790 3, 760 3, 184 13, 363 19, 505 3, 978	47, 174 44, 350 4, 109 3, 241 13, 446 19, 354 4, 200	47, 471 44, 577 4, 608 3, 215 13, 503 18, 986 4, 265	48, 231 45, 274 5, 279 3, 387 13, 531 18, 792 4, 285	47, 978 45, 106 5, 605 3, 327 13, 550 18, 324 4, 300	48, 361 45, 429 5, 877 3, 366 13, 489 18, 360 4, 337	49, 321 46, 066 5, 856 3, 609 13, 736 18, 419 4, 446	50, 777 47, 299 6, 297 3, 760 14, 339 18, 311 4, 592	51, 809 48, 385 6, 633 3, 861 14, 705 18, 360 4, 826	52, 957 49, 649 6, 686 3, 942 15, 199 19, 137 4, 685	53, 340 50, 054 6, 619 3, 934 15, 504 19, 484 4, 513	7 53, 774 7 50, 357 7 6, 842 7 3, 965 7 15, 713 7 19, 577 7 4, 260	55, 524 52, 165 7, 086 4, 197 16, 227 20, 621 4, 034	
Nondurable-goods industries, total Qdo BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS	2, 739	2, 824	2, 894	2, 957	2, 872	2, 932	3, 255	3, 478	3, 424	3, 308	3, 286	7 3, 417	3, 359	
New incorporations (48 States)number.	11, 981	13, 181	11, 369	13, 417	11,756	12,029	12,605	10, 893	10, 983	11,024	10, 698	10, 157	11, 527	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES	·	,	,						,		10,500	10,10	,	
Failures, totalnumber_	917	939	877	1,038	903	955	914	861	888	822	919	945	908	
Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	72 130 204 413 98	87 87 195 456 114	60 113 188 412 104	66 108 225 520 119	66 106 154 484 93	80 121 168 499 87	75 114 200 446 79	68 102 179 423 89	59 134 158 430 107	75 114 168 366 99	81 136 180 437 85	70 133 196 462 84	73 136 191 404 104	
Liabilities (current), totalthous. of dol.	40, 103	37, 872	42, 056	41, 209	35, 968	34, 714	36, 667	32, 543	36, 028	33, 120	34, 777	42, 783	41, 643	
Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	1, 857 5, 926 17, 526 8, 509 6, 285	3, 154 9, 044 11, 636 9, 647 4, 391	2, 244 7, 624 18, 922 8, 928 4, 338	2, 916 4, 468 16, 921 11, 972 4, 932	2, 229 6, 450 12, 653 10, 765 3, 871	1, 998 4, 885 14, 093 10, 874 2, 864	5, 259 4, 702 13, 888 9, 564 3, 254	1, 502 6, 289 11, 865 8, 605 4, 282	1, 987 9, 663 10, 102 10, 024 4, 252	2, 666 4, 256 10, 798 8, 253 7, 147	3, 655 8, 713 10, 407 9, 586 2, 416	1, 239 9, 744 14, 106 12, 626 5, 068	1, 106 7, 341 11, 554 10, 775 10, 867	
			COM	MODI	TY P	RICES	3							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS														
Prices received, all farm products1910-14=100_	239	243	244	243	247	244	243	237	233	235	230	225	223	226
Crops do Commercial vegetables, fresh market .do Cotton .do Feed grains and hay .do Food grains .do	243 221 276 202 239	247 257 275 204 241	244 258 268 203 240	243 262 269 198 239	252 270 270 197 236	255 308 266 200 240	244 230 266 196 232	238 223 271 190 222	228 211 277 178 214	229 230 285 174 217	224 223 278 167 220	224 231 274 164 220	227 231 264 170 221	231 244 259 171 220
Fruit do Oil-bearing crops do Potatoes§ do Tobacco do	218 279 182 430	216 274 192 425	203 270 198 436	204 264 200 437	216 261 297 437	209 259 305 436	239 256 213 435	235 257 170 435	213 246 141 437	210 225 129 427	188 227 130 443	193 228 143 438	207 232 144 455	225 236 161 452
Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do Wool do	236 264 253 155 284	240 258 263 163 284	245 255 264 190 285	243 248 260 199 281	242 241 269 185 274	234 236 260 175 263	242 235 276 176 251	237 242 261 178 247	237 249 251 191 240	240 257 250 202 226	236 264 240 195 222	225 267 216 195 219	219 265 201 204 220	221 260 207 205 222
Prices paid: All commodities and services. Family living items. Production items. All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. Parity $ratio \oplus$. do.	261 272 250 279	264 273 7 253 283	264 271 256 283 86	265 273 256 284 86	265 274 254 284 87	263 274 251 282 87	263 274 250 282 86	262 274 248 281 84	260 273 247 279 84	259 272 246 279 84	261 274 246 280 82	259 273 244 279 81	259 r 273 243 r 278 80	259 272 246 281 80

Revised.
 9 Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.
 ¶ For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.
 ♂ Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.
 ♣ Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans.
 ⊕ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954	ļ		, -			195	5			1			195
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan ar
		COMI	MODI	TY PI	RICES	Con	tinue	' d		<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	•
RETAIL PRICES	1	1	1	1				<u> </u>	1			[<u> </u>	1
Il commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce				į i					}					
onsumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor):	207, 6	207.3	207. 5	207. 5	207. 9	207. 7	207.8	208. 6	208. 1	208. 9	⁷ 208. 7	r 208. 2	208.1	
All items 1947-49=100.	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114. 2	114. 2	114.4	114.7	114.5	114. 9	114.9	115.0	1 114.7	
A pparel do_{-} Food Q do_{-}	104.3 110.4	103.3 110.6	103. 4 110. 8	103. 2 110. 8	103.1 111.2	103, 3 111, 1	103, 2 111, 3	103. 2 112. 1	103. 4 111. 2	104. 6 111. 6	104.6 110.8	104.7 109.8	104. 7 109. 5	
Dairy products	106. 8	106.4 110.6	106. 1 110. 7	105. 4 112. 0	104, 6 117, 5	104. 0 120. 2	104. 1 119. 5	104.7 121.9	105. 7 111. 3	106. 5 110_2	107. 5 108. 5	107.8 109.0	107.7 110.7	
Meats, poultry, and fishdodo	102. 2	102. 4 119. 6	102, 5 119, 6	102.3 119.6	103. 0 119. 5	102. I 119. 4	103.8	103. 7 119. 9	102. 9 120. 0	103. 5 120. 4	100.9 120.8	97. 1 120. 9	94. 6 120. 8	
Gas and electricity do Housefurnishings do	109. 1 105. 4	109. 4 104. 6	109. 9 104. 8	110.3 104.6	110.3 104.5	110. 9 103. 7	110.7 103.8	110. 8 103. 6	110. 8 103. 2	111. 2 103. 6	111. 2 104. 4	111. 5 104. 5	111. 5 103. 4	
Rentdo	129. 4	129. 5	129. 7	130.0	129. 9	130.3	130. 4	130. 4	130. 5	130. 5	130.8	130. 9	131.1	
Medical caredo Personal caredo	126, 3 113, 6	126. 5 113. 7	126, 8 113, 5	127. 0 113. 5	$127.3 \\ 113.7$	127. 5 113. 9	127. 6 114. 7	127. 9 115. 5	128. 0 115. 8	128. 2 116. 6	128.7 117.0	129. 8 117. 5	130. 2 117. 9	
Reading and recreation do Transportation do	106, 6 127, 3	106. 9 127. 6	106, 4 127, 4	106, 6 127, 3	106, 6 125, 3	106, 5 125, 5	106. 2 125. 8	106.3 125.4	106. 3 125. 4	106. 7 125. 3	106.7 126.6	106. 8 128. 5	106. 8 127. 3	
Other goods and services	119. 9	119.9	119. 8	119.8	119.8	119.9	119.9	120.3	120. 4	120. 6	120.6	120. 6	120. 6	
WHOLESALE PRICES♂ . S. Department of Labor indexes:					}]					
All commodities	109. 5	110.1	110.4	110.0	110.5	109. 9	110.3	110.5	110.9	111.7	111.6	111.2	111.3	
Farm products 9 do Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried do	89. 9 96. 9	92. 5 105. 2	93. 1 103. 8	92. 1 104. 4	94. 2 120, 9	91. 2 118. 7	91.8	89. 5 98. 7	88. 1 99. 5	89. 3 102. 1	86. 8 92. 9	84. 1 102. 6	83. 4 102. 8	
Grains do Livestock and live poultry do	92. 5 74. 0	93. 5 79. 4	93. 1 80. 7	92. 2 79. 9	91. 0 84. 0	92. 4 78. 4	90. 3 83. 1	86. 7 79. 4	78. 6 75. 5	81. 4 75. 5		79. 8 62. 2	82. 7 59. 3	
Foods, processed 9 do Cereal and bakery products do	103.5	103.8 116.9	103, 2 116, 3	101, 6 116, 5	102.5 116.8	102. 1 118. 3	103. 9 117. 6	103. 1 117. 6	101. 9 115. 1	101. 5 114. 4	100. 2 114. 8	98. 8 115. 1	98. 2 115. 2	
Dairy products and ice cream do Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen do	108. 2	107. 0 104. 6	107. 2 104. 4	107. 2 104. 8	106. 9 104. 7	104. 0 104. 1	104. 6 104. 5	106. 0 104. 6	107. 8 105. 0	104. 3 106. 8	105. 0	105. 9 107. 7	107. 2	
Meats, poultry, and fishdo	- 85. 2	87.6	86. 9	83. 3	86.0	85.7	91.4	88. 5	86. 3			77.8	75. 3	
Commodities other than farm products and foods	114.9	115. 2	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.5	115.6	116.5	117. 5	118. 5	119.0	119. 4	119.7	
Chemicals and allied products Q do	107. 0 117. 4		107. 1 117. 4	106. 8 117. 5	107. 1 118. 0	106. 8 117. 6	106.8 117.8	106.0 118.2	105. 9 118. 1	106. 0 118. 2		106. 6 119. 3	106. 7 119. 4	
Drugs and pharmaceuticals §do	93.6	93. 6	93, 3	93. 1 55. 4	93. 2 55. 2	93. 2 53. 2	93. 0 53. 8	92. 8 55. 9	92. 4	92.4	92.3	92.3	92. 3	
Fats and oils, inedibledo Fertilizer materialsdo	113.3	113.6	113, 5	113. 6 114. 0	113. 5	113.1	111.0 114.8	111.7	54. 6 112. 1	112.0	112.3	57.6 112.3	112.3	
Fuel, power, and lighting materials ? do	107. 5	5	1	108.5	114.8	114.8	106.8	114.8 106.4	114. 8 107. 2	1	1	115.0 108, 6	115. 8	1
Coal do Electricity do	105. 2				102. 3 97. 8	100. 4 97. 8	100. 6 97. 2	101. 5 96. 1				109. 0 94. 3		
Gasdodododo	_ 110.2			116. 6 111. 7	113. 1 111. 5	111.0 111.5	110. 4 111. 5	108. 9 111. 6		107.8	109.3	110.8	110.8	1
Furniture, other household durables 9do	115.7			115, 1 107, 2	115. 1 107. 3	115. 1 106. 5	115. 2 106. 4	115. 5 106. 5						
Appliances, household do Furniture, household do	_ 112.9	112.5	112.6	112.7	112.8 94.7	113. 1	112. 9 94. 7	113. 1	114.3	115. 2	2 115.6		116, 5	
Radio receivers and phonographsdo Television receiversdo	- 69. 2	69.0	1	68.8	68.8	94. 7 69. 0	68.8	94. 0 68. 9	68. 9					
Hides, skins, and leather products Qdo Footweardo	91. 8 111. 6				93. 2 111. 5	92, 9 111, 4	92. 9 111. 4	93.7 111.4						
Hides and skins do do Leather do	_ 47.4				56. 9 83. 6	53. 3 85. 0	55.7 83.8		58. 9	60.9	62.3	60.2	61. 1	1
Lumber and wood productsdo	_ 120.0		121. 2	121.4	122. 4 122. 9	123. 5 124. 2		124.1	125. 1	125. 7	125. 4	125.0	125. 1	
Lumber do do Machinery and motive products Q do	125. 7	125.8	1	!	1	124. 2	1	125. 1 127. 5				1		
Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo	121. 2 132. 6					121. 5 134. 3			122.4	126. 3	3 126. 7	126. 1	126. 2	
Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdo	126. 8	126.8 121.7	126. 7 121. 5		126. 4 121. 9	126. 5 122. 0	126. 5		127. 7	130. €	5 130. 7	' 131. 4	131. 6	i
Metals and metal products Qdo	129, 8				132. 9 113. 6	132. 5 113. 5			139. 5	141.9	9 142. 4	142.9	143.9	1
Heating equipment do- Iron and steel do-	135. (135.8	135. 8	136. 2	136. 4	135. 6 137. 8	135. 8	143. 1	144.9	145. () 145. 7	146. €) 147. 1	·
Nonferrous metalsdo Nonmetallic minerals, structural Qdo	121. 8	122.0	121.8	121.9	122.3	123. 2	123.7	125. 3	126. 1	1			1	1
Clay productsdo Concrete productsdo	135. 4 117. 4	116.7	117, 0	118. 2	118. 2		118.3	118. 3	118. 6	119.8	3 120. 2	120.2	144. 6 120. 2	
Gypsum productsdo_	122. 1	1		1				122. 1	122. 1	122. 1	1 122. 1	122.1	. 122. 1	l
Pulp, paper, and allied productsdo- Paperdo-	126. 9	9 127. 5	128.0	128.0	128.0	117. 7 128. 9	129. 2	130. 7	130. 5	131. 6	0 131. 2	131.7	133.0)
Rubber and productsdo_ Tires and tubesdo_	132.0											3 150, 6 2 151, 8		
Textile products and apparel ♀do	95. 2			95, 3 98, 3						95.	4 95.4	95. 6	95. 0	3 [
Apparel do Cotton products do	89. 9	9 90.2	2 90.€	90.8	90.4	90, 3	90, 6	91.0	91.7	92. (5 92.8	3 7 93, 2	93.7	7
Silk products do Synthetic textiles do	87. 3	$2 \mid 87.3$	86.7	7 87. 5	87, 2	86. 9	86.6	86.8	86.7	7 86.1	7 86. 1	L 85.8	84.9	9
Wool productsdo Tobacco mfs. and bottled beverages 9do	- 1				1	1		i	1	1	1		1	- 1
Beverages, alcoholic do. Cigarettes do.	114.	3 114.3	3 114.€	3 114.7	114.7	114.7	114, 7	114.7	7 114.7	114.	7 114.7	7 114.7	7 114.	7
Miscellaneous do Toys, sporting goods do		0 97.6	97.1	95, 6	94, 0	91.3	89.1	90.8	89.8	90.	3 91.5	5 88, (88.	7
Toys, sporting goodsdo_ PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	112.	9 113. 2	2 113. 1	113. 2	113, 2			113. 1						
As measured by—											}			
Wholesale prices 1947–49 = 100 Consumer prices do	91.3 87.					91. 0 87. 6		87. 2	87. 3					
Retail food pricesdo.	90.	6 90.4			89. 9				89. 9				2 91.	3 1

r Revised. Index based on 1935-39=100 is 191.8. Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 47.0 (December); consumer prices, 52.1 (December); retail food, 45.2 (December).

Q Includes data not shown separately. The actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. Effective with the January 1955 index, cosmetics and related products were transferred from drugs, etc., to the "other chemicals" subgroup.

1954						19	955						1956
Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
C	ONST:	RUCT	ION A	ND F	REAL	ESTA	TE		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
							1					}	
3,092	2, 815	2, 698	2, 989	3, 283	3, 606	3, 881	4, 044	4, 101	4, 086	3, 953	3, 617	3, 177	2, 849
2, 263 1, 258 1, 150	2, 073 1, 122 1, 030	2,002 1,049 960	1, 185 1, 085	2, 367 1, 319 1, 190	2, 547 1, 430 1, 270	2, 730 1, 544 1, 380	2, 829 1, 590 1, 430	2, 858 1, 587 1, 435	2, 844 1, 561 1, 410	2,765 1,508 1,360	2, 632 1, 422 1, 280	2, 410 1, 283 1, 160	2, 126 1, 078 975
86 552	543	68 548	79 558	106	133 592	133 633	127 668	119 686	714			92 683	73 654
184 192 93	186 189 92	187 198 95	186 207 103	184 214 114	184 236 131	190 259 141	199 277 148	205 286 150	213 303 137	218 305	225 296	226 269 83	228 249 83
	302 742	297 696	333 796	357 916	378	396	407	421	420	415	388	351	303 723
351 88	342 78	320 77	349 82	361 98	374 106	382 120	387 122	380 129	372 133	353 134	318 115	287 106	290 97 165
176	167	149	175	187	204	219	226	234	227	216	197	174	171 3, 457
2, 350 1, 307	2, 400 1, 338	2, 438 1, 348	2, 464 1, 349	2, 525 1, 391	2, 556 1, 419	2, 545 1, 420	2, 578 1, 435	2, 591 1, 433	2, 599 1, 422	2, 551 1, 374	2, 517 1, 345	2, 486 1, 326	2, 439 1, 283
539 124 366	554 123 368	582 122 371	604 121 374	624 120 376	629 119 374	621 117 374	641 116 372	658 115	679 114 379	683 112	680 111 370	669 110	667 110 369
1, 079 393	1,022 388	1, 015 380	1,000 370	1, 000 360	1,025 362	1, 020 363	988 344	977 335	974 338	975 329	1, 001 334	1, 003 322	1, 018 330 367
	012	300	331		552	959	990	994	321	002	337	307	307
62, 394 1, 829 617 1, 212	56, 285 1, 504 480 1, 024	58, 456 1, 581 472 1, 109	75, 533 2, 135 677 1, 458	79, 184 2, 322 676 1, 646	75, 896 2, 185 675 1, 510	75, 141 2, 255 757 1, 498	73, 130 2, 272 761 1, 511	64, 144 1, 895 549 1, 346	57, 673 2, 035 621 1, 414	61, 135 1, 863 551 1, 312	54, 856 1, 797 527 1, 269	50, 551 1, 921 730 1, 190	
5,017	4, 227	4, 284	5, 729	6, 135	6, 107	6, 217	6, 715	5, 715	5, 540	5, 863	4,686	4, 407	
701	565	534	759	706	726	843	893	681	709	692	663	727	
55, 407 77, 300 762	50, 696 70, 031 690	52, 583 74, 545 744	67, 539 98, 806 990	70,088 107,850 1,070	66, 558 97, 248 1, 011	65, 459 95, 481 951	62, 799 94, 491 959	55, 514 82, 058 835	49, 211 72, 039 733	53, 033 76, 964 783	48, 346 73, 638 726	44, 302 70, 440 711	
1,514 273	979 174	1, 234 248	1,803 273	2, 301 342	2,610 290	2, 887 382	2, 960 332	2, 447 299	2, 316 368	1,772 277	1,398 280	1, 394 359	
456 93	383 76	355 55	462 113	660 204	621 158	578 79	656 88	468 79	606 224	467 111	426 129	448 124	
211	7 214	r 227	264	290	296	294	281	271	253	249	244	244	
7 258 7 275	r 260 r 286	7 263 7 260 7 295	260 291	253 286	332 245 280	320 253 290	301 257 296	277 259 278	258 250 256	246 260 252	243 270 252	233 301 273	
1,373	1, 295	1,085	1, 987	1, 449	1, 727	1, 882	1,684	1, 240	1, 786	1, 526	1, 369	1, 693	1, 593
18,691	7, 134	7, 289	9, 504	8,470	8, 760	9, 292	5, 787	9, 346	5, 798	5, 999	7, 171	18,909	6, 920
1 3, 639 1 2, 354	2, 769 2, 765	2, 134 3, 635 1, 520	3, 988 3, 495	2, 855 2, 279 3, 336	3, 305 4, 213	3, 966 4, 376	2, 237 2, 606	5, 321 3, 737	2, 246 3, 062	1, 052 2, 413 2, 534	1, 895 3, 345 1, 931	1, 150 1 5, 229 1 2, 529	1, 292 3, 287 2, 341
90. 6	87. 6	89. 9	113.8	132. 0	137. 6	134. 8	122.6	124.7	114.9	7 105.8	90.0	75.0	74. 0
69.0	67. 8 . 3	64. 9 2. 0	86. 0 1. 0	95. 4 1. 5	97. 3 2. 5	96. 2 3. 4	87. 7 . 7	89. 2 2. 4	82. 2 1. 3	7 75. 8 7 1. 0	63.8	52. 5 2. 8	73. 0 52. 7 1. 0
1, 478. 0	1, 416. 0	1, 370. 0	1, 367. 0	1, 350. 0	1, 362. 0	1, 371. 0	1, 283. 0	1, 310. 0	1, 251. 0	r 1, 221. 0	1, 203. 0	1, 187. 0	1, 183. 0
² 77. 4	76. 3	78. 8 78. 8	115. 6	119.3	120. 1	115. 1	98. 2	108.1	96. 3	89. 4	70.0		
66.3 2.9	67.3 2.1	67. 9 2. 5	100, 5 4, 0	107. 5 3. 3	104. 4 3. 2	102. 2	89. 4 2. 4	95. 3 2. 7	86. 1 2. 2	78. 7 2. 1	62. 8 2. 2		
1.4	. 3	2. 1	.9	1.8	9. 8 2. 8	2.1	.8	1.8	7. 0 1. 0	6. 9 1. 7	4.6		
122. 5 396	122. 7	122. 7	123. 0 396	123. 5	123. 8	124. 6 397	125. 8	126. 2	126. 5 399	126. 7	126. 8	127. 0 401	
598 649	598 649	599 649	600 650	601 650	602 654	604 654	611 664	613 664	614 665	616 665	618 666	619 666	622 667
545	629 545 599	629 550 600	630 551 601	628 553 601	626 553 601	627 556 601	629 568 604	641 573 605	642 575 606	642 577 607	643 578 608	643 580 609	644 582 629
	December Co 3,092 2,263 1,258 1,150 86 552 184 192 93 348 829 351 186 2,350 1,307 393 393 62,394 1,829 617 1,212 5,017 51,396 762 1,514 273 456 93 211 235 7258 775 1,373 18,691 2,354 12,354 90.6 68,9 69,0 77 1,478.0 277.4 122.5 3969 69.0 77 1,478.0	December January	December	December Janu	December	December							

Revised. ¹ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ² Revision for October 1954 (thous.): Total, 94.0.
 S Data for December 1954 and March, June, September, and December 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
 ♂ Data for December 1954 and March, June, August, and November 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

BUSINESS STATISTICS	ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	ber	ber	Jan ar
Co	ONSTI	RUCTI	ION A	ND R	EAL 1	ESTAT	ГЕ—С	ontin	ued					
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued ssociated General Contractors (all types)1913=100 H. Boeckh and Associates:§ Average, 20 cities:	432	432	432	432	434	435	439	443	443	441	444	446	446	
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete U. S. avg. 1926-29=100. Brick and steel	258. 5 253. 8 257. 1	258. 8 254. 6 257. 7	258. 8 254. 7 257. 9	259. 0 254. 9 258. 6	260. 7 256. 2 260. 0	261. 8 257. 3 261. 3	263. 8 259. 5 263. 1	266. 1 262. 0 264. 3	266. 7 262. 6 264. 9	267. 8 263. 6 265. 7	268. 5 264. 4 266. 2	269. 1 265. 1 266. 7	270, 1 266, 1 267, 3	
Brick and concrete. do	266. 2 262. 2 255. 7 256. 4 245. 9	266. 4 262. 5 256. 2 257. 4 246. 0	266. 5 262. 6 256. 3 257. 7 246. 1	266. 7 262. 9 256. 8 258. 8 246. 3	268. 5 264. 5 258. 1 260. 3 247. 4	269. 7 265. 6 259. 6 261. 8 248. 3	271. 5 267. 3 261. 3 263. 8 249. 8	274. 0 271. 9 262. 3 264. 5 257. 5	274. 6 272. 4 263. 2 264. 8 257. 8	275. 7 273. 3 264. 0 265. 4 258. 5	276. 3 273. 8 264. 6 266. 4 259. 0	276. 8 274. 4 265. 2 266. 9 259. 4	278. 1 275. 3 265. 7 267. 3 260. 8	
Brick	257. 7 251. 7 135. 4 142. 1	258. 4 252. 4 135. 9 142. 4	258. 6 252. 6 135. 9 142. 5	259. 3 253. 5 136. 2 142. 9	260. 7 254. 9 136. 8 144. 2	262. 3 256. 4 137. 4 144. 8	263. 9 258. 3 138. 3 145. 7	264. 9 259. 1 141. 4 148. 4	265. 6 259. 6 141. 7 148. 5	266. 3 260. 3 141. 4 148. 8	266. 8 260. 8 141. 8 148. 6	267. 4 261. 3 141. 6 148. 6	268. 0 261. 9 142. 1 149. 3	1
Composite, standard mile	128. 1			127. 6			125. 5			129. 4			131. 1	
tput of selected construction materials, index:† ron and steel products1947-49=100_ Lumber and wood productsdo	97: 6 124. 9	104. 5 117. 7	104. 5 116. 7	130. 1 136. 4	133. 5 129. 9	136. 2 136. 6	154. 2 142. 3	127. 6 119. 6	144. 1 146. 0	149. 5 139. 7	7 145. 0 135. 3	134. 9 124. 6		
me mortgages insured or guaranteed by— led. Hous. Adm.: Face amount	201, 289 555, 699 867	252, 393 622, 155 717	226, 434 566, 118 688	269, 267 531, 647 702	243, 346 514, 998 754	229, 813 548, 510 821	269, 487 552, 928 1, 017	230, 031 520, 545 1, 061	279, 312 617, 282 1, 187	274, 376 589, 859 1, 275	273, 493 717, 334 1, 344	275, 334 755, 018 1, 364	261, 480 620, 173 1, 417	
tions, estimated total mil. of dol. y purpose of loan: Home construction do Home purchase do All other purposes do w nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under),	853 295 369 189	744 252 326 166	775 265 340 171	1, 026 386 427 212	1, 016 380 430 205	1,069 395 470 205	1, 157 418 536 204	1, 054 371 494 188	1, 171 416 553 201	1, 012 342 503 167	880 303 426 152	782 261 385 137	746 253 351 142	
stimated total mil. of dol. nfarm foreclosures number. e losses thous. of dol.	2, 267 2, 224 83, 881	2, 024 2, 305 75, 265	1, 958 2, 189 85, 046	2, 455 2, 595 88, 197	2, 357 2, 447 78, 632	2, 483 2, 457 71, 789	2, 636 2, 861 70, 828	2, 463 2, 209 61, 614	2, 697 2, 254 71, 103	2, 522 2, 294 65, 970	2, 387 58, 778	2, 316 68, 784	2, 188 89, 212	
	1		DON	VIEST.	IC TR	ADE		.		<u> </u>	 -	l		<u> </u>
ADVERTISING Inters' Ink advertising index, adjusted: Combined index	174 a 161 141 a 160 162 a 53 a 304 149.6	182 165 137 182 144 60 294	181 164 140 182 132 61 304	182 167 141 186 152 57 300 191.0	179 168 145 178 149 54 301 195. 3	186 165 148 188 156 54 311	191 172 145 201 146 56 324 191. 5	191 164 143 190 151 58 371 150.6	196 179 150 203 142 55 343 156. 6	193 184 150 191 171 50 338 191. 5	* 186 187 141 190 151 46 325	159	163. 0	
lio advertising: ost of facilities, totalthous. of dol. Automotive, incl. accessoriesdo	857	10, 786 822	10, 215 834	11, 239 875	9, 924 775	10, 106 845	9, 434 928	8, 273 829	(1)					
Drugs and toiletries do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do All other do	2, 492 2, 481 1, 254 1, 023 3, 081	2, 574 2, 353 1, 064 957 3, 014	2, 341 2, 343 1, 023 883 2, 790	2, 644 2, 532 1, 168 965 3, 056	2, 342 2, 142 1, 046 928 2, 690	2, 330 2, 231 1, 095 931 2, 674	2, 129 2, 125 1, 014 821 2, 416	1, 536 1, 750 712 783 2, 563						
evision advertising:	33, 560 3, 388 7, 357 7, 453 3, 296 3, 929 8, 139	33, 446 3, 506 7, 727 7, 735 3, 453 3, 388 7, 636	31, 279 3, 239 6, 835 7, 339 3, 333 3, 262 7, 271	34, 574 3, 725 7, 657 7, 991 3, 728 3, 601 7, 873	32, 702 3, 387 7, 440 7, 374 3, 592 3, 348 7, 562	33, 450 3, 773 7, 565 7, 182 3, 762 3, 714 7, 456	31, 724 3, 511 7, 771 7, 185 3, 531 3, 468 6, 258	29, 997 3, 670 8, 762 6, 069 3, 416 3, 354 4, 725	30, 345 3, 358 8, 661 5, 947 3, 849 3, 203 5, 328	33, 045 3, 620 8, 043 6, 922 4, 134 3, 499 6, 826	r 38, 119 4, 936 r 9, 363 7, 869 4, 326 3, 652 7, 973	8, 850 8, 131 4, 422 3, 764		
gazine advertising: ost, total	45, 077 3, 340 3, 714 859 4, 361 6, 472 4, 568	34, 648 1, 856 4, 177 1, 394 3, 289 5, 234 1, 507	47, 479 3, 025 4, 523 2, 303 4, 780 7, 390 2, 220	56, 966 4, 852 5, 308 3, 447 4, 995 7, 916 2, 472	67, 133 5, 267 7, 112 4, 179 5, 738 7, 625 3, 108	66, 611 5, 492 6, 621 3, 906 5, 867 7, 352 3, 225	53, 083 2, 993 5, 815 3, 153 5, 400 7, 026 2, 720	37, 329 918 4, 540 1, 690 4, 221 6, 388 2, 084	40, 836 4, 197 3, 762 1, 699 3, 744 6, 139 1, 888	58, 673 7, 515 3, 661 3, 848 4, 845 7, 347 2, 354	71, 084 6, 193 5, 926 3, 610 6, 241 9, 223 3, 555	7, 504 2, 258 6, 064 8, 533		
Household equipment and supplies do Household furnishings do Industrial materials do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do All other do do	2, 807 1, 510 3, 036 294 1, 492 12, 622	913 1, 291 2, 313 506 1, 055 11, 113	1, 913 1, 726 3, 089 1, 073 1, 350 14, 088	2, 958 2, 657 3, 675 971 1, 486 16, 229	4, 999 3, 561 4, 567 791 1, 362 18, 822	5, 131 3, 842 4, 983 1, 098 1, 622 17, 472	4, 012 1, 860 4, 208 695 1, 458 13, 742	1,748 715 3,200 492 1,272 10,063	1, 670 1, 496 3, 451 540 1, 369 10, 881	3, 674 2, 493 4, 469 836 1, 524 16, 108	4, 901 4, 309 5, 680 946 1, 548 18, 954	4, 943		
inage, total thous. of lines. Revised. Data are no longer available. • F			4, 348 ber 1954:	4, 794	4, 927	4, 548	3, 402	3, 3 95	4, 205	5,032	5, 570	4,689	3,669	j

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		DON	MEST	IC TR	ADE-	-Conti	inued				·!			
ADVERTISING—Continued														
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities) thous, of lines. Classified do	229, 480 45, 160	196, 204 50, 842	194, 395 48, 519	242, 549 57, 756	243, 834 59, 996	260, 381 64, 921	243, 718 61, 286	212, 279 60, 911	219, 750 63, 121	246, 154 62, 714	273, 073 65, 684	268, 516 58, 567	242, 542 50, 144	
Display, total. do. Automotive. do. Financial. do. General. do. Retail. do.	184, 320 8, 074 3, 218 26, 038 146, 991	145, 362 9, 980 4, 516 24, 785 106, 081	145, 876 11, 040 2, 708 27, 748 104, 379	184, 793 15, 292 3, 530 34, 414 131, 557	183, 838 17, 079 3, 382 33, 243 130, 135	195, 460 18, 499 3, 278 36, 696 136, 986	182, 432 19, 541 3, 203 34, 278 125, 409	151, 368 15, 226 3, 772 24, 968 107, 402	156, 629 15, 914 2, 657 23, 800 114, 259	183, 440 16, 054 3, 007 30, 849 133, 530	207, 390 19, 797 3, 678 39, 778 144, 137	209, 949 20, 045 3, 440 38, 514 147, 950	192, 398 12, 568 3, 421 27, 128 149, 281	
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol	241.0			245.8			250. 5			255. 7			257. 2	
Durable goods, total 9 do Automobiles and parts do Furniture and household equipment do	30. 4 13. 4 12. 9			34. 4 16. 4 13. 9			35. 1 16. 6 14. 2			36. 9 18. 0 14. 7			34. 8 16. 0 14. 3	
Nondurable goods, total ? do_ Clothing and shoes do. Food and alcoholic beverages do. Gasoline and oil. do	122. 5 20. 0 74. 4 7. 4			19.8 74.0			125. 3 20. 5 75. 9 7. 7			127. 0 20. 4 77. 5 7. 7			128. 8 21. 2 78. 3 7. 9	
Services, total 9 do Household operation. do Housing. do Transportation. do	88. 1 13. 0 30. 2 7. 3			89. 0 13. 1 30. 6 7. 4			90. 2 13. 4 31. 0 7. 4			91. 8 13. 7 31. 4 7. 4			93. 6 14. 2 31. 9 7. 5	
RETAIL TRADE														
All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	17, 872	13, 279	12,762	14,704	15, 622	15, 468	15, 734	15, 398	15, 622	15, 905	15, 824	15, 894	r 19, 268	1 13, 948
Durable-goods stores 9 do Automotive group do Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do Tire, battery, accessory dealers do	5, 614 2, 824 2, 636 187	4, 482 2, 645 2, 532 113	4, 503 2, 707 2, 591 116	5, 430 3, 305 3, 170 135	5, 704 3, 431 3, 271 159	5, 845 3, 409 3, 252 157	6, 125 3, 536 3, 355 180	5, 720 3, 271 3, 080 191	5, 980 3, 435 3, 252 182	5, 900 3, 367 3, 201 167	5, 564 2, 964 2, 786 177	5, 539 3, 039 2, 866 172	6, 186 7 3, 118 2, 910 208	1 2, 772
Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	1,025 600 425	698 410 288	682 405 277	761 456 305	757 466 292	809 510 299	847 522 325	825 492 333	854 514 340	822 490 331	909 562 348	927 584 343	7 1, 163 704 459	1 771
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	916 597 319	663 493 170	639 480 160	795 599 196	900 672 228	998 752 246	1,040 798 242	973 735 238	1, 032 795 237	1, 037 786 251	1, 047 788 259	958 715 244	947 630 317	
Nondurable-goods stores Q	12, 258 1, 448 354 566 313 215	8, 797 693 149 284 136 125	8, 260 602 130 247 120 106	9, 274 796 155 328 167 146	9, 917 986 194 384 199 209	9, 623 878 184 352 166 177	9,608 868 197 326 167 178	9, 678 756 160 287 156 153	9, 642 740 144 281 165 150	10, 005 910 166 342 206 197	10, 260 974 193 374 227 180	10, 355 988 219 382 222 165	13, 083 7 1, 598 402 621 353 222	1 714
Drug and proprietary stores. do. Eating and drinking places. do. Food group. do. Grocery stores do. Gasoline service stations. do.	530 1, 113 3, 920 3, 304 1, 008	420 1, 013 3, 398 2, 868 949	394 950 3, 253 2, 742 873	409 1, 026 3, 527 2, 983 944	416 1, 080 3, 689 3, 127 988	419 1, 136 3, 514 2, 950 1, 046	425 1, 168 3, 591 3, 025 1, 066	434 1, 274 3, 761 3, 198 1, 117	432 1, 282 3, 617 3, 055 1, 108	425 1, 220 3, 766 3, 205 1, 049	437 1, 204 3, 705 3, 146 1, 083	432 1, 126 3, 648 3, 078 1, 085	7 590 7 1, 182 7 4, 168 7 3, 542 7 1, 104	1 440 1 1, 057 1 3, 478 1 2, 926 1 1, 021
General-merchandise group	2, 850 1, 555 173 549 574 458	1, 244 676 83 186 299 248	1, 171 611 85 190 284 240	1, 464 796 107 219 342 256	1, 650 897 94 278 381 266	1, 584 866 99 243 376 268	1, 565 852 102 248 363 266	1, 412 745 82 244 342 289	1, 562 833 111 255 364 287	1, 674 920 112 266 377 302	1, 807 993 116 282 416 312	1, 956 1, 076 158 291 432 319	7 3, 010 7 1, 617 183 595 616 493	1 1, 278 1 695
Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo	15, 123 5, 320	14, 864	14, 765	15, 060	15, 251	15, 368	15, 345	15, 484	15, 662	15, 840	15, 777	15, 808	15, 795	1
Durable-goods stores 9 do	3, 054 2, 904 150	5, 143 2, 844 2, 700 143	5, 209 2, 990 2, 841 149	5, 458 3, 169 3, 020 149	5, 522 3, 202 3, 044 158	5, 507 3, 108 2, 955 153	5, 570 3, 171 3, 011 160	5, 640 3, 148 2, 963 184	5, 763 3, 363 3, 192 171	5, 840 3, 384 3, 214 171	5, 764 3, 280 3, 107 173	5, 689 3, 261 3, 090 171	5, 677 3, 233 3, 068 165	
Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	766 475 2 90	805 488 317	810 496 314	836 496 340	837 504 334	826 498 329	823 503 320	887 536 352	827 492 336	826 497 329	849 517 332	838 525 313	873 546 327	
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	909 668 241	879 647 232	836 623 213	863 645 219	890 661 229	955 719 236	938 707 231	923 684 239	916 684 232	950 705 24 5	963 725 238	935 710 225	929 689 240	
Nondurable-goods stores Q do Apparel group do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Family and other apparel stores do Shoe stores do	9, 803 912 188 374 177 173	9, 722 889 184 356 180 169	9, 556 870 188 338 183 161	9, 602 867 183 334 193 157	9, 729 889 194 342 183 169	9, 860 905 197 350 188 170	9, 775 878 196 338 180 164	9,844 905 193 353 190 168	9, 900 892 194 339 186 173	10,000 895 183 346 192 173	10, 013 908 183 355 201 169	10, 119 916 191 354 200 172	10, 118 912 193 372 189 159	
Drug and proprietary stores. do. Eating and drinking places. do. Food groupdo. Grocery stores. do. Gasoline service stations. do.	413 1, 070 3, 657 3, 103 974	425 1, 092 3, 560 3, 007 1, 023	412 1, 085 3, 577 3, 010 998	418 1, 083 3, 602 3, 053 1, 007	427 1, 141 3, 525 2, 980 1, 023	428 1, 126 3, 636 3, 069 1, 026	431 1, 140 3, 635 3, 063 1, 030	439 1, 158 3, 561 3, 004 1, 034	442 1, 165 3, 683 3, 114 1, 026	449 1, 167 3, 696 3, 133 1, 033	447 1, 159 3, 686 3, 121 1, 042	447 1, 164 3, 728 3, 164 1, 078	459 1, 158 3, 726 3, 176 1, 083	
General-merchandise group do Department stores, excl. mail-order do Mail-order (catalog sales) do Variety stores do Other general-merchandise stores do Liquor stores do	1, 669 904 107 285 374 284	1, 654 902 106 269 377 290	1, 584 849 104 254 377 277	1, 615 861 112 258 384 277	1, 677 912 104 268 393 273	1, 676 889 111 271 404 292	1, 630 877 109 268 377 296	1, 723 958 112 276 378 294	1, 671 901 113 276 381 303	1,711 926 110 290 385 308	1, 693 923 110 282 378 307	1, 700 914 117 286 384 306	1, 672 913 115 273 370 300	

^{*} Revised. 1 Advance estimate.

9 Includes data not shown separately.

6 Correction: 1951 monthly average for combined department-store and mail-order sales (old series) shown in the 1955 edition of Business Statistics should read \$927,000,000.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
		DON	IESTI	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Il retail stores—Continued Estimated inventories: Unadjusted, total mil. of dol. Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	20, 670 9, 240 11, 430	20, 970 9, 700 11, 270	22, 010 10, 270 11, 740	23, 520 10, 950 12, 570	23, 570 11, 280 12, 290	23, 390 11, 240 12, 150	22, 840 10, 920 11, 920	22, 730 10, 850 11, 880	23, 080 10, 760 12, 320	23, 300 10, 390 12, 910	23, 890 10, 390 13, 500	r 24, 780 10, 930 r 13, 850	22, 420 10, 410 12, 010	
Adjusted, total	22, 090 10, 060 3, 430 1, 900 2, 410	22, 210 10, 160 3, 650 1, 850 2, 330	22, 360 10, 330 3, 770 1, 890 2, 310	22, 590 10, 450 3, 900 1, 890 2, 290	22, 760 10, 540 3, 960 1, 910 2, 290	23, 000 10, 750 4, 130 1, 920 2, 310	23, 190 10, 780 4, 100 1, 950 2, 330	23, 370 10, 840 4, 160 1, 960 2, 350	23, 350 10, 850 4, 150 1, 960 2, 350	23, 230 10, 720 3, 970 1, 970 2, 380	23, 290 10, 720 3, 990 1, 960 2, 380	r 23, 590 r 11, 000 r 4, 250 1, 980 2, 360	23, 910 11, 240 4, 470 1, 970 2, 380	
Nondurable-goods stores	12, 030 2, 570 2, 310 3, 920	12, 050 2, 650 2, 380 3, 830	12, 030 2, 710 2, 350 3, 820	12, 140 2, 770 2, 310 3, 870	12, 220 2, 800 2, 380 3, 830	12, 250 2, 740 2, 420 3, 860	12, 410 2, 740 2, 450 3, 990	12, 530 2, 770 2, 500 4, 020	12, 500 2, 730 2, 510 4, 040	12, 510 2, 760 2, 480 4, 050	12, 570 2, 780 2, 540 4, 050	7 12, 590 2, 760 2, 570 7 4, 080	12, 670 2, 720 2, 570 4, 170	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total Qdo	3, 718	2, 316	2, 255	2, 632	2, 906	2, 721	2, 778	2, 729	2, 713	2,896	2, 949	2, 994	4, 029	
Apparel group 9 do do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores do	296 32 119 86	126 12 48 41	113 10 44 37	174 14 67 56	212 17 81 79	178 15 72 62	176 16 66 64	146 11 60 54	143 9 61 50	185 12 69 68	196 17 76 62	201 20 78 59	316 33 128 91	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do	92 58 32	60 53 23	57 50 24	60 56 32	64 56 26	62 58 31	62 60 28	65 62 27	62 63 30	63 62 27	65 63 33	63 60 35	99 63 33	
General-merchandise group Q do Deportment stores do Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores	1, 360 570	565 267	536 240	687 327	807 389	760 377	774 378	706 346	781 369	827 404	874 425	938 428	1, 470 622	
Variety stores do Grocery stores do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Tire, battery, accessory stores do	203 425 1,288 58 74	80 140 1,083 50 42	73 144 1,071 54 42	93 170 1,166 61 49	116 215 1, 253 68 57	105 186 1,135 75 56	110 190 1, 164 80 63	103 181 1, 212 77 69	117 192 1, 121 84 64	120 200 1, 225 81 57	130 212 1, 200 78 59	141 224 1, 175 70 58	221 456 1, 417 58 85	
Estimated sales (adjusted), total Qdo	2, 798	2, 754	2, 717	2, 778	2, 774	2, 825	2, 784	2, 809	2, 836	2, 875	2, 820	r 2, 898	2, 916	
Apparel group Q do. Men's and boys' wear stores do. Women's apparel, accessory stores do. Shoe stores do. Drug and proprietary stores do. Eating and drinking places do. Furniture, homefurnishings stores do.	188 73 62 66 57 27	181 15 69 62 63 56 31	169 15 66 56 63 57 30	178 15 68 61 63 57 30	175 15 70 60 66 57 28	181 16 71 61 64 57	172 15 67 57 64 59 28	179 15 72 60 66 59 30	177 15 70 59 64 60 29	181 15 70 61 66 60 28	182 16 72 60 65 60 30	189 16 73 64 66 62 29	185 16 74 60 70 62 28	
General-merchandise group 9do Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores	820 385	812 393	758 357	802 380	795 379	800 369	780 359	814 383	819 386	839 397	800 376	r 833 r 388	820 384	
Variety stores do Grocery stores do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Tire, battery, accessory stores do Grocery sto	120 216 1,154 70 52	114 206 1,127 66 55	107 197 1,164 70 55	115 205 1,168 70 55	112 205 1,170 69 58	117 211 1,193 73 55	113 206 1,184 70 55	121 205 1, 161 71 60	119 210 1, 191 71 58	126 215 1, 203 69 60	120 205 1, 185 68 59	121 216 1, 208 69 59	120 208 1, 240 69 60	
epartment stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	200 277	163 276	140 268	132 266	137 267	139 267	135 266	125 266	125 268	137 274	148 282	163 296	217 333	
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Charge accountspercent Installment accountsdo Sales by type of payment:	46 14	44 14	43 14	48 15	44 15	45 15	46 15	43 14	46 14	45 15	47 15	47 15	46 15	
Cash sales	47 43 10	45 43 12	45 43 12	44 44 12	45 44 11	45 44 11	46 43 11	45 42 13	45 42 13	44 44 12	44 43 13	44 44 12	46 43 11	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.‡1947-49=100	r 202	91	88	100	114	116	110	98	105	123	128	148	» 212	
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	7 236 200 7 189 191 228 7 206	106 90 88 87 110 94	107 82 84 83 103 89	129 90 98 93 120 104	141 108 114 112 136 123	134 111 116 110 133 119	121 107 112 104 120 113	122 82 96 96 123 111	129 86 103 104 129 117	136 120 123 116 131 127	154 115 126 125 146 131	165 141 7 147 147 155 142	P 255 P 206 P 203 P 205 P 241 P 212	
Minneapolis	180 r 188 r 199 r 232 194	80 85 85 91 92	81 82 83 91 89	88 93 101 111 101	108 99 109 125 118	108 101 114 129 120	95 100 107 118 106	89 77 90 107 102	102 82 92 112 109	119 111 124 138 122	126 116 125 140 135	7 126 139 159 164 149	p 179 p 194 p 213 p 236 p 207	
San Franciscododo	7 210 116	97 119	93 112	97 115	112 119	116 117	113 114	107 124	118 118	123 121	126	145	» 217	p
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	7 136 110 112 110 136 120	137 114 116 111 140 124	134 109 109 108 129 114	133 107 114 107 134 120	142 108 119 116 142 126	137 111 117 113 134 120	136 107 114 108 132 118	152 114 122 124 145 136	143 107 115 114 139 124	140 112 118 116 131 127	148 114 120 120 138 125	142 116 7 121 118 136 124	p 147 p 114 p 121 p 119 p 144 p 124	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do	111 - 107 - 114 - 129 117	112 108 113 133 123	103 101 108 122 114	108 105 111 129 116	107 102 115 126 122	107 103 115 128 120	103 104 114 123 108	111 108 121 136 132	107 106 114 134 120	112 108 120 134 119	109 109 120 132 122	7 110 110 121 134 124	» 110 » 110 » 122 » 131 » 125	

Revised. **Preliminary. **Q Includes data not shown separately. †*Data for 1946-55 have been revised to reflect current seasonal patterns and to allow for changes in the samples used in computing the unadjusted indexes. Revisions beginning with 1946 for total United States appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

February 1956	i.	URVI	21 ()1	. COI	CICI3IN	ТЪО	OIN IN	00						S-11
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						1:	955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		DON	AEST]	IC TR	ADE-	-Conti	inued		-					
RETAIL TRADE—Continued	epartment stores—Continued													
Department stores—Continued Stocks, total U. S., end of month:	110 - 125	110 123	117 123	127 124	129 124	127 123	121 127	119 127	126 129	135 129	145 129	148 - 131	₽ 119 ₽ 135	
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies. thous, of dol Montgomery Ward & Co. do. Sears, Roebuck & Co. do	523, 056 131, 875 391, 181	266, 312 53, 456 212, 856	242, 847 52, 271 190, 576	319, 249 76, 420 242, 829	376, 049 88, 607 287, 442	370, 491 84, 767 285, 725	377, 031 83, 922 293, 109	347, 362 74, 182 273, 179	380, 967 87, 181 293, 786	391, 258 92, 071 299, 187	414, 465 102, 795 311, 670	431, 702 110, 174 321, 527	570, 391 146, 155 424, 236	286, 607 58, 523 228, 084
WHOLESALE TRADE											1			İ
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total mil. of dol Durable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods establishments do	3,010	8, 690 2, 720 5, 970	8, 450 2, 800 5, 650	9, 700 3, 270 6, 430	9, 140 3, 220 5, 920	9, 320 3, 270 6, 050	10, 110 3, 450 6, 660	9, 660 3, 190 6, 470	10, 540 3, 570 6, 970	10, 730 3, 640 7, 090	7 10, 500 3, 590 7 6, 910	7 10, 600 3, 530 7 7, 070	10, 170 3, 410 6, 760	
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total	11, 560 5, 460 6, 100	11, 740 5, 650 6, 090	11, 770 5, 850 5, 920	11, 620 5, 940 5, 680	11, 570 6, 000 5, 570	11, 550 6, 060 5, 490	11, 520 6, 040 5, 480	11, 660 5, 950 5, 710	11, 870 5, 970 5, 900	12, 180 6, 000 6, 180	12, 600 6, 060 6, 540	12, 620 r 6, 060 r 6, 560	12, 290 6, 080 6, 210	
		EMPL	OYM	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N		<u> </u>				•
POPULATION	<u> </u>													-
Population, continental United States; Total, incl. Armed Forces overseasthousands	163, 699	163, 930	164, 158	164, 367	164, 595	164, 799	165, 023	165, 248	165, 495	165, 762	166, 022	166, 280	166, 512	166, 73
EMPLOYMENT								İ						•
Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total — thousands	116, 763	116, 855	116, 901	117, 051	117, 130	117, 236	117, 318	117, 404	117, 517	117. 634	117,749	117, 864	117, 995	118,080
Total labor force, including Armed Forcesdo	66, 811	66, 700	66, 550	66, 840	67, 784	68, 256	69, 692	70, 429	70, 695	69, 853	70, 250	70, 164	69, 538	68, 691
Civilian labor force, total do Employed do Agricultural employment do	63, 526 60, 688 5, 325	63, 497 60, 150 5, 297	63, 321 59, 938 5, 084	63, 654 60, 477 5, 692	64, 647 61, 685 6, 215	65, 192 62, 703 6, 963	66, 696 64, 016 7, 681	67, 465 64, 994 7, 704	67, 726 65, 488 7, 536	66, 882 64, 733 7, 875	67, 292 65, 161 7, 905	67, 206 64, 807 6, 920	66, 592 64, 165 5, 884	65, 775 62, 891 5, 635

Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do 6, 963 55, 740 2, 489 7, 681 56, 335 2, 679 7, 875 56, 858 2, 149 7, 905 57, 256 2, 131 5, 884 58, 281 2, 427 5, 635 57, 256 2, 885 54, 853 3, 347 5, 692 54, 785 3, 176 55, 363 2, 838 54, 854 3, 383 57, 291 2, 471 57, 952 2, 237 57, 887 2, 398 55, 470 2, 962 49, 952 50, 156 50, 352 50, 212 Not in labor force _____do___ 49, 346 48,979 47,626 46,975 46,823 47, 781 47,49947, 701 48, 457 49, 388 Employees in nonagricultural establishments:

Total unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ... do...

Manufacturing ... do...

Durable-goods industries ... do...

Nondurable-goods industries ... do... 47, 741 15, 925 9, 113 6, 812 49, 420 16, 475 9, 511 6, 964 50, 471 16, 999 9, 762 7, 237 9 49, 541 9 16, 798 9 9, 802 47, 753 48, 212 48, 918 49,508 48,643 49,858 50,32250, 629 r 51, 299 16, 577 9, 624 6, 953 16,060 16, 201 9, 323 6, 878 16, 255 9, 418 6, 837 16, 334 9, 501 6, 833 16, 807 9, 578 7, 229 16, 915 9, 645 7, 270 17, 049 r 9, 867 16,050 17,009r 9,884 r 7, 182 ₱ 6, 996 Mining, total do Metal do Metal do Metal do Mathracite do Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands.

Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities? do Interstate railroads do Local railways and bus lines do Trucking and warehousing do Telephone do Telephone do Teleparah do Telegraph do 747 93 43 741 94 43 211 737 94 40 210 739 95 38 739 97 37 742 97 34 760 99 37 749 90 35 758 100 34 209 751 100 35 754 799 p 746 p 98 754 r 100 212 208 208 211 209 208 211 r 212 P 213 205 209 293 100 2, 169 3, 937 1, 152 121 732 696 306 107 2, 615 $\frac{296}{104}$ 294 **2**96 295 297 308 309 299 110 2, 748 4, 152 1, 242 116 791 728 42 100 2, 237 109 2, 746 4, 137 1, 246 113 105 106 2, 526 108 108 104 p 99 $\frac{102}{2.255}$ 107 2, 426 3, 996 1, 187 123 748 694 2, 685 4, 127 1, 236 115 7 2, 580 7 4, 143 1, 225 115 p 2, 243 p 4, 095 2 399 2 701 2, 237 3, 927 1, 153 122 724 693 3, 966 1, 157 121 3, 939 1, 159 120 3, 997 1, 196 120 4, 081 1, 224 118 760 4, 113 1, 240 755 674 42 557 773 731 42 572 800 715 43 748 700 41 554 715 42 565 727 42 571 667 Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do 41 553 566 560 Wholesale and retail trade. do
Wholesale trade do
Retail trade do
General-merchandise stores do
Food and liquor stores do
Automotive and accessories dealers do 10, 633 2, 858 7, 775 10, 419 10, 408 2, 813 7, 595 10, 549 2, 804 7, 745 1, 372 10, 534 2, 801 7, 733 1, 342 10, 643 2, 826 7, 817 1, 349 10, 638 2, 863 7, 775 10, 824 2, 879 7, 945 10,909 2,909 8,000 11, 354 10 309 11, 126 ^r 11, 747 p 10, 845 2, 860 8, 494 1, 903 2, 806 7, 503 1, 269 1, 467 749 7 2, 959 7 8, 788 7 1, 964 7 1, 585 7 799 p 10, 843 p 2, 924 p 7, 921 p 1, 407 p 1, 555 p 786 r 2, 942 r 8, 184 1, 570 r 1, 555 1, 327 1, 462 749 1,305 1, 315 1, 395 1 444 1, 478 763 1, 487 768 1,503 777 1, 499 788 1, 527 785 Finance, insurance, and real estate do.

Service and miscellaneous

Hotels and lodging places do.

Laundries do.

Cleaning and dyeing plants do.

Government do. 2, 124 5, 533 456 326 153 6, 835 2, 132 5, 536 462 324 150 6, 873 2, 150 5, 571 463 325 154 2, 161 5, 674 480 329 2, 171 5, 733 488 333 160 2, 136 5, 588 2, 206 5, 775 514 338 2, 241 2, 223 5, 791 509 336 2, 216 5, 730 472 334 ^p 2, 216 ^p 5, 600 c 2 213 r 2 220 5, 816 574 339 5, 818 575 338 463 333 161 156 6,696 151 155 156 6,922 6, 927 6, 881 6, 717 6, 911 6,851 r 7, 340 48, 882 16, 380 9, 405 6, 975 49, 242 16, 545 9, 523 7, 022 49, 514 16, 688 9, 627 7, 061 49, 638 16, 635 9, 618 7, 017 48, 404 15, 993 9, 124 48, 760 16, 229 9, 300 6, 929 49, 835 16, 691 9, 634 7, 057 48, 432 48 470 49, 718 16, 661 50, 211 50, 135 ≥ 50, 208 16, 091 9, 211 7 16, 962 7 9, 826 7 7, 136 16, 822 9, 736 7, 086 - 16, 861 - - 9, 808 - - - 7, 053 16,948 9, 615 7, 046 7 9, 842 7 7, 106 Nondurable-goods industries.....do... 6,869 6, 880 Mining do Contract construction of do Contract construction of do Transportation and public utilities do Wholesale and retail trade do Finance, insurance, and real estate do Service and miscellaneous do Government of do 741 7 2, 451 3, 984 10, 541 2, 154 5, 649 743 r 2, 502 3, 946 743 741 739 749 757 754 7 2, 537 751 2, 512 4, 116 10, 801 p 746 750 r 750 r 2, 486 3, 974 r 2, 491 7 2, 483 3, 986 ² 2, 539 2, 492 2, 492 4, 144 211, 007 r 2, 514 2.546 r 2, 519 r 2, 493 r 4, 132 r 2, 471 r 4, 153 4, 064 10, 711 2, 184 5, 690 4, 106 10, 797 2, 208 5, 732 4, 135 10, 824 2, 223 5, 705 4, 082 10, 765 3.9864,000 10, 575 2, 147 5, 644 10, 574 2, 145 5, 646 10, 633 2, 161 5, 656 10, 600 2, 161 5, 674 10, 655 2, 171 5, 676 7 10, 941 7 2, 231 7 5, 715 7 7, 002 r 10, 868 2, 227 5, 730 6, 991 7 2, 224 7 5, 719 7 6, 987 2, 204 5, 730 Production workers in manufacturing industries:
Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) thousands
Durable-goods industries do
Ordnance and accessories do 12, 645 7, 218 97 12, 778 7, 375 94 12, 816 7, 457 91 12, 882 7, 530 90 12, 523 12,649 $13,086 \\ 7,630$ 12, 951 7, 499 13, 262 7, 553 13, 373 7, 623 r 13, 460 r 7, 853 r 83 $^{13,\,446}_{\,\,7,\,729}$ r 13, 498 r 7, 839 7, 182 96 7, 282 94 P 7, 763

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954	Lanu	Fahru	<u> </u>				955 		Contact		Novem	Dagan	1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
j	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntinu	ed					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														
Production workers in mfg. industries—Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	201	901	ano	904	4	200								
Sawmills and planing mills	661 360 297 437 1,002	631 350 293 430 1,013	639 353 296 434 1,032	634 355 298 442 1,057	651 360 297 450 1,076	683 373 298 456 1, 096	727 389 300 466 1,115	720 387 298 460 1,098	731 393 313 472 1, 112	726 387 320 479 1, 134	716 381 323 478 1, 135	7 696 375 323 7 477 7 1, 151	321 7 471 7 1, 162	ν ν ν 1,
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalsthousands. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment)	493 53 843	498 53 834	508 53 844	520 53 860	531 54 868	544 54 877	557 55 884	560 44 863	564	568 55 894	559 55	563 55	r 906	
Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment Q do. Automobiles do. Aircraft and parts do. Ship and boat building and repairs do. Railroad equipment do. Instruments and related products do. Miscellaneous mfg. industries do.	1, 106 809 1, 375 702 525 104 37 218 373	1, 109 800 1, 400 730 523 104 38 217 360	1, 125 803 1, 426 750 523 106 41 216 371	1, 144 803 1, 447 773 520 108 40 219 377	1, 164 804 1, 462 789 518 107 41 218 376	1, 174 809 1, 456 789 509 109 42 211 379	1, 182 816 1, 447 782 503 113 41 220 385	1, 160 802 1, 420 761 502 108 42 219 372	877 1, 155 818 1, 379 722 501 105 43 220 388	1, 149 855 1, 357 689 510 103 46 223 400	904 1, 194 885 1, 378 711 512 101 46 225 407	7 1, 213 7 870 7 1, 484 831 519 99 46 7 225 7 405	7 906 7 1, 237 874 7 1, 514 	ν 1, ν 1, ν 1, ν 1, ν 1, ν 1,
Nondurable-goods industries do. Food and kindred products Q do. Meat products do. Dairy products do. Canning and proserving do. Bakery products do. Beverages do.	5, 427 1, 062 264 72 151 173 114	5, 341 1, 007 256 72 135 168 107	5, 367 985 250 73 125 169 105	5, 403 991 248 74 128 169 109	5, 359 1, 011 246 78 142 169 114	5, 352 1, 035 251 83 149 171 118	5, 456 1, 089 255 89 183 174 122	5, 452 1, 150 257 90 233 174 129	5, 709 1, 250 259 88 327 172 127	5, 750 1, 245 263 83 325 173 122	5, 717 1, 191 265 78 260 175 120	7 5, 659 7 1, 130 268 75 199 175 115	r 5, 607 r 1, 068	p 5, p 1,
Tobacco manufactures do. Textile-mill products Q do. Broad-woven fabric mills do. Knitting mills do. Apparel and other finished textile products	100 983 443 200	91 977 444 192	89 985 446 196	83 985 445 197	80 983 446 196	80 965 431 197	82 974 433 202	79 954 429 194	105 986 440 206	114 989 438 208	113 991 439 210	101 998 442 211	7 96 7 998	p
Paper and allied products	1, 073 442 223 519	1, 069 437 221 512	1, 101 437 222 512	1, 110 439 222 516	1, 057 441 223 516	1, 041 444 223 516	1, 058 451 226 521	1, 025 448 227 518	1, 101 459 229 520	1, 115 462 229 530	1, 123 464 229 535	7 1, 135 465 231 539	7 1, 136 464 7 537	p 1
Chemicals and allied products. do. Industrial organic chemicals. do. Products of petroleum and coal. do. Petroleum refining. do. Rubber products. do. Tires and inner tubes. do. Leather and leather products do. Footwear (except rubber). do.	534 206 172 133 207 85 335 222	534 207 169 132 209 85 336 225	535 209 170 132 209 87 345 228	548 212 172 133 212 87 347 227	551 214 173 132 211 89 337 222	550 215 175 134 216 90 331 218	545 217 176 135 219 91 342 225	542 219 177 135 216 92 342 225	543 218 176 134 217 91 351 229	553 218 174 132 223 92 346 224	557 218 172 130 226 92 344 222	7 557 219 7 171 129 231 94 7 332 7 211	7 558 7 170 7 234 7 346	p p
roduction workers in manufacturing industries, adjusted: Total thousands Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	12, 580 7, 177 5, 403	12, 586 7, 191 5, 395	12, 673 7, 269 5, 404	12, 798 7, 350 5, 448	12, 934 7, 443 5, 491	13, 081 7, 549 5, 532	13, 200 7, 634 5, 566	13, 119 7, 609 5, 510	13, 127 7, 592 5, 535	13, 160 7, 614 5, 546	13, 270 7, 701 5, 569	r 13, 412 r 7, 797 r 5, 615	r 13, 396 r 7, 810 r 5, 586	p 13 p 7 p 5
roduction workers in manufacturing industries: Indexes of employment: Unadjusted	102. 2 101. 7	101.2 101.8	1 02. 3 102. 5	103. 3 103. 5	103. 6 104. 6	104. 1 105. 8	105. 8 106. 7	104.7 106.1	107. 2 106. 1	108. 1 106. 4	108. 7 107. 3	7 109. 1 7 108. 4	r 108. 8 r 108. 3	P]
issellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United States, continentalthousands. Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands	1 2,431. 1 1 209. 8 1, 059	2, 113. 2 206. 1 1, 037	2, 116. 4 207. 0 1, 033	2, 122. 1 207. 5 1, 035	2, 127. 4 207. 3 1, 040	2, 132. 9 207. 7 1, 081	2, 157. 4 211. 3 1, 109	2, 161. 3 211. 9 1, 121	2, 164. 5 211. 5 1, 126	2, 146. 9 209. 2 1, 122	2, 146. 1 209. 6 1, 115	2, 142. 2 r 209. 6 r 1, 107	1 2, 435. 2 1 214. 7 p 1, 103	
Indexes: Unadjusted	79. 8 81. 5	78. 2 77. 5	78. 0 78. 1	78. 1 78. 7	78. 4 79. 5	81. 6 80. 5	83. 7 81. 9	84. 6 82. 8	85. 0 83. 5	84. 7 84. 5	7 84. 2 86. 0	P 83. 5	» 83. 0 » 84. 9	
PAYROLLS														
anufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)1947-49=100	143. 1	141.5	144.4	146.6	146. 7	150. 1	152. 1	151.0	154. 6	158. 7	161. 2	r 163. 9	163. 8	p]
LABOR CONDITIONS verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of													ļ	
All manufacturing industries hours Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	40. 5 41. 1 40. 7	40. 2 40. 9 40. 0	40. 4 41. 1 40. 5	40. 6 41. 4 40. 6	40. 3 41. 2 40. 6	40. 8 41. 6 40. 8	40. 7 41. 2 40. 9	40. 4 40. 9 40. 3	40. 6 7 41. 1 40. 4	40. 9 41. 4 41. 0	41. 1 41. 7 41. 0	41. 2 41. 9 41. 4	r 41. 3 r 41. 9 r 41. 3	1 2
Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries \$\varphi\$ do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	40. 8 40. 9 41. 4 41. 1 40. 0	40. 7 40. 7 40. 5 40. 6 40. 4	40. 8 41. 2 41. 3 40. 6 40. 6	40. 8 41. 1 41. 3 41. 3 40. 9	40. 4 40. 6 40. 3 41. 3 41. 2	41. 0 41. 7 40. 7 41. 8 41. 6	41.8 42.5 41.6 41.9 41.5	40. 5 40. 9 40. 6 41. 3 40. 6	41. 5 42. 1 42. 0 41. 9 40. 5	41. 0 41. 4 42. 3 41. 9 41. 8	41. 1 41. 5 42. 4 41. 9 41. 6	40. 5 41. 5 42. 1 41. 6 41. 7	42.3 7 41.8 7 42.1	p p
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	39. 1 40. 5	39. 7 40. 6	39. 8 40. 4	40. 2	40. 5	40. 9	41.0	40. 1	39. 9 38. 8	41.4	40. 6 41. 2	40.8	- 41.0	p
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment)hoursMachinery (except electrical)dodo	41. 6	41. 1 40. 8	41. 2 41. 0	41. 4 41. 4	41. 2 41. 6	41. 6 42. 1	41.3 42.1	41. 2 41. 4	41. 6 41.6	41. 8 42. I	42. 2 42. 3	41. 8 42. 4	7 41. 8 43. 1	

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season; there were about 304,300 such employees in all areas in December 1954 and 310,000 in December 1955.

Q Includes data for industries not shown.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55			"			1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntinu	ed					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														<u> </u>
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries, etc.—Continued Durable-goods industries.—Continued Electrical machinery	40. 5 42. 5 44. 0 41. 4 39. 2 40. 4 40. 5 40. 6	40. 3 42. 1 43. 0 41. 5 39. 4 40. 1 40. 2 40. 2	40. 4 42. 4 43. 8 41. 1 39. 5 40. 5	40. 5 42. 7 44. 3 41. 3 39. 6 40. 5 40. 6	40. 6 42. 1 43. 5 40. 7 39. 6 40. 0 40. 3 40. 1	40. 8 42. 7 44. 3 41. 0 39. 9 40. 1 40. 6 40. 5	40. 6 40. 3 40. 0 41. 0 39. 8 40. 7 40. 8 40. 5	39. 8 41. 7 42. 5 41. 2 39. 1 40. 5 40. 2 39. 7	40. 6 41. 1 41. 5 41. 0 39. 1 40. 9 40. 6 40. 3	40. 3 41. 2 41. 3 41. 4 39. 5 40. 8 41. 2 40. 9	41. 6 41. 5 41. 9 41. 5 39. 0 39. 8 41. 4 41. 3	41. 5 43. 1 44. 7 41. 7 38. 2 40. 3 41. 5 41. 2	7 41. 6 7 41. 8 7 41. 4 7 41. 4 7 41. 2	p 41. 0 p 40. 1
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products ♀ do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	39. 8 41. 4 42. 8 42. 8 38. 2 40. 9 39. 5	39. 3 40. 8 41. 7 43. 3 37. 7 40. 4 39. 4	39. 5 40. 5 40. 0 43. 3 38. 2 40. 5 39. 7	39. 7 40. 5 40. 5 43. 2 38. 0 40. 4 40. 2	39. 0 40. 3 40. 0 43. 0 37. 7 40. 3 40. 5	39. 6 41. 1 41. 3 43. 8 38. 3 41. 1 40. 7	39, 9 41, 5 41, 3 44, 0 39, 3 41, 4 40, 7	39. 7 41. 9 41. 7 44. 8 39. 7 41. 4 42. 2	39. 9 41. 1 41. 6 43. 7 39. 2 40. 9 41. 4	40. 1 41. 7 42. 9 43. 5 39. 9 41. 2 40. 9	40. 3 41. 6 42. 8 42. 9 39. 9 41. 0 7 40. 0	40. 3 41. 6 44. 4 42. 6 36. 4 41. 0 39. 9	r 40. 4 r 41. 8	p 39. 9 p 41. 5
Tobacco manufactures	38. 4 40. 2 40. 6 38. 3	37. 7 39. 6 39. 9 37. 4	37. 0 40. 0 40. 1 38. 2	37. 6 40. 0 40. 1 38. 4	36. 4 38. 7 39. 1 36. 3	38. 8 39. 5 40. 0 37. 5	39. 4 39. 8 40. 0 38. 1	38. 3 39. 6 40. 3 37. 7	39. 2 40. 2 40. 7 38. 6	40. 4 40. 5 41. 0 38. 5	41. 0 40. 8 41. 2 39. 4	38. 4 41. 2 41. 6 39. 6	* 39. 1 41. 2	p 37. 9 p 40. 3
Apparel and other finished textile products hours Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	36. 3 42. 7 43. 8	36. 0 42. 3 43. 7	36. 7 42. 5 43. 8	37. 1 42. 8 44. 0	35. 6 42. 5 43. 7	36. 3 42. 9 44. 0	36, 6 43, 0 44, 1	36. 0 43. 1 44. 5	36. 9 43. 2 44. 4	36. 8 43. 6 44. 5	37, 2 43, 5 44, 6	37. 1 43. 6 45. 0	7 37. 1 7 43. 6	p 36. 5 p 43. 2
hours	39. 0 41. 4 41. 0 40. 6 40. 6 41. 8 41. 6 37. 8 37. 2	38. 2 41. 1 40. 7 40. 8 40. 9 41. 3 41. 1 37. 9 37. 5	38. 4 41. 2 40. 8 40. 2 40. 2 41. 3 40. 7 38. 8 38. 5	38. 8 41. 4 41. 0 40. 7 40. 4 41. 0 40. 3 38. 5 38. 1	38. 5 41. 3 40. 9 41. 0 40. 7 41. 8 42. 4 36. 6 36. 0	38. 7 41. 3 41. 0 41. 4 41. 0 42. 0 42. 1 36. 7 36. 0	38. 7 41. 4 41. 1 41. 2 40. 6 42. 3 43. 1 37. 9 37. 5	38. 7 41. 2 40. 9 41. 3 40. 8 41. 3 42. 7 37. 7 37. 4	38. 9 41. 2 40. 8 41. 0 40. 4 41. 3 42. 1 38. 3 38. 1	39. 3 41. 5 41. 1 41. 3 40. 8 41. 5 41. 4 37. 2 36. 3	39. 1 41. 5 40. 8 41. 6 41. 4 42. 0 42. 0 37. 6 36. 6	39. 1 41. 6 41. 2 41. 3 41. 4 42. 6 42. 5 37. 9 37. 0	r 39. 7 r 41. 8 r 41. 0 r 41. 2 r 39. 2	p 38. 7 p 41. 5 n 41. 3 p 40. 8 p 39. 3
Mining: Metal	41. 7 35. 1 37. 1	42. 8 31. 9 37. 1	42. 0 36. 3 37. 8	41. 6 31. 9 36. 9	41. 1 28. 8 37. 2	42. 2 30. 8 37. 4	42. 2 35. 1 39. 0	41. 2 35. 5 38. 2	42. 1 33. 5 37. 5	42. 8 28. 7 36. 5	42. 8 37. 2 37. 4	42. 6 36. 3		
Petroleum and natural-gas production hours Nonmetallic miving and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do Transportation and public utilities:	40. 3 43. 4 36. 4 38. 4 36. 0	41. 7 42. 4 35. 4 36. 8 35. 1	39. 9 41. 6 35. 3 37. 9 34. 7	40. 1 43. 6 36. 6 39. 6 35. 9	40. 2 43. 9 36. 0 38. 2 35. 4	41. 2 45. 3 37. 4 40. 2 36. 7	40. 1 45. 3 37. 7 41. 2 36. 7	40. 8 45. 4 38. 2 42. 1 37. 2	40. 1 45. 8 37. 7 41. 6 36. 7	40. 8 45. 9 38. 5 42. 8 37. 4	41. 0 45. 6 37. 4 41. 4 36. 3	40. 3 44. 4 35. 4 38. 4 34. 7		
Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telephone do Gas and electric utilities do Wholesale and retail trade:	43. 2 39. 3 41. 4 41. 4	42. 5 38. 9 41. 3 40. 9	42. 9 39. 0 41. 3 40. 9	42. 8 39. 0 41. 5 40. 8	43. 0 39. 4 42. 0 40. 9	43. 3 39. 8 42. 3 41. 0 40. 6	43. 9 39. 4 42. 3 41. 1	43. 2 40. 0 42. 2 41. 4	43. 3 40. 2 42. 4 41. 6	43. 0 40. 1 42. 4 41. 4	42. 4 39. 9 42. 2 41. 6	42. 9 40. 3 41. 9 41. 5		
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) 9 hours General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	39. 5 37. 1 38. 4 44. 4	38. 9 35. 3 38. 0 44. 0	38. 9 35. 1 37. 9 44. 2	38. 8 35. 2 37. 6 44. 2	38. 6 34. 7 37. 6 44. 2	38. 8 34. 6 37. 7 44. 1	40. 6 39. 1 35. 4 38. 3 44. 2	39. 7 35. 9 39. 1 44. 1	40. 6 39. 6 35. 7 39. 1 43. 8	39. 1 35. 0 38. 4 44. 0	38. 7 34. 8 38. 1 43. 7	38. 6 34. 5 37. 9 43. 9		
Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round	41. 8 40. 3 39. 5	42. 1 40. 0 39. 0	41.8 39.8 38.0	41.7 40.2 39.2	41. 6 40. 3 39. 7	41. 2 40. 8 41. 0	41. 3 40. 4 40. 1	41. 3 40. 6 39. 2	41. 6 40. 0 38. 5	41. 2 40. 3 40. 3	41. 5 40. 6 40. 2	41. 5 40. 2 39. 4		
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands. In effect during month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo	153 29 293 78 486	225 50 325 80 400	250 90 380 125 570	300 165 450 220 1,600	325 210 500 310 2,600	375 170 575 310 2,600	500 500 700 650 3,400	425 750 650 900 3, 200	450 220 650 380 3,000	400 240 600 430 2,800	400 225 600 320 2,600	225 90 475 190 2,650	175 50 350 200 2,000	
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementsthousands. Unemployment compensation, State laws (Bureau of Employment Security):	393	397	373	453	480	542	548	514	603	622	587	504	431	
Initial claims of thousands Insured unemployment, weekly average do Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average do Amount of payments of thous, of dol.	1, 450 1, 666 1, 365 153, 050	1,519 1,962 1,670 170,882	1,038 1,880 1,694 165,469	1,005 1,657 1,600 178,762	1,009 1,471 1,345 135,779	910 1, 263 1, 136 117, 402	898 1, 121 1, 057 108, 861	969 1,092 924 91,602	877 961 839 92, 834	725 858 763 83, 169	794 784 672 70, 091	937 863 685 774,674	1, 193 1, 123 861 95, 153	p 1, 462
Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claims thousands Insured unemployment, weekly average do Beneficiaries, weekly average do Amount of payments thous of dol.	41 79 87 9,381	170, 882 44 92 105 10, 198	35 95 111 10, 224	33 88 107 11,337	25 69 86 8, 423	25 55 66 6,739	40 56 64 6,606	32 59 68 6, 764	92, 834 37 60 70 7, 681	24 47 62 6, 528	20 35 42 4, 243	27 37 40 4, 132	95, 153 32 47 51 5, 230	
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total	2. 5 3. 0 . 2 1. 7 . 9 . 2	3. 3 2. 9 . 2 1. 5 1. 0 . 3	3. 2 2. 5 . 2 1. 1 1. 0 . 2	3.6 3.0 .2 1.3 1.3	3. 5 3. 1 .3 1. 2 1. 5	3. 8 3. 2 .3 1. 1 1. 5 . 2	4.3 3.2 .3 1.2 1.5	3. 4 3. 4 .3 1. 3 1. 6 . 2	4.5 4.0 .3 1.3 2,2	4, 4 4, 4 .3 1, 1 2, 8 .2	4. 1 3. 5 . 3 1. 2 1. 8	3.3 73.1 .3 71.2 71.4 .2	P 2. 9 P. 2 P 1. 4 P 1. 1	

r Revised. Preliminary.

♀ Includes data for industries not shown.

♂ Beginning 1955 includes data relative to UCFE (January 1955 initial claims, 29,000; beneficiaries, 2,700; benefits paid, \$307,000).

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
]	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntinu	ed	·				
WAGES													İ	
verage weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor);		1												
All manufacturing industries dollars. Durable goods industries do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	74. 12 80. 15 82. 21	73, 97 80, 16 81, 20	74. 74 80, 56 82. 22	75. 11 81. 56 82. 42	74, 96 81, 58 82, 42	76. 30 82. 78 82. 82	76.11 81.99 83.44	76. 36 82. 62 82. 62	76. 33 82. 61 82. 42	77. 71 84. 46 85. 28	78. 50 85. 07 85. 28	79. 52 86. 31 86. 94	7 79. 71 7 86. 31 7 86. 73	p 78. p 84. p 86.
dollars Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	66, 91 66, 67 65, 83 73, 98	66, 34 66, 75 63, 99 73, 49	66. 50 67. 57 65. 67 73. 49	66. 10 66. 99 65. 67 74. 75	67. 06 67. 40 64. 48 75. 17	68, 47 69, 64 64, 71 76, 91	71. 90 73. 10 66. 98 77. 52	69. 66 70. 35 64. 96 77. 23	72. 21 72. 83 68. 46 77. 93	70. 93 71. 62 69. 37 79. 19	71. 10 71. 80 69. 96 78. 77	68. 45 70. 14 69. 04 79. 04	7 68. 06 7 69. 37 7 79. 00	Р 65. Р 66. Р 77.
Primary metal industries QdoBlast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	85. 60	87. 26	87. 29	88.34	89.40	90, 69	91.30	92. 57	91, 94	97.39	96. 10	96. 33	7 97. 67	ļ. .
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	87. 98 81. 00	90. 12 81. 61	89, 95 81, 20	91. 25 81. 41	92. 34 81. 61	93, 66 82, 62	95. 12 82. 82	98. 65 84. 65	96. 96 81. 48	103. 91 89. 42	99. 47 88. 58	100. 37 87. 54		
metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, and trans. equip.) dollars. Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do.	80. 70 83. 44 74. 52	80. 15 82. 82 74. 56	80, 34 83, 64 74, 74	80. 73 84. 87 75. 33	80. 34 85. 70 75. 52	81, 54 87, 15 76, 30	80. 95 87. 57 75. 92	81. 99 86. 11 74. 82	82, 78 86, 94 75, 92	84. 02 88. 83 76. 17	85. 67 90. 10 79. 46	84. 44 90. 74 79. 27	r 84. 85 93. 10 r 79. 87	p 83 p 92 p 79
Transportation equipment 9 do. Automobiles do. Aircraft and parts do. Ship and boat building and repairs do. Railroad equipment do.	93, 08 99, 44 87, 77 83, 10 88, 88	92. 62 96. 75 88. 81 82. 74 87. 82	93, 28 98, 99 87, 95 82, 95 85, 89	94. 37 100. 56 88. 38 82. 76 84. 14	92. 62 97. 88 87. 10 83. 16 88. 00	94, 79 101, 00 88, 15 83, 39 88, 62	88. 26 89. 20 88. 15 83. 18 90. 35	92. 99 97. 75 89. 40 81. 72 90. 32	92. 06 95. 45 88. 98 83. 67 93. 25	93. 11 96. 23 90. 67 84. 93 94. 25	94. 21 98. 47 91. 30 84. 24 91. 54	99. 56 106. 39 91. 74 82. 13 94. 30	r 95. 30	⊅ 90
Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	75. 33 66. 18	75, 17 65, 93	76, 14 66, 42	76, 14 66, 58	75, 76 65, 76	75, 92 66, 83	77. 93 66. 42	76, 38 65, 51	77, 55 66, 50	79. 52 68. 30	80, 32 69, 38	80. 51 69. 63	r 80. 73 r 70. 04	ν 79 ν 68
Nondurable-goods industries	66. 47 70. 79 81. 75 69. 34 55. 39 69. 12 78. 21	66. 02 70. 18 79. 65 70. 58 54. 67 68. 28 77. 62	66. 36 70. 07 76. 00 71. 45 56. 15 68. 85 78. 61	66. 70 70. 07 77. 76 71. 28 56. 24 68. 28 80. 00	65, 91 70, 12 76, 00 70, 95 57, 68 68, 11 81, 41	67. 32 71. 51 79. 30 72. 71 56. 68 69. 87 82. 21	67. 83 71. 38 79. 30 73. 04 55. 81 70. 79 82. 21	67, 89 72 07 80, 48 75, 26 54, 79 70, 79 87, 35	67. 83 71. 10 83. 62 72. 98 56. 45 70. 35 85. 28	68, 97 72, 98 87, 52 73, 95 58, 65 71, 28 84, 66	69. 32 73. 63 87. 74 72. 07 59. 05 71. 34 82. 00	70. 12 74. 88 94. 13 72. 42 53. 51 72. 16 82. 19	70.30 76.08	P 75
Tobacco manufactures	49, 92 55, 07 53, 59 50, 56	50, 14 54, 25 52, 67 49, 37	49. 58 55. 20 53. 33 50. 81	51. 51 54. 80 52. 93 50. 69	50. 60 53. 02 52. 00 47. 92	54, 71 54, 51 53, 20 49, 50	55, 55 54, 92 53, 20 50, 29	54, 00 54, 25 53, 20 49, 01	50. 57 55. 48 54. 13 50. 95	50. 50 56. 70 56. 17 51. 21	51. 25 57. 53 56. 44 53. 19	51. 46 58. 50 57. 41 53. 86	r 53. 96 58. 50	P 57
Paper and allied products. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	49, 01 76, 01 82, 34	48. 60 75. 72 82. 16	49, 55 76, 08 82, 34	49. 71 77. 04 83. 16	46, 99 76, 93 83, 47	47, 92 77, 65 83, 60	48, 68 78, 69 85, 11	47, 88 79, 30 86, 78	49. 82 79. 92 87. 02	50. 05 81. 10 88. 11	50. 59 81. 35 88. 31	50. 46 81. 53 89. 10	7 50, 46 7 81, 97	₽ 5(₽ 81
Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do	90, 09 79, 90 84, 46	88. 24 79. 73 84. 25	89. 47 80. 34 84. 86	90. 79 80. 32 85. 69	89. 71 81. 36 87. 12	90. 95 81. 77 86, 51	90. 95 82. 80 87. 54	90, 95 83, 22 87, 94	91, 42 82, 81 86, 90	93. 14 84. 25 89. 60	92. 67 83. 42 88. 13	92. 28 84. 86 89. 82	r 94. 49 r 85. 27	p 92 p 85
Products of petroleum and coal	92. 57 96. 22 84. 85 98. 18 52. 16 49. 10	93. 02 96. 93 83. 84 97. 41 52. 68 49. 88	91, 25 94, 87 84, 25 96, 46 53, 93 51, 59	93, 61 96, 96 83, 64 95, 51 53, 52 51, 05	95, 94 99, 72 86, 53 102, 18 51, 24 48, 24	97. 70 101. 27 87. 36 101. 88 51. 75 48. 24	97, 23 100, 28 88, 83 105, 60 53, 44 50, 63	99, 53 102, 41 86, 32 103, 33 52, 40 49, 74	97. 58 99. 79 86. 32 102. 72 53. 24 50. 67	100. 36 102. 82 86. 74 101. 02 52. 45 49. 01	99. 84 103. 09 89. 04 103. 74 53. 39 49. 41	99. 95 103. 91 92. 44 107. 95 54. 96 51. 06	r 98, 40 r 88, 99 r 56, 45	p 99 p 87
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	87, 57 89, 86 92, 01	90, 31 76, 88 92, 01	88. 20 94. 74 94. 50	87. 78 80. 07 91. 88	86. 31 74. 88 93. 00	89. 46 77. 62 93. 87	90. 73 87. 40 98. 28	91. 46 86. 27 95. 50	94. 73 85. 76 94. 50	96, 73 72, 61 96, 73	97, 58 96, 72 99, 86	97. 13 96. 92		
Petroleum and natural-gas production Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do. Nonbuilding construction do. Building construction do.	90, 68 76, 38 94, 28 89, 47 95, 40	95, 49 75, 05 91, 69 85, 01 93, 02	89, 38 74, 05 91, 43 88, 31 91, 96	91. 43 77. 17 94. 06 91. 48 94. 42	93. 67 78. 58 92. 52 89. 39 93. 10	96. 41 81. 99 96. 12 94. 07 96. 52	93. 03 82. 90 96. 89 96. 41 96. 89	96, 29 83, 99 98, 94 99, 36 98, 95	92. 63 84. 73 98. 02 99. 01 97. 99	95, 88 85, 83 100, 87 102, 29 100, 61	96. 35 84. 36 98. 36 99. 36 98. 01	94, 30 81, 70 93, 10 91, 78 93, 34		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	79, 49 70, 74 77, 00 84, 87 75, 89	78. 63 69. 63 76. 82 84. 25	79. 37 70. 98 76. 82 84. 66 74. 96	79, 18 70, 20 77, 19 84, 05	79, 98 71, 71 78, 54 84, 66 76, 17	80. 54 72. 83 79. 52 85. 28 77. 14	82. 09 70. 92 79. 52 85. 49 77. 55	81. 22 72. 00 79. 34 86. 94 78. 53	81, 40 72, 76 79, 71 87, 78 77, 95	81. 70 72. 58 79. 71 87. 77 78. 96	80. 56 73. 42 79. 34 89. 02 79. 37	78, 35 89, 23		
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) Q dollars General-merchandise stores Food and liquor stores Automotive and accessories dealers do	56, 88 41, 92 61, 44 76, 37	57, 57 41, 65 61, 18 75, 68	57. 57 41. 07 61. 02 76. 91	57. 42 41. 18 60. 54 78. 68	57. 51 40. 60 60. 54 80. 00	58. 20 40. 83 61. 07 81. 14	59. 04 42. 13 62. 43 81. 77	60. 34 43. 08 63. 73 81. 14	60. 19 42. 48 63. 73 81. 03	59, 82 42, 00 62, 98 80, 96	58. 82 41. 76 62. 48 79. 53	58, 67 41, 06 62, 54	1	
Finance, insurance, and real estate: Banks and trust companies	58, 51 41, 38 40, 70	58, 97 41, 26 40, 40	59. 02 40. 96 40. 20	59. 08 40. 45 40. 60	59. 00 40. 35 40. 70	58, 69 40, 79 41, 62	58, 50 40, 47 40, 80	58. 77 40. 89 41. 01	58. 67 40. 77 40. 40	59. 09 41. 20 40. 70	60, 25 41, 50 41, 01	41. 50 40. 60		
Cleaning and dyeing plants do Revised. Preliminary. lincludes data for industries not shown.	47, 01	46. 41		47. 04	47. 24			47. 04	45, 82	48, 36		47. 28		١

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						195	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
3	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL.	ATION	V—Cor	ntinue	ed					
WAGES—Continued														
A verage hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industries	1, 83 1, 95 2, 02	1.84 1.96 2.03	1.85 1.96 2.03	1,85 1,97 2,03	1.86 1.98 2.03	1.87 1.99 2.03	1.87 1.99 2.04	1.89 2.02 2.05	1. 88 2. 01 2. 04	1, 90 2, 04 2, 08	1. 91 2. 04 2. 08	1, 93 2, 06 2, 10	1, 93 2, 06 r 2, 10	р 1, 93 р 2, 05 р 2, 10
dollars	1, 64 1, 63 1, 59 1, 80 2, 14	1, 63 1, 64 1, 58 1, 81 2, 16	1. 63 1. 64 1. 59 1. 81 2. 15	1, 62 1, 63 1, 59 1, 81 2, 16	1. 66 1. 66 1. 60 1. 82 2. 17	1, 67 1, 67 1, 59 1, 84 2, 18	1. 72 1. 72 1. 61 1. 85 2. 20	1. 72 1. 72 1. 60 1. 87 2. 28	1. 74 1. 73 1. 63 1. 86 2. 27	1, 73 1, 73 1, 64 1, 89 2, 33	1, 73 1, 73 1, 65 1, 88 2, 31	1. 69 1. 69 1. 64 1. 90 2. 31	1, 66 + 1, 64 + 1, 89 2, 32	р 1, 64 р 1, 64 р 1, 89
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	2, 25 2, 00 1, 94 2, 04 1, 84	2, 27 2, 01 1, 95 2, 03 1, 85	2. 26 2. 01 1. 95 2. 04	2. 27 2. 01 1. 95 2. 05	2, 28 2, 01 1, 95 2, 06	2. 29 2. 03 1. 96 2. 07	2. 32 2. 04 1. 96 2. 08	2. 46 2. 09 1. 99 2. 08	2. 43 2. 10 1. 99 2. 09	2. 51 2. 16 2. 01 2. 11	2, 45 2, 15 2, 03 2, 13	2. 46 2. 13 2. 02 2. 14	2. 03 2. 16	r 2, 03 r 2, 17 r 1, 93
Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment \(\frac{Q}{2} \) do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do	2. 19 2. 26 2. 12 2. 12 2. 20	2, 20 2, 25 2, 14 2, 10 2, 19	1.85 2.20 2.26 2.14 2.10 2.18	1. 86 2. 21 2. 27 2. 14 2. 09 2. 13	1. 86 2. 20 2. 25 2. 14 2. 10 2. 20	1, 87 2, 22 2, 28 2, 15 2, 09 2, 21	1.87 2.19 2.23 2.15 2.09 2.22	1.88 2.23 2.30 2.17 2.09 2.23	1. 87 2. 24 2. 30 2. 17 2. 14 2. 28	1. 89 2. 26 2. 33 2. 19 2. 15 2. 31	1, 91 2, 27 2, 35 2, 20 2, 16 2, 30	1. 91 2. 31 2. 38 2. 20 2. 15 2. 34	1, 92 r 2, 28	r 2, 25
Instruments and related products do	1.86 1.63	1.87 1.64	1.88 1.64	1.88 1.64	1.88 1.64	1.87 1.65	1. 91 1. 64	1.90 1.65	1. 91 1. 65	1.93 1.67	1.94 1.68	1, 94 1, 69	1, 95 1, 70	р 1.96 г 1.70
Nondurable-goods industries do. Food and kindred products Q do. Meat products do. Dairy products do. Canning and preserving do. Bukery products do. Beverages do.	1. 67 1. 71 1. 91 1. 62 1. 45 1. 69 1. 98	1. 68 1. 72 1. 91 1. 63 1. 45 1. 69 1. 97	1. 68 1. 73 1. 90 1. 65 1. 47 1. 70 1. 98	1. 68 1. 73 1. 92 1. 65 1. 48 1. 69 1. 99	1, 69 1, 74 1, 90 1, 65 1, 53 1, 69 2, 01	1. 70 1. 74 1. 92 1. 66 1. 48 1. 70 2. 02	1. 70 1. 72 1. 92 1. 66 1. 42 1. 71 2. 02	1.71 1.72 1.93 1.68 1.38 1.71 2.07	1. 70 1. 73 2. 01 1. 67 1. 44 1. 72 2. 06	1. 72 1. 75 2. 04 1. 70 1. 47 1. 73 2. 07	1. 72 1. 77 2. 05 1. 68 1. 48 1. 74 2. 05	1. 74 1. 80 2. 12 1. 70 1. 47 1. 76 2. 06	7 1. 74 1. 82	р 1. 75 р 1. 83
Tobacco manufactures	1. 30 1. 37 1. 32 1. 32	1. 33 1. 37 1. 32 1. 32	1. 34 1. 38 1. 33 1. 33	1. 37 1. 37 1. 32 1. 32	1. 39 1. 37 1. 33 1. 32	1. 41 1. 38 1. 33 1. 32	1. 41 1. 38 1. 33 1. 32	1. 41 1. 37 1. 32 1. 30	1. 29 1. 38 1. 33 1. 32	1, 25 1, 40 1, 37 1, 33	1. 25 1. 41 1. 37 1. 35	1. 34 1. 42 1. 38 1. 36	r 1. 38 1. 42	r 1. 40 r 1. 42
dollarsdo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	1. 35 1. 78 1. 88 2. 31 1. 93 2. 06	1. 35 1. 79 1. 88 2. 31 1. 94 2. 07	1. 35 1. 79 1. 88 2. 33 1. 95 2. 08	1. 34 1. 80 1. 89 2. 34 1. 94 2. 09	1. 32 1. 81 1. 91 2. 33 1. 97 2. 13	1. 32 1. 81 1. 90 2. 35 1. 98 2. 11	1. 33 1. 83 1. 93 2. 35 2. 00 2. 13	1. 33 1. 84 1. 95 2. 35 2. 02 2. 15	1, 35 1, 85 1, 96 2, 35 2, 01 2, 13	1. 36 1. 86 1. 98 2. 37 2. 03 2. 18	1. 36 1. 87 1. 98 2. 37 2. 01 2. 16	1. 36 1. 87 1. 98 2. 36 2. 04 2. 18	7 1, 36 7 1, 88 7 2, 38 7 2, 04	p 1, 37 p 1, 89 p 2, 38 p 2, 05
Products of petroleum and coal do— Petroleum refining do— Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do— Footwear (except rubber) do—	2. 28 2. 37 2. 03 2. 36 1. 38 1. 32	2. 28 2. 37 2. 03 2. 37 1. 39 1. 33	2. 27 2. 36 2. 04 2. 37 1. 39 1. 34	2.30 2.40 2.04 2.37 1.39 1.34	2. 34 2. 45 2. 07 2. 41 1. 40 1. 34	2. 36 2. 47 2. 08 2. 42 1. 41 1. 34	2. 36 2. 47 2. 10 2. 45 1. 41 1. 35	2. 41 2. 51 2. 09 2. 42 1. 39 1. 33	2. 38 2. 47 2. 09 2. 44 1. 39 1. 33	2, 43 2, 52 2, 09 2, 44 1, 41 1, 35	2, 40 2, 49 2, 12 2, 47 1, 42 1, 35	2. 42 2. 51 2. 17 2. 54 1. 45 1. 38	7 2, 40 7 2, 16 1, 44	r 2. 40
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	2. 10 2. 56 2. 48	2, 11 2, 41 2, 48	2. 10 2. 61 2. 50	2. 11 2. 51 2. 49	2. 10 2. 60 2. 50	2. 12 2. 52 2. 51	2. 15 2. 49 2. 52	2. 22 2. 43 2. 50	2, 25 2, 56 2, 52	2. 26 2. 53 2. 65	2. 28 2. 60 2. 67	2. 28 2. 67		
Petroleum and natural-gas prod dollars. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do	2, 25 1, 76 2, 59 2, 33 2, 65	2. 29 1. 77 2. 59 2. 31 2. 65	2. 24 1. 78 2. 59 2. 33 2. 65	2. 28 1. 77 2. 57 2. 31 2. 63	2, 33 1, 79 2, 57 2, 34 2, 63	2. 34 1. 81 2. 57 2. 34 2. 63	2, 32 1, 83 2, 57 2, 34 2, 64	2. 36 1. 85 2. 59 2. 36 2. 66	2. 31 1. 85 2. 60 2. 38 2. 67	2. 35 1. 87 2. 62 2 39 2. 69	2. 35 1. 85 2. 63 2. 40 2. 70	2, 39		
Transportation and public utilities: do Local railways and bus lines do Telephone	1.84 1.80 1.86 2.05	1, 85 1, 79 1, 86 2, 06 1, 86	1.85 1.82 1.86 2.07	1.85 1.80 1.86 2.06 1.88	1. 86 1. 82 1. 87 2. 07	1. 86 1. 83 1. 88 2. 08 1. 90	1. 87 1. 80 1. 88 2. 08	1.88 1.80 1.88 2.10	1. 88 1. 81 1. 88 2. 11 1. 92	1, 90 1, 81 1, 88 2, 12 1, 94	1, 90 1, 84 1, 88 2, 14 1, 95	1. 89 1. 88 1. 87 2. 15 1. 93		
General-merchandise stores dollars Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service and miscellaneous Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	1. 44 1. 13 1. 60 1. 72 .99 1. 01 1. 19	1. 48 1. 18 1. 61 1. 72 . 98 1. 01 1. 19	1.48 1.17 1.61 1.74 .98 1.01 1.19	1. 48 1. 17 1. 61 1. 78 . 97 1. 01 1. 20	1. 49 1. 17 1. 61 1. 81 . 97 1. 01 1. 19	1. 50 1. 18 1. 62 1. 84 . 99 1. 02 1. 21	1. 51 1. 19 1. 63 1. 85 . 98 1. 01 1. 20	1. 52 1. 20 1. 63 1. 84 . 99 1. 01	1. 52 1. 19 1. 63 1. 85 . 98 1. 01 1. 19	1. 53 1. 20 1. 64 1. 84 1. 00 1. 01 1. 20	1. 52 1. 20 1. 64 1. 82 1. 00 1. 01 1. 20	1. 65 1. 81 1. 00 1, 01		
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (ENR): Common labor	2. 022 3. 186	2. 022 3. 188	2. 019 3. 188	2. 021 3. 190	2. 025 3. 190	2. 050	2. 059 3. 227	1. 20 2. 073 3. 247	2. 087 3. 264	2. 087 3. 271	2.093 3.286	1. 20 2. 094 3. 289	2. 097 3. 290	2. 107 3. 298
Railway wages (average, class I) dododododododod	1.928	1. 949 1. 64	1. 977	1, 925	. 85 I. 946 1. 74	1.942	1. 941	1. 962 1. 72	1. 938	1. 954	1. 983 1. 72			

r Revised. P Preliminary.
Q Includes data for industries not shown.
§ Rates as of Feb. 1, 1956: Common labor, \$2.117; skilled labor, \$3.309.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	_

FINANCE

				FINA	ANCE									
BANKING														
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances	873 733	869 713	831 703	807 681	767 623	686 572	655 5 72	650 593	655 580	671 564	662 547	642 542	642 510	
cies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: mil. of dol. Total	2, 305 1, 293 1, 281 13 364 648	368 662	355 696	2, 434 1, 347 1, 336 12 339 747	325 792		2,605 1,408 1,408 0 319 878	2, 651 1, 421 1, 421 0 336 894	2, 670 1, 436 1, 436 0 341 893	2, 663 1, 451 1, 451 0 357 855	2, 641 1, 464 1, 464 0 386 791	2, 604 1, 477 1, 477 0 392 735	2, 592 1, 497 1, 497 0 374 721	
ank debits, total (345 centers) do New York City. do B6 other centers do	186, 317 73, 817 38, 217	163, 393 62, 642 33, 531	149, 744 57, 091 31, 595	178, 924 67, 242 39, 908	1158, 296 57, 634 34, 494	1167,714 62, 211 36, 570	177, 917 67, 634 37, 569	1161, 748 58, 904 34, 123	^{r1} 167,343 58, 980 35, 863	*1168,967 62,550 35,126	^{r1} 175,779 67, 568 35, 803	^{r1} 173,190 63, 406 36, 876	1 200,523 81,027 40,193	
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total 9 mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total 9 do. Discounts and advances do. United States Government securities do. Gold certificate reserves do.	50, 872 25, 885 143 24, 932 21, 033	49, 626 24, 960 475 23, 885 21, 038	49, 442 24, 769 485 23, 605 21, 032	49, 434 24, 667 391 23, 613 21, 027	49, 913 24, 988 560 23, 612 20, 985	49, 306 24, 780 460 23, 662 20, 988	49, 666 24, 601 128 23, 607 20, 994	50, 488 25, 719 754 24, 091 20, 994	49, 880 24, 911 470 23, 760 20, 993	50, 243 25, 250 603 23, 834 20, 994	50, 221 25, 430 706 24, 024 21, 007	51, 197 25, 776 618 24, 256 21, 002	52, 340 26, 507 108 24, 785 21, 009	50, 615 25, 122 852 23, 466 21, 010
Liabilities, total Q	50, 872 20, 371 18, 876 258 26, 253	49, 626 20, 138 18, 918 581 25, 640	49, 442 19, 879 18, 562 471 25, 609	49, 434 19, 806 18, 283 412 25, 528	49, 913 20, 158 18, 495 334 25, 496	49, 306 19, 685 18, 221 192 25, 656	49, 666 19, 268 18, 066 -73 25, 868	50, 488 20, 451 18, 999 688 25, 945	49, 880 19, 532 18, 368 217 26, 004	50, 243 19, 741 18, 423 211 26, 142	50, 221 19, 848 18, 565 172 26, 246	51, 197 19, 770 18, 474 57 26, 629	52, 340 20, 355 19, 005 r 102 26, 921	50, 615 19, 881 18, 750 p 404 26, 170
Reserve ratiopercent	45. 1	46.0	46. 2	46. 4	46. 0	46. 3	46. 5	45.3	46. 1	45. 8	45. 6	45. 3	r 44. 4	45, 6
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits: Demand, adjusted	58, 44 5	5 7, 639	56, 270	55, 590	56, 969	56, 011	56, 156	55, 865	55, 931	56, 306	56, 394	56,900	58, 882	57, 607
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol. States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo	60, 117 3, 939 2, 597	58, 317 4, 232 2, 320	57, 762 3, 960 2, 633	56, 474 4, 062 2, 534	57, 921 4, 216 3, 105	57, 624 4, 361 3, 148	57, 376 4, 258 3, 224	56, 984 3, 963 3, 374	57, 523 3, 990 3, 256	58, 316 3, 772 2, 635	58, 130 4, 055 2, 876	59,475 3, 971 2, 870	62, 166 4, 026 2, 239	58, 946 4, 399 1, 477
Time, except interbank, total 9do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	20, 169	20, 198	20, 280	20, 329	20,319	20, 363	20, 449	20, 333	20, 385	20, 405	20, 513	20,367	20, 527	20, 416
mil. of doldo	18, 806 1, 154 14, 273	18, 864 1, 126 13, 651	18, 930 1, 145 13, 402	18, 990 1, 132 13, 085	18, 969 1, 142 12, 988	19, 037 1, 113 12, 974	19, 173 1, 059 13, 058	19, 104 1, 018 13, 339	19, 146 1, 032 12, 977	19, 210 993 13, 077	19, 356 952 13, 515	19,192 971 13,111	19, 354 969 13, 882	19, 251 963 12, 917
Investments, total	45, 526 36, 902 2, 543 2, 768 23, 391 8, 200 8, 624	44, 783 35, 799 2, 065 2, 551 23, 102 8, 081 8, 984	43, 590 34, 599 1, 816 1, 633 22, 076 9, 074 8, 991	41, 932 32, 885 1, 286 1, 117 21, 806 8, 676 9, 047	42, 960 33, 983 1, 750 1, 911 21, 682 8, 640 8, 977	41, 724 33, 026 1, 081 1, 149 21, 490 9, 306 8, 698	40, 798 32, 076 1, 019 743 21, 313 9, 001 8, 722	40, 765 31, 975 1, 160 932 21, 077 8, 806 8, 790	39, 716 30, 948 985 625 20, 965 8, 373 8, 768	39, 044 30, 347 994 496 20, 787 8, 070 8, 697	39, 124 30, 559 842 1, 196 20, 644 7, 877 8, 565	38,006 29,643 636 824 20,777 7,406 8,363	38, 380 30, 122 1, 535 910 20, 680 6, 997 8, 258	36, 983 28, 822 1, 044 698 20, 230 6, 850 8, 161
Loans (adjusted), total (and agricultural do	41,008 22,486 2,688	40, 483 21, 926 2, 582	40, 751 22, 241 2, 374	41, 448 22, 597 2, 483	41, 818 22, 545 2, 660	42, 440 22, 636 2, 742	43, 674 23, 501 2, 678	44, 113 23, 550 2, 775	44, 696 24, 171 2, 467	45, 449 24, 660 2, 406	46, 499 25, 303 2, 689	47,331 26,014 2,605	48, 356 26, 673 2, 852	47, 711 26, 260 2, 625
mil. of dol	1, 113 7, 176 8, 205	1,056 7,279 8,346	1,080 7,359 8,408	1,113 7,474 8,488	1, 108 7, 570 8, 652	1, 155 7, 719 8, 910	1, 190 7, 873 9, 153	1, 190 7, 993 9, 340	1, 184 8, 120 9, 492	1, 194 8, 257 9, 669	1, 245 8, 073 9, 926	1, 248 8, 188 10,015	1, 271 8, 147 10, 159	1, 302 8, 154 10, 197
Money and interest rates; Bank rates on business loans: In 19 citiespercent New York Citydo 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo 11 southern and western citiesdo	3, 55 3, 30 3, 55 3, 90			3, 54 3, 29 3, 55 3, 87			3, 56 3, 30 3, 55 3, 95			3. 77 3. 54 3. 76 4. 11			3. 93 3. 76 3. 95 4. 17	
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do Federal land bank loans do Open market rates, New York City:	1, 50 1, 90 4, 17	1.50 1.79 4.17	1.50 1.79 4.17	1.50 1.79 4.17	1.75 1.83 4.17	1, 75 1, 92 4, 17	1, 75 2, 08 4, 17	1. 75 2. 42 4. 17	2. 00 2. 42 4. 17	2. 25 2. 56 4. 17	2, 25 2, 65 4, 17	2. 50 3. 00 4. 17	2. 50 3. 00 4. 17	
Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime. 4-6 monthsdo Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do Yield on U. S. Govt. securities:	1, 25 1, 31 3, 00 1, 174	1, 33 1, 47 3, 00	1. 38 1. 68 3. 00 1, 177	1.38 1.69 3.00	1. 43 1. 90 3. 00 1, 620	1.50 2.00 3.00 1.491	1.50 2.00 3.00 1.432	1. 50 2. 11 3. 01 1. 622	1. 67 2. 33 3. 34 1. 876	2. 08 2. 54 3. 40 2. 086	2. 23 2. 70 3. 50 2. 259	2. 17 2. 81 3. 55	2. 43 2. 99 3. 63 2. 562	
3-month billsdo 3-5 year taxable issuesdo	1.94	2, 11	2, 18	2.30	2.39	2. 40	2. 42	2.54	2.73	2. 72	2. 259	2. 225 2. 70	2. 362 2. 83	
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. postal savings	15, 475 2, 137	15, 558 2, 116	15, 604 2, 095	15, 770 2, 075	15, 764 2, 052	15, 830 2, 030	15, 985 2, 008	16, 022 1, 984	16, 073 * 1, 961	16, 190 p 1, 943	16, 191 p 1, 925	16, 295 p 1, 908	16, 509 p 1, 890	16, 584
CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term)							Value Value							
Total outstanding, end of monthmil. of dol	30, 125	29, 760	29, 518	29, 948	30, 655	31, 568	32, 471	32,896	33, 636	34, 293	34, 640	35, 059	36, 225	
Installment credit, total	1,616	22, 436 10, 459 5, 609 1, 574 4, 794	22, 508 10, 641 5, 484 1, 550 4, 833	22, 974 11, 053 5, 479 1, 530 4, 912	23, 513 11, 482 5, 492 1, 534 5, 005	24, 149 11, 985 5, 555 1, 546 5, 063	24, 914 12, 561 5, 639 1, 562 5, 152	25, 476 13, 038 5, 676 1, 570 5, 192	26, 155 13, 547 5, 762 1, 589 5, 257	26, 699 13, 929 5, 848 1, 611 5, 311	26, 963 14, 095 5, 917 1, 627 5, 324	27, 247 14, 172 6, 057 1, 634 5, 384	27, 895 14, 312 6, 435 1, 641 5, 507	
r Bayland - r Bralliminary 1 Data are for 244 or														

Revised. **Preliminary. **1 Data are for 344 centers.

**The control of the contr

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						1	1955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem ber	- October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	1	<u> </u>	FIN	ANCE	Con	tinued	-\ }			1	1	1		1 -
CONSUMER CREDIT—Continued (Short- and Intermediate-term)							3							
Total outstanding, end of month—Continued Installment credit—Continued By type of holder: Financial institutions, total mil, of dol. Commercial banks do. Sales-finance companies do. Credit unions do. Other do.	18, 935 8, 633 6, 421 1, 293 2, 588	18, 977 8, 651 6, 462 1, 282 2, 582	19, 153 8, 688 6, 570 1, 298 2, 597	8,844 6,808	9,020	20, 718 9, 228 7, 390 1, 395 2, 705	9, 495 7, 747 1, 434		22, 605 9, 871 8, 422 1, 495 2, 817	23, 101 10, 060 8, 667 1, 528 2, 846	23, 324 10, 145 8, 771 1, 547 2, 861	23, 524 10, 227 8, 825 1, 556 2, 916	23, 863 10, 347 8, 938 1, 580 2, 998	
Retail outlets, total. do. Department stores. do. Furniture stores. do. Automobile dealers. do. Other. do.	3, 532 1, 201 890 394 1, 047	3, 459 1, 158 862 397 1, 042	3, 355 1, 108 848 404 995	1, 123	3, 386 1, 138 834 437 977	3, 431 1, 150 842 457 982		3, 496 1, 155 856 501 984	3, 550 1, 167 871 523 989	3, 598 1, 191 878 538 991	3, 639 1, 203 889 546 1, 001	3,723 1,251 909 550 1,013	4, 032 1, 423 956 556 1, 097	
Noninstallment credit, total do	7, 658	7. 324	7, 010	6, 974	7, 142	7, 419	7, 557	7, 420	7, 481	7, 594	7, 677	7, 812	8, 330	
Single-payment loans	2, 420 3, 518 1, 720	2, 371 3, 225 1, 728	2, 427 2, 831 1, 752	2, 481 2, 735 1, 758	2, 496 2, 859 1, 787	2, 589 3, 011 1, 819	2, 686 3, 040 1, 831	2, 595 2, 991 1, 834	2, 629 3, 019 1, 833	2, 657 3, 108 1, 829	2, 666 3, 218 1, 793	2,757 3,285 1,770	2, 776 3, 797 1, 757	
Financial institutions do Retail outlets do Service credit do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 420 3, 518 1, 720	2, 371 3, 225 1, 728	2, 427 2, 831 1, 752	2, 481 2, 735 1, 758	2, 496 2, 859 1, 787	2, 589 3, 011 1, 819	2, 686 3, 040 1, 831	2, 595 2, 991 1, 834	2, 629 3, 019 1, 833	2, 657 3, 108 1, 829	2, 666 3, 218 1, 793	2, 757 3, 285 1, 770	2, 776 3, 797 1, 757	
installment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted:														
Extended, total do Automobile paper. do Other consumer-goods paper. do All other. do	3, 046 1, 184 936 926	2, 389 1, 060 616 713	2, 416 1, 167 529 720	3, 159 1, 569 708 882	3, 089 1, 512 703 874	3, 206 1, 616 741 849	3, 443 1, 766 766 911	3, 131 1, 594 711 826	3, 436 1, 745 793 898	3, 241 1, 592 783 866	3, 051 1, 417 785 849	3, 103 1, 341 850 912	3, 508 1, 369 1, 090 1, 049	
Repaid, total.	2, 593 1, 084 666 843	2, 420 997 675 748	2, 344 985 654 705	2, 693 1, 157 713 823	2, 550 1, 083 690 777	2, 570 1, 113 678 779	2, 678 1, 190 682 806	2, 569 1, 117 674 778	2, 757 1, 236 707 814	2, 697 1, 210 697 790	2, 787 1, 251 716 820	2, 819 1, 264 710 845	2, 860 1, 229 712 919	
Adjusted: do Extended, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer-goods paper do All other do	2, 762 1, 298 679 785	2, 823 1, 233 788 802	2, 898 1, 382 660 856	3, 035 1, 472 741 822	3, 017 1, 404 736 877	3, 091 1, 517 736 838	3, 165 1, 580 754 831	3, 122 1, 510 791 821	3, 200 1, 559 770 871	3, 279 1, 613 756 910	3,064 1,467 721 876	3, 175 1, 429 802 944	3, 185 1, 503 792 890	
Repaid, total	2, 488 1, 083 643 762	2, 496 1, 020 684 792	2, 521 1, 071 680 770	2, 562 1, 096 683 783	2, 552 1, 093 672 787	2, 634 1, 139 687 808	2, 612 1, 165 678 769	2, 602 1, 132 697 773	2, 714 1, 195 720 799	2, 691 1, 173 696 822	2, 773 1, 231 719 823	2, 830 1, 280 699 851	.2, 747 1, 228 690 829	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE														
Budget receipts and expenditures: mil. of dol. Receipts, total	4, 217 3, 742 47 3, 204 801 165	4, 833 4, 655 48 3, 638 716 430	5, 954 5, 427 47 4, 857 774 276	11, 089 9, 741 60 9, 906 995 127	4, 941 3, 732 51 3, 976 795 119	6, 119 4, 438 56 4, 849 939 276	11, 279 10, 125 57 9, 921 989 311	3, 089 2, 765 54 1, 924 877 234	5, 848 4, 734 55 4, 459 945 390	6, 180 5, 498 57 4, 968 947 208	2, 998 2, 692 62 1, 873 890 173	5, 527 4, 662 65 4, 215 1, 008 240	5, 337 4, 889 56 3, 962 879 440	
Expenditures, total do Interest on public debt do Veterans' services and benefits do National security do All other expenditures do	6, 288 1, 200 401 3, 739 947	4, 942 222 379 3, 176 1, 166	4, 831 396 365 3, 048 1, 022	5, 894 478 386 3, 759 1, 271	5, 228 355 383 3, 382 1, 108	5, 356 443 381 3, 346 1, 187	6, 753 1, 476 398 4, 146 733	5, 382 592 364 2, 863 1, 564	6, 225 522 434 3, 420 1, 850	5, 340 529 363 3, 611 837	5, 355 542 364 3, 161 1, 288	5, 172 542 p 426 p 3, 116 p 1, 089	^p 408 p 3, 477	
Interest bearing, total do Public issues do Special issues do Special issues do Noninterest bearing do Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end	278, 750 275, 731 233, 165 42, 566 3, 019	278, 439 275, 696 233, 427 42, 268 2, 743	278, 182 275, 565 233, 517 42, 047 2, 617	274, 048 271, 200 229, 103 42, 097 2, 847	276, 649 273, 924 232, 233 41, 691 2, 725	277, 472 274, 804 232, 563 42, 240 2, 668	274, 374 271, 741 228, 491 43, 250 2, 633	277, 584 274, 955 231, 615 43, 340 2, 629	278, 309 275, 711 231, 472 44, 238 2, 598	277, 476 274, 879 230, 988 43, 891 2, 597	279, 818 277, 277 233, 619 43, 657 2, 541	277, 628 233, 615 44, 013 2, 508	280, 769 277, 799 233, 873 43, 926 2, 970	280, 049 277, 170 233, 584 43, 585 2, 879
of month. mil. of dol. U. S. Saytings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month. do Sales, series E through K. do Redemptions. do	58, 358 557 633	58, 456 742 772	58, 605 602 543	58, 701 614 605	58, 639 535 682	58, 641 488 581	58, 643 496 619	58, 672 494 589	58, 703 487 543	48 58, 532 462 722	58, 494 451 574	53 58, 501 438 526	58, 548 466 545	53 58, 193 645 1, 126
overnment corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, total mil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves) do To aid agriculture do To aid homeowners do Foreign loans do All other do	6, 929 2, 907 8, 001			7, 466 3, 013 7, 968										
Commodities, supplies, and materialsdoU. S. Government securitiesdoOther securities and investmentsdoLand, structures, and equipmentdoAll other assetsdo	2, 967 3, 432 8, 046			3, 187 3, 429 7, 982			3, 475 3, 108 3, 430							
Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures do Other liabilities do Privately owned interest do U. S. Government interest do	1, 101 4, 183 508			1, 592 4, 013 543			1, 881 3, 019							

Revised. Preliminary. Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						15
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Ja a
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued			·				·	
LIFE INSURANCE														
astitute of Life Insurance: Assets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies														
Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total	84,068	84, 912	85, 324	85. 627	86, 061	86, 515	86, 967	87, 636	88, 087	88, 529	89,016	89, 491		
U. S. Government	46, 184 9, 021 1, 833	46, 653 9, 233 1, 940	46, 690 9, 242 1, 977	46, 764 9, 091 1, 964	46, 900 9, 105 1, 965	47, 005 9, 058 1, 956	47, 087 9, 046 1, 957	47, 350 9, 096 1, 979	47, 414 9, 179 1, 979	47, 578 9, 129 1, 983	47, 742 9, 027 1, 990	47, 743 8, 891 1, 987		
Public utility (U. S.)	13, 065 3, 682	13, 140 3, 705	13, 154 3, 719	13, 191 3, 716	13, 205	13, 203 3, 774	13, 236 3, 771	13, 309 3, 771	13, 319 3, 776	13, 366 3, 786	13, 400 3, 877	13, 457 3, 871		
Industrial and miscellaneous (U.S.) do	16, 002	16,063	16, 092	16, 293	3, 724 16, 395	16, 519	16, 594	16, 732	16, 704	16, 858	16, 985	17,070	******	
Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total mil. of dol	2, 710	2, 756	2, 763	2,773	2, 791	2, 787	2,829	2, 869	2,875	2,870	2,879	2,899		
Preferred (U. S.). do. Common (U. S.). do. Mortgage loans, total do.	1, 693 1, 012	1, 715 1, 036	1,714 1,044	1, 707 1, 059	1, 711 1, 073	1, 696 1, 084	1, 709 1, 112	1,724 1,137	1,728 1,139	1,720 1,142	1,719 1,152	1,731 1,160		l
Nonerm	25, 928 23, 882	26, 223 24, 171	26, 474 24, 405	26, 727 24, 629	26, 949 24, 824	27, 217 25, 067	27, 483 25, 310	27, 748 25, 551	28,001 25,787	28, 250 26, 025	28, 563 26, 320	28,868		.l
Real estate do Policy loans and premium notes do Cash do	2, 275 3, 087	2, 310 3, 127	2,344 3,144	2, 367 3, 159	2, 381 3, 177	2, 407 3, 190	2, 420 3, 207	2, 453 3, 230	2, 471 3, 245	2, 492 3, 260	2, 506 3, 271	2, 523 3, 283		l
Cash do Other assets do	1, 200 2, 684	1, 140 2, 703	1, 111 2, 798	1, 029 2, 808	1, 027 2, 836	1, 067 2, 842	1, 064 2, 877	1,094 2,892	1, 169 2, 912	1, 142 2, 937	1, 133 2, 922	1, 200 2, 975		
Other assetsdo 'e Insurance Agency Management Association: nsurance written (new paid-for insurance):©									1					
te Insurance Agency Management Association:	4, 137 1, 159	3, 104 386	3, 358 620	3, 830 462	5, 645 2, 602	3, 641 452	4, 026 711	3, 588 647	3, 674 568	3, 746 833	3, 710 579	4, 598 1, 336	5, 857 2, 258	
Industrialdododododo	510 2,468	516 2, 202	544 2, 194	590 2, 778	540 2, 503	607 2, 582	570 2, 745	528 2, 413	540 2,566	561 2, 352	2, 560	549 2, 713	3,088	
New England do do Middle Atlantic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	150 536	158 525	151 520	188 641	162 578	174 597	186 641	154 546	154 540	147 499	163 573	177 617	192 680	
East North Central do do do do do do do do do do do do do	522 215	467 180	471 179	585 226	524 201	539 205	567 230	514 206	555 214	508 201	562 202	586 211	665 248	
East South Central do do	103	237 92	247 92	311 116	296 109	310 110	325 112	289 102	320 111	290 105	319 109	338 123	363 129	
West South Centraldododo	233 98	214 77	202 83	275 107	240 96	241 101	258 102	224 92	251 100	229 91	234 102	243 102	292 136	
Pacificdo titute of Life Insurance:	297	251	250	328	298	304	324	285	321	281	296	317	383	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti- mated total thous. of dol.	525, 998	477, 058	424, 607	498, 084	419, 386	439, 941	444, 925	398, 481	442, 123	421, 191	425, 367	435, 673		ļ
Death benefits do Matured endowments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	54 241	182, 799 58, 328	176, 943 51, 320	201, 474 58, 805	180, 933 45, 512	187, 324 50, 619	183, 192 50, 254	167, 650 44, 147	199, 661 48, 500	180, 095 44, 423	182, 028 51, 605	189, 453 53, 464		.
Disability payments do Annuity payments do Surrender values do	9, 795 40, 551	10, 588 47, 722	8, 869 38, 307	9, 216 39, 210	9, 064 33, 921	9, 171 36, 427	9, 236 38, 655	8, 659 35, 454	9, 062 36, 983	8, 674 38, 327	8, 800 39, 519	39, 485		.
Policy dividends	71, 445 142, 372	74, 776 102, 845	73, 883 75, 285	86, 702 102, 677	73, 970 75, 986	76, 500 79, 900	75, 608 87, 980	66, 159 76, 412	76, 312 71, 605	67, 737 81, 935	73, 861 69, 554	71, 667 72, 397		
fe Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), total 4do	907, 544 102, 185			2,174,366			2,058,101			2,069,637				
Accident and health do Annuities do do do do do do do do do do do do do	175, 582			298, 036			293, 953 236, 984 201, 277			255, 004 207, 207				
Groupdo Industrialdo Ordinarydo	128,007			251,671			218, 293			216, 461				
MONETARY STATISTICS	401, 400	*********		1,100,100			1,107,094			1,091,337				
ld and silver: fold:														
Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.) mil. of dol	21, 713 1, 8	21, 714 -9, 7	21, 716 8	21, 719 -27. 7	21, 671 -41. 8	21,674 -1.0	21, 678 9	21, 682 1	21, 682 -2, 9	21, 684 10, 6	21, 686 -7. 1	21, 688 -27. 0	21, 690 -23. 8	
Net release from earmark do	2, 363 3, 024	788 3, 016	689 3, 905	674 3, 388	182 2, 658	314 4, 854	694 4, 511	859 2, 476	183 3, 794	969 5, 392	230 10, 645	778 32,648	591 27, 305	
Production, reported monthly total Q doAfricado	71, 300 45, 500	70, 400 45, 800	67, 900 43, 800	73, 300 47, 200	71, 400 46, 800	47, 600	47,400	48, 500	49, 100	48, 500				
United States do	13, 500 5, 800	12, 800 5, 000	12, 300 4, 800	13, 000 5, 400	12, 900 5, 000	13, 400 5, 300	13,000 5,600	13,500 4,100	13, 500 5, 900	13,800 7,000	13,800 6,800	6, 300		
Silver: Exportsdo	233	640	290	1, 695	138	236	290	210	261	649	910	522	721	
Importsdo Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz Production:	5, 795 . 853	4, 321 . 853	6, 351 . 853	5, 840 . 873	5, 223 . 871	3, 999 . 889	7, 423 . 897	6, 549	7 5, 818 . 908	• 7, 299 • 908	, 6, 717 . 918	6, 655 . 915	6, 736 . 905	
Canada© thous, of fine oz do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,365 3,029	2, 175 4, 908	1, 961 6, 726	2, 386 4, 660	2, 270 3, 922	2, 236 3, 415	2, 462 3, 035	2, 386 3, 691	2,482 3,053	2, 332 2, 836	2, 290			
United Statesdodo	3, 169	3, 416	2, 753	3, 560	3, 068	3, 075	3, 089	596	2,005	2, 840	2, 432	3, 087		
Currency in circulationmil, of dol Deposits and currency, totaldo	30, 509 218, 882	29, 789 217, 500	29, 817 216, 000	29, 800 214, 500	29, 769 216, 900	30, 009 216, 600	30, 229 217, 595	30, 244 p218, 800	30, 317 218, 200	30, 422 r218, 800	30, 559 220, 700	30, 993 \$\rho 221, 200		l
Foreign banks deposits, netdododo	3, 329 5, 869	3, 200 5, 000	3, 100 6, 000	3, 200 6, 100	3, 100 6, 400	3, 200 6, 700	3, 247 6, 610	p 3, 300 p 7, 400	p 3, 100 p 6, 400	p 3, 200 p 5, 800	p 3, 200 p 6, 200	p 3, 200 p 5, 800	p 3, 200 p 5, 300	\
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totaldoDemand deposits, adjusteddo	209, 684 106, 550	209, 200 107, 000	206, 900 104, 500	205, 300 102, 400	207, 400 104, 500	206, 700 103, 300	207, 738 103, 234	P208, 100 P103, 900	p208, 600 p103, 900	₽209, 700	₽211, 300 ₽106, 100	p212, 200 p106, 900		
Time depositsdo	75, 282 27, 852	75, 400	75, 700	76, 200	76, 200	76, 500	77, 129	₽77, 100	p 77, 400	p 77, 700	p 77, 900	p 77, 400	p 78, 200	
Currency outside banks do urnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Government engage for	41,802	26, 800	26,800	26, 700	26, 700	26, 800	27, 375	p27. 100	21,300	p 27, 200	21, 300	^p 27, 900	v 21, 900	
U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to depositsdododo	48, 1 28, 1	42.0 25.4	41, 9 26, 4	41. 7 30. 2	37. 3 27. 1	42, 7 28, 4	44.7 28.3	40. 7 26. 6	38. 2 25. 9	43.5	44. 7 26. 5	45. 4 • 29. 0	51.3 • 28.3	
other centersortdododo	21.0	25. 4 19. 6	19.6	20.0	1 19. 2	1 20. 6	1 20.8	1 20. 4	1 19, 9	27. 4 1 21. 1	1 20. 3	1 22.0	1 p 21. 9	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)														
anufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industriesmil, of dol	3,057			3, 335			3, 878			3, 735				
Food and kindred products do Textile mill products do Go	223			201 87			255 79			301 81			. l 	. 1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) mil, of dol.	57			64			82			85			1	l
Paper and allied productsdo				130				1		154			1	

r Revised. → Preliminary. 1 Data for 337 centers.

⊙ Revisions for insurance written for January-August 1954 are shown in the November 1955 Survey. Revisions for silver production in Canada for January-September 1954 are shown in the December 1955 Survey.

⊕ Data for January-December 1954 include revisions not distributed by regions.

∮ Effective with 1955, data are quarterly totals. ∮ Or increase in earmarked gold (−).

♂ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

‡ Revisions beginning with 1943 appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued					·			
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS—Continued														Ī
Manufacturing corporations—Continued Net profit after taxes—Continued Chemicals and allied products	327 662 116 134 230 81 175 203 105 275 305			364 575 111 159 262 111 224 167 102 501 278			413 566 192 182 345 132 298 173 115 578 316			429 600 190 157 312 158 269 172 99 359 369				
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdo lectric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) mil. of dol allways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24).	2,002 288			1, 422 341			1, 436 296	ļ		1, 565 284				
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)	2, 043 1, 569 1, 522 654 0 868 47	1, 446 1, 114 1, 015 431 52 533 98	864 729 726 382 32 313 3	2,003 1,663 1,663 1,632 1,067 49 517 31	1, 244 975 959 509 31 419 16	1, 324 1, 123 1, 121 749 36 336	1, 628 1, 493 1, 492 592 236 664 1							
Refunding, total Q do	475 450 368 63 19 2,552	332 332 134 192 6 2,706	135 135 45 80 11 1,431	340 340 137 194 9 2,583	269 269 173 91 6	201 201 84 115 3 4,399	135 135 92 41 2 1,947	2, 487	1, 656	1, 640	r 2, 695	r1,850	1, 916	
Bonds and notes, total do Corporate do Corporate do Common stock do Preferred stock do By type of issuer. Corporate, total \(\text{Q} \) do Manufacturing do Mining do do	2, 387 854 103 62 1, 019 189 75	2, 518 484 135 53 672 190 20	1, 294 364 113 25 501 86 13	2,033 871 512 37 1,420 644 49	1, 453 475 146 54 675 172 31	4, 095 694 209 95 998 435 15	1, 684 533 206 57 796 180 82 280	2, 333 583 101 53 737 358 32	1, 440 672 200 16 887 173 29	1, 466 574 93 82 749 190 52	7 2, 492 71, 299 7 159 7 43 1, 299 7 138 7 28	71, 573 7719 192 86 7719 7201 14	1,765 1,001 113 38 1,001 377 50	
Public utility	463 62 44 110 1,534 557 906	242 64 7 98 2,034 742 541	111 45 149 930 602 328	226 25 27 386 1, 163 614 540	218 93 19 116 979 535 429	249 13 25 185 3, 401 3, 020 350	280 18 71 82 1,151 496 651	105 4 46 129 1,750 1,265 470	91 187 92 281 768 509 259	224 31 29 166 892 481 407	7 170 66 7 698 7 112 7 1, 396 461 926	7287 12 740 790 71,132 438 7661	275 52 36 94 915 466 397	
Estimated net proceeds, total	1,004 515 367 147 400 89	660 465 325 140 114 81	492 362 177 185 56 74	1, 396 1, 190 759 431 135 71	659 444 260 185 165 50	977 791 567 224 74 112	778 635 440 194 81 62	723 514 247 267 140 69	870 623 287 335 216 32	735 562 368 194 55 118	71, 282 71, 125 7997 7128 775 782	705 7592 7459 7133 773 739	985 807 554 253 64 114	
Long-term	906, 056 327, 572	541, 449 191, 319	327, 527 262, 627	539, 767 209, 769	429, 030 200, 591	349, 648 149, 768	650, 780 218, 322	470, 161 301, 267	258, 707 330, 455	407,314 200,458	925, 818 136, 646	7 661,017 242, 810	397, 355 148, 913	
ash on hand and in banks	348 2, 443 1, 023 1, 616	2, 558 1, 069 1, 696	2, 653 1, 063 1, 779	2, 701 1, 022 1, 939	2, 752 973 2, 062	2, 731 928 2, 119	337 2, 757 917 2, 093	2,780 918 2,080	2, 752 887 2, 064	2, 848 977 2, 124	2, 789 920 2, 159	2, 796 876 2, 260		
rices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), total§	100, 07 100, 43 78, 92	99. 05 99. 39 79. 06	98. 41 98. 76 78. 05	98, 62 98, 97 78, 55	98. 27 98. 59 79. 06	98. 36 98. 67 80. 36	97. 91 98. 19 80. 28	96. 98 97. 24 80. 92	96. 95 97. 19 82. 10	97. 44 97. 71 81. 82	98. 07 98. 35 81. 27	97. 65 97. 96 79. 06	97.08 97.37 78.91	
Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do	117. 0 126. 6 98. 97	116. 7 125. 4 97. 88	115. 7 124. 9 96. 97	115. 4 124. 4 97. 08	115. 2 124. 9 96. 31	114, 7 125, 1 96, 53	114. 5 123. 9 96. 37	114. 3 121. 4 94. 96	113.3 120.5 94.51	113. 1 121. 3 94. 87	113. 5 122. 5 95. 83	113. 7 122. 7 95. 46	112, 4 119, 8 95, 07	12
Market value thous, of dol. Face value do New York Stock Exchange: Market value do Face value do	150, 401 155, 797 147, 784 152, 634	115, 121 129, 547 111, 885 126, 209	86, 843 90, 703 84, 516 88, 119	93, 992 100, 868 92, 031 97, 287	80, 463 89, 342 78, 899 87, 152	82, 141 90, 512 80, 249 86, 856	108, 696 111, 629 106, 849 108, 668	93, 547 96, 276 91, 216 90, 405	82, 604 83, 401 80, 549 80, 933	104, 134	177, 186	90, 762 87, 870 88, 662 85, 283	95, 283 95, 692 93, 795 93, 748	

r Revised. Preliminary.
Q Includes data not shown separately.
S Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are included in computing average price of all listed bonds.

				·		-	55						1956
Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
·		FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued						1	<u> </u>	
126, 487 0 126, 487 118, 359	101, 100 4 101, 096 93, 654	79, 992 4 79, 988 73, 110	81, 373 0 81, 373 73, 806	80, 570 0 80, 570 74, 930	76, 572 0 76, 572 64, 444	99, 554 0 99, 554 89, 672	79, 184 0 79, 184 71, 587	87, 826 0 87, 826 82, 368	119, 758 1 119, 757 114, 398	83, 974 5 83, 969 78, 916	75, 397 0 75, 397 69, 708		
106, 517 104, 442 1, 403 106, 438 103, 995	105, 476 103, 351 1, 456 106, 491 103, 985	6, 819 104, 518 102, 427 1, 433 106, 204 103, 713	7, 547 104, 349 102, 266 1, 428 105, 806 103, 334	104, 344 102, 238 1, 449 106, 184 103, 696	12,041 104,459 102,314 1,487 106,200 103,694	9, 846 104, 282 102, 181 1, 443 106, 513 104, 061	7, 535 194, 002 101, 892 1, 454 107, 237 104, 785	5, 445 103, 997 101, 853 1, 496 107, 273 104, 796	5, 329 104, 548 102, 416 1, 487 107, 291 104, 818	5, 026 106, 110 103, 982 1, 477 108, 199 105, 727	5, 668 105, 501 103, 449 1, 405 108, 039 105, 607	104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 107, 898 105, 471	
1, 778 3. 13	1, 841 3. 15	1, 836 3. 18	1, 818 3. 20	1, 833 3. 21	1, 851 3, 23	1.797 3.23	1, 797 3. 24	1, 822 3, 29	1, 817 3. 31	3. 30	1,777 3.29	1,772 3.33	3.3
2. 90 3. 04 3. 14 3. 45	2. 93 3. 06 3. 15 3. 45	2. 99 3. 10 3. 17 3. 47	3. 02 3. 13 3. 18 3. 48	3. 01 3. 13 3. 19 3. 49	3. 04 3. 15 3. 21 3. 50	3. 05 3. 14 3. 22 3. 51	3. 06 3. 14 3. 24 3. 52	3. 11 3. 20 3. 28 3. 56	3. 13 3. 22 3. 31 3. 59	3. 10 3. 19 3. 30 3. 59	3. 10 3. 18 3. 29 3. 58	3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	3. 1. 3. 19 3. 30 3. 60
3. 07 3. 10 3. 23	3. 08 3. 12 3. 25	3. 12 3. 15 3. 28	3. 14 3. 17 3. 31	3. 14 3. 17 3. 30	3. 17 3. 19 3. 32	3. 18 3. 21 3. 31	3. 18 3. 22 3. 32	3. 25 3. 26 3. 36	3. 25 3. 29 3. 40	3. 23 3. 27 3. 38	3. 22 3. 28 3. 38	3. 26 3. 31 3. 42	3. 2 3. 2 3. 4
2. 33 2. 57	2. 43 2. 39 2. 65	2. 45 2. 42 2. 72	2. 42 2. 45 2. 71	2. 40 2. 43 2. 77	2. 39 2. 41 2. 75	2. 48 2. 48 2. 76	2, 56 2, 62 2, 87	2. 63 2. 67 2. 91	2. 53 2. 63 2. 88	2. 45 2. 56 2. 82	2. 52 2. 55 2. 85	2. 58 2. 71 2. 88	2. 6 2. 8
1, 978. 4 239. 2 1, 261. 8 138. 2	721. 1 142. 0 233. 7 4. 7	259. 5 70. 8 85. 5 2. 2	1, 340. 4 91. 0 869. 2 100. 1	669. 0 118. 8 235. 2 7. 1	251. 3 62. 0 104. 8 3. 3	1, 390, 3 93, 6 909, 6 104, 0	669. 2 142. 3 221. 8 7. 3	263. 3 56. 1 107. 9 3. 1	1. 488. 4 108. 5 985. 7 113. 2	669. 0 128. 5 234. 9 9. 1	294. 6 85. 2 112. 2 2. 0	2, 418. 7 265. 8 1, 547. 0 230. 5	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
42. 5 118. 0 88. 9 47. 6 42. 2	121. 8 81. 1 32. 9 93. 5 11. 4	1. 3 67. 9 10. 2 17. 0 4. 6	39. 3 111. 0 64. 5 38. 7 26. 6	126. 4 85. 1 23. 9 57. 0 15. 5	1. 4 61. 9 4. 5 8. 3 5. 1	40. 4 112. 9 62. 5 38. 6 28. 7	127. 5 86. 9 18. 0 57. 5 7. 9	4. 3 71. 1 6. 5 8. 1 6. 2	38. 9 114. 2 58. 6 41. 1 28. 2	128. 5 87. 2 17. 4 55. 7 7. 7	1.5 73.4 3.4 9.7 7.2	42. 1 126. 4 117. 4 51. 3 38. 2	
4, 43 4, 73 2, 14 3, 14 3, 15 3, 37	4, 48 4, 79 2, 14 3, 19 3, 15 3, 39	4, 56 4, 90 2, 14 3, 23 3, 15 3, 39	4, 59 4, 92 2, 18 3, 23 3, 14 3, 49	4, 60 4, 93 2, 18 3, 36 3, 15 3, 49	3, 36 3, 15 3, 49	3. 40 3. 15 3. 49	4. 66 5. 00 2. 23 3. 42 3. 15 3. 49	4. 79 5. 18 2. 23 3. 42 3. 15 3. 49	4. 81 5. 20 2. 24 3. 42 3. 23 3. 49	4, 90 5, 30 2, 24 3, 60 3, 23 3, 49	5. 19 5. 69 2. 27 3. 70 3. 26 3. 60	5, 20 5, 71 2, 27 3, 79 3, 30 3, 63	5, 23 5, 73 2, 23 3, 86 3, 36
115. 64 47. 56 64. 27	116, 83 46, 94 64, 35	118, 49 48, 59 67, 42	117, 61 47, 97 67, 42	122. 40 49. 12 72. 21	122, 15 48, 54 71, 63	133, 41 49, 21 72, 96	137. 85 51. 39 71. 63	137. 59 51. 43 71. 06	138. 21 49. 83 69. 60	133. 96 48. 53 67. 42	143. 78 49. 90 74. 47	145, 67 49, 35 72, 29	123, 9° 140, 11 49, 10 70, 76
4. 09 4. 50 4. 89 4. 09 2. 52	4. 10 4. 56 4. 96 4. 14 2. 58	4. 14 4. 40 4. 79 4. 06 2. 51	4. 18 4. 54 4. 79 3. 89 2. 58	4, 03 4, 44 4, 65 3, 94 2, 50	4. 05 4. 55 4. 69 4. 06 2. 49	3. 71 4. 53 4. 66 4. 01 2. 40	3. 63 4. 34 4. 77 3. 95 2. 45	3. 76 4. 34 4. 81 3. 93 2. 56	3, 76 4, 50 4, 91 4, 06 2, 67	3. 96 4. 62 5. 34 4. 16 2. 73	4. 09 3. 96 4. 55 4. 97 4. 09 2. 63	4. 06 3. 92 4. 60 5. 24 4. 22 2. 69	4. 6: 4. 6: 5. 46 4. 41 2. 8:
9. 43 2. 94 9. 97 3. 93	3. 98	4.00	9. 70 3. 03 7. 00 4. 01			10, 90 3, 08 8, 86 3, 98			10. 20 3. 13 9. 18			4. 05	4, 0
145. 81 393. 84 61. 43 139. 64	147. 98 398. 43 62. 39 142. 45	151. 70 410. 25 63. 29 145. 64	152, 75 408, 91 63, 87 149, 06	158, 35 422, 99 64, 56 157, 51	157, 89 421, 55 64, 06 157, 75	162. 77 440. 79 64. 23 161. 16	166. 90 462. 16 65, 51 158. 98	164. 94 457. 29 65. 87 155. 19	169, 99 476, 43 65, 36 160, 08	160, 92 452, 65 62, 31 149, 99	169, 48 476, 59 64, 76 159, 29	172, 36 484, 58 64, 98 163, 34	168, 18 474, 73 63, 60 157, 9
264. 5 296. 7 296. 8 228. 7 144. 0 217. 5 147. 6 295. 9	268. 8 301. 9 302. 7 232. 2 145. 1 222. 4 150. 5 302. 3	278. 1 312. 4 316. 2 235. 0 149. 6 231. 9 153. 9 311. 1	277. 5 310. 8 315. 3 233. 8 150. 4 237. 9 157. 3 312. 4	286. 2 321. 5 330. 2 241. 0 151. 8 252. 1 164. 2 322. 5	285. 0 319. 7 331. 9 239. 8 152. 3 250. 9 156. 7 327. 0	300. 7 340. 5 356. 2 250. 6 153. 4 258. 9 157. 2 331. 4	315. 3 359. 6 369. 1 270. 0 156. 4 256. 1 158. 4 334. 5	311. 0 354. 2 361. 6 269. 1 155. 9 250. 0 160. 4 320. 5	323. 2 371. 1 380. 3 282. 8 154. 8 257. 0 165. 3 314. 9	306. 2 350. 1 350. 6 272. 6 150. 6 240. 5 157. 5 293. 1	321. 5 369. 2 370. 2 285. 9 153. 8 254. 6 160. 9 309. 3	327. 0 7 376. 8 379. 0 284. 2 153. 2 7 257. 7 162. 5 315. 0	322.9 371.3 373.6 275.8 152.9 249.4 160.9 308.1
3, 714 135, 762 3, 196	3, 996 142, 277 3, 438	3, 547 131, 210 3, 067	3, 795 135, 043 3, 277	3, 155 105, 677 2, 734	2, 675 98, 219 2, 316	3, 247 116, 222 2, 784	3, 081 95, 984 2, 654	2, 579 84, 622 2, 229	3, 323 107, 344 2, 864	2, 978 95, 888 2, 598	2, 728 101, 986 2, 358	2, 925 105, 915 2, 512	
76, 456 169, 149	74, 646 171, 155	60, 815 175, 588	66, 865 175, 806	53, 788 181, 386	45, 427 182, 830	79, 175 58, 148 194, 406	68, 416 48, 459 198, 228	59, 906 41, 806 197, 994	75, 519 60, 100 197, 536	66, 364 42, 178 192, 782	72, 613 46, 380 204, 650	69, 211 50, 991 207, 699	47, 19
	126, 487 0 126, 487 126, 487 106, 517 104, 442 1, 403 106, 438 103, 995 1, 778 3, 13 2, 90 3, 04 3, 14 3, 14 3, 15 2, 36 2, 33 2, 57 1, 978, 4 239, 2 1, 261, 8 138, 2 42, 5 118, 0 42, 5 118, 0 42, 5 118, 0 47, 56 42, 2 44, 73 47, 56 47, 56 48, 9 47, 9 48, 9 48, 9 49, 9 40, 9 41, 9 41, 10 41, 10	ber	Der	Table Tabl	Det	Det						Texas	

Revised. Preliminary.

§ Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds shown on p. 8-19.

§ Includes data not shown separately.

§ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

February 1956	S	URVE	EY OF	F CUI	RREN'	r bu	SINE	SS						S-21
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
INTERN	ATIO	NAL T	RANS	SACTI	ONS (OF TH	HE UN	NITED	STA'	res				
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)														
Exports of goods and services, total. mil. of dol. Military transfers under grants, net	5, 583 607 3, 501 720 755			5, 183 499 3, 443 534 707			5, 469 614 3, 536 553 766		-	5, 362 609 3, 378 578 797			i	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3, 894 2, 575 114 651 554			4, 092 2, 762 113 648 569			4, 444 2, 799 126 759 760			4, 516 2, 813 127 682 894				
Balance on goods and servicesdo	+1,689			+1,091			+1,025			+846				
Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	$ \begin{array}{r r} -1,216 \\ -125 \\ -1,091 \end{array} $			-1, 224 -112 -1, 112			-1, 239 -110 -1, 129			-1, 123 -104 -1, 019				
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo Privatedo Governmentdo	-640 -632 -8			-74 -3 -71			-561 -397 -164			-291 -235 -56				
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)	+324 +70 -227			+156 +30 +21			+538 +33 +204			+490 -15 +93				
FOREIGN TRADE														
Indexes														
Exports of U. S. merchandise:‡ Quantity	265 536 202	234 473	250 501	270 546 202	254 513	262 533 203	264 536	254 515 203	246 500	248 509	276 568	257 533 207		
Unit valuedo Imports for consumption:‡	158	202 149	201 145	173	202 150	167	203 164	155	204 167	205 163	206 175	181		
Quantity do Value do Unit value do Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, U. S. merchandise, total:	454 286	420 282	411 283	490 283	425 283	467 279	459 280	429 277	468 280	464 284	494 283	512		
Exports, C. S. merchandise, total: Unadjusted	110 91	92 89	96 112	108 123	75 93	72 91	95 127						-	
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddododododododo		133	143	160	113	108	145			1		1	-	
Adjusteddo Imports for consumption: Unadjusteddo Adjusteddo	ı	133 99 97	91 90	183 111 99	133 99 93	126 109 111	97 104	91 100	100 106			-	-	
Shipping Weight														
Water-borne trade: Exports, incl. reexports \thous. of long tons. General importsdo	6, 148 9, 529	5, 281 9, 343	5, 989 8, 924	6, 145 10, 294	7, 789 8, 960	8, 850 10, 372	9, 466 11, 124	9, 549 10, 524	10, 099 r 11, 566	1 9, 760 1 11, 060		-	-	
Value‡														
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	51, 230	1, 165. 6 48, 155 185, 937	1, 233. 2 45, 305 197, 451	1, 342. 3 52, 931 232, 770	1, 263. 6 56, 218 195, 704	1, 308. 0 56, 464 197, 669	52, 460	1	1, 228. 3 41, 925 159, 112	44, 031	49,664	43, 922		
Europedo Northern North Americado	382, 503	332, 903 205, 787	374, 971 221, 882	360, 938 265, 001	313, 202 277, 835	307, 285 293, 582	349, 601	333, 232 254, 356	305, 628 271, 858	334, 348 276, 224	382, 914	368, 477		
Southern North Americado South Americado By leading countries:△ Africa:	145 088	133, 683 127, 166	125, 590 123, 613	147, 725 135, 786	142, 331 137, 419	134, 729 126, 333	138, 089 125, 792	136, 808	135, 015	136, 707 127, 616	146, 472	155, 201		
Egyptdo Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	4, 217 16, 566	3, 620 25, 202	4, 471 22, 199	7, 566 24, 768	7, 879 23, 660	8, 016 25, 401	10, 630 23, 934	7, 416 22, 203	7, 078 17, 466	5, 507 19, 546	4, 503 20, 863			1
Australia, including New Guinea do British Malaya do China, including Manchuria do	18, 811 3, 154	15, 534 2, 755	26, 819 3, 190	18, 568 3, 575	13, 475 2, 981	13, 554 2, 389	11, 221 2, 739	12, 671 3, 185	13, 718 2, 637	17, 210 2, 316	3,093	3, 445		
China, including Manchuria	. 21,799	17, 290 57, 855	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 20,029 \\ 51,914 \end{array}$	27, 029 52, 489	16,829	20, 905		20, 272				18, 181		
Indonesia. do Republic of the Philippines do Europe:	5, 890 32, 670	4, 619 27, 498	5, 621 29, 627	8, 044 35, 723	51, 241 5, 919 35, 898	50, 748 4, 532 28, 407	44,847 5,714 23,340	52, 982 6, 331 21, 666	46, 506 8, 493 23, 281		6,020	7, 163		
France do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 394	28, 119 0	27, 379 0	33,012	27, 991 60	31, 285 11	26, 483 128	32, 944	27, 182					
West Germany do Italy do	. 39, 683	41, 461 24, 602	48, 392 33, 311	42, 296 28, 566	48, 386 32, 568	55, 076 31, 854	29, 471	47, 240 23, 193	47, 933 25, 416	28, 370	30, 928	30, 792		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo North and South America:	79,758	74, 793	79, 654	78, 599	64, 794	58, 112	60, 931	84, 989	69, 992		101, 624			
Canada. do Latin American Republics, total 9do	1	205, 785	221, 868	264, 996	277, 830	293, 580	285, 951	254, 345	271, 771	276, 195			1	-
Latin American Republics, total \(\begin{align*} & \text{do} & \t	12,939	247, 216 12, 771 21, 144	235, 696 12, 536 18, 055	267, 055 10, 278 20, 013	265, 063 10, 469 18, 328	247, 340 10, 900 18, 209	251, 689 13, 366 17, 393		252, 511 13, 280	250, 681 11, 702 16, 863	12,873	278, 592 9, 036 18, 707		
Chiledo	10, 360	5, 422	8, 244	9,897	6, 351	6, 656	6, 413	6, 188	21, 923 7, 125	6, 546	8, 580			
Colombia .do Cuba .do Mexico .do Venezuela .do	39, 049 54, 045	27, 110 35, 751 50, 785 41, 620	26, 313 36, 124 49, 562 40, 851	28, 830 41, 385 58, 990 45, 372	32, 609 40, 328 57, 833 46, 998	25, 903 37, 837 53, 874 44, 102	23, 802 34, 990 56, 220 42, 900	33, 176 61, 232	59, 781	25, 928 36, 064 55, 571 47, 235	40,007 61,452	39, 792 66, 494		

^{*} Revised.

**Preliminary.

Revisions for September 1954 (thous, long tons): Exports, 5,995; imports, 8,974.

**Excludes military expenditures.

Revisions for January-July 1954 will be shown later.

Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.

**Total exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP military shipments are as follows (mil. dol.):

December 1954-December 1955, respectively—97.6; 85.3; 94.7; 92.2; 93.9; 131.1; 128.0; 127.8; 127.9; 99.1; 119.3; 72.7; 83.7.

△ Excludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program.

**Q Includes countries not shown separately.

.

578, 304 5, 812

99, 814 34, 609 14, 800 23, 485 46, 794 75, 272

 $\substack{643,\,532\\4,\,437}$

119, 896 42, 297 15, 366 31, 738 54, 381 85, 459

645, 204 5, 215

123, 240

123, 240 48, 236 13, 874 28, 790 48, 449 84, 180

121,099

121, 099 44, 911 15, 091 28, 942 53, 222 81, 840

3, 403

3, 568

125, 014

125, 014 48, 285 14, 272 29, 878 54, 722 95, 184

S-22	S	URVI	EY OI	F CUI	RREN	T BU	SINE	SS					Februa:	y 1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
INTERNATIO	NAL 7	rans	SACTI	ONS	OF TI	IE UI	NITED	STA	TES-	Contir	ued	<u>-</u>		F.
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued			10. A. W. C											
Value‡—Continued														İ
Exports of U. S. merchandise, total mil. of dol- By economic classes:	1, 306. 8	1, 152. 5	1, 221. 9	1, 329. 7	1, 250. 7	1, 299. 0	1, 306. 3	1, 256. 4	1, 219. 4	1, 239. 6	1	1, 299, 3		
Crude materials thous. of dol. Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do	205, 292 82, 196 64, 813	154, 128 75, 478 57, 225	147, 440 82, 321 64, 879	152, 571 96, 344 69, 368	136, 236 56, 904 61, 703	140, 224 62, 739 59, 864	156, 519 86, 777 70, 530	132, 021 97, 143 69, 742	139, 148 84, 503 62, 718	177, 044 69, 125 69, 979	206, 913 62, 956 80, 820	182, 894 71, 418 84, 864		1
Semimanufactures ♀do Finished manufactures ♀do	175, 133 779, 411	169, 157 696, 553	183, 561 743, 660	188, 825 822, 549	191, 240 804, 633	191, 393 844, 766	185, 248 807, 209	184, 772 772, 730	184, 127 748, 936	197, 440 726, 024	213, 637 820, 569	195, 337 764, 776		
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total⊕ do	339, 332	273, 394	275, 041	295, 431	209, 624	228, 068	278, 992	255, 380	222, 062	257, 879	290, 102	294, 223		
Cotton, unmanufactureddodo	94, 640 20, 722	63, 523 18, 690	59, 010 20, 314	69, 564 24, 869	45, 680 22, 656	43, 376 24, 182	56, 379 25, 748	11,746 24,621	11, 957 24, 062	21, 914 21, 872	35, 952 29, 171	26, 697 24, 801 72, 362		
Grains and preparations do Packing-house products do Tobacco and manufactures do	78, 530 24, 231 32, 082	72, 436 22, 920 25, 566	80, 632 21, 895 22, 986	102, 102 20, 815 26, 769	58, 814 22, 380 15, 573	63, 736 18, 784 18, 572	86, 044 18, 922 21, 780	98, 035 18, 990 39, 720	83, 417 19, 814 34, 758	75, 124 18, 323 63, 749	65, 176 24, 618 63, 719	25, 328 47, 214		
Nonagricultural products, total⊕mil. of dol	967. 5	879.1	946. 8	1, 034. 2	1,041.1	1,070.9	1,027.3	1,001.0	997. 4	981.7	1, 094. 8	1,005.1		
Automobiles, parts, and accessories thous. of dol	111,840	109, 267	117, 663	136, 375	148, 602	142, 967	123, 306	108, 326	96, 115	87, 138	90, 393	106, 756		
Chemicals and related products§do Coal and related fuelsdo Iron and steel-mill productsdo	86, 301 27, 942 56, 342	79, 626 20, 230 53, 673	84, 011 27, 087 58, 156	93, 307 22, 942 67, 160	99, 036 40, 085 68, 626	89, 224 41, 248 65, 908	86, 231 45, 193 64, 512	86, 650 42, 849 68, 490	91,772 51,948 62,075	91, 168 53, 139 69, 547	97, 658 56, 174 78, 046	93, 002 47, 614 74, 053		1
		227, 179	242, 323	268, 459	269, 294	266, 762	250, 293	248, 527	221, 946	234, 164	268, 480	267, 669		
Machinery, total§⊕ do Agricultural do Tractors, parts, and accessories do Electrical§ do Metalworking§ do Other industrial do	7,752 25,808	8, 872 26, 331	10, 362 28, 616	12,601 31,694	13,750 31,595	13,340 30,975	11,673 30,563	10,978 27,879	9, 203 23, 467	7,342 $20,282$	7, 402 30, 372	7, 621 29, 046		
Electrical §	60, 829 17, 677 114, 435	64, 834 14, 893 101, 025	69, 841 16, 932 104, 242	71, 538 16, 991 121, 462	78, 489 15, 734	74, 544 17, 840 116, 546	66, 241 17, 162	69, 140 15, 981	58, 408 14, 906 107, 047	66, 922 15, 621 113, 814	67, 830 19, 251 131, 254	71, 636 17, 859 129, 542		
		46, 356	47, 104	49, 973	116, 779 49, 338	56, 881	113, 417 54, 291	114, 120 61, 625	61, 867	53, 215	58, 566	48, 227		
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	l	47, 208	49, 588	63, 230	57, 248	51, 435	48, 841	43, 218	46,060	49, 499	56, 184	53, 489		"
Heneral imports, total mil. of dol. By geographic regions: Africa thous. of dol.	942.3	870.3	849. 5	1,018.9	870.7	966.1	938.8	885. 3	958. 9 47, 641	945.1	1,009.8	7 1, 064. 2 44, 716		1
	57, 877 121, 325 208, 355	45,650 151,478 163,357	51, 513 140, 966 179, 263	65, 105 188, 066 225, 429	56, 291 159, 534 179, 754	54, 848 196, 428 195, 678	46, 765 172, 416 191, 809	42, 605 173, 843 186, 566	187, 165 198, 698	50, 444 169, 362 207, 166	50, 189 167, 362 237, 722	184, 843 254, 637		
Asia and Oceania do Europe do Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do South America do South America do South America do South America do South America do South America do South America do So	215, 858 107, 106	183, 268 144, 864	183, 828 138, 023	212, 704 145, 593	204, 344 116, 874	229, 672 121, 274	244, 108 112, 651	208, 720 97, 032	244, 711 93, 949	234, 531 91, 127	239, 114	240, 578 114, 948		
by leading countries.	231, 792	181, 721	155, 888	181, 983	153, 951	168, 179	171, 058	176, 547	186, 698	192, 516	227, 561	224, 517		
Africa: Egyptdo Union of South Africado	1,379 5,972	1, 500 7, 512	1, 821 7, 914	4, 515 10, 604	3, 381 6, 321	1, 417 10, 905	1, 868 9, 781	2, 273 5, 829	1, 365 4, 273	1, 507 7, 789	823 7, 124	1, 594 6, 914		
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineadodo	6, 979	15, 830	4, 158	13, 854	13, 297	15, 518	6,026	13, 053	11, 251	11, 211	4, 810	10, 959		1
British Malaya do do China, including Manchuria do do do do do do do do do do do do do	14,552 726	11,634 843	15,870 814	20,906 1,034	19,629 744	22, 967 241	22, 300	20, 692 56	22, 673 848	20,946 2,547	20, 155 807	18, 474 965		
India and Pakistandododo	17,055 25,041	21, 893 34, 416	21, 189 22, 526	25, 701 34, 509	16, 666 28, 171	28, 378 33, 902	21, 967 34, 418	21, 011 35, 880	18, 803 39, 384	17, 416 38, 976 18, 461	17, 875 43, 826	20, 492 47, 796 21, 335		
Indonesia do	14, 238 9, 814	15, 257 16, 728	17, 843 17, 830	18, 376 22, 673	18, 337 22, 620	16, 605 31, 614	14, 471 28, 333	15, 502 26, 229	18, 967 31, 290	19, 537	16, 259 15, 840	14, 699		
Francedo	14, 058 389	12,805 220	13, 170 759	19, 836 597	16, 154 272	14, 962 299	16, 886 339	15, 512 693	17, 142 272	17, 440 632	17, 654 436	21, 438 400		
East Germany do West Germany do Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do	23, 457 14, 192	21,706 9,740	21,755 13,486	31, 354 21, 298	25, 894 14, 183	27, 655 14, 121	32, 650 13, 461	30, 218 12, 413	34, 132 14, 147	11,716	37, 722 19, 265	37, 000 19, 006 560		
United Kingdom	57,376	35, 510	1, 147 48, 699	866 55, 535	50, 370	1, 291 50, 886	1, 386 46, 650	2, 025 52, 662	1, 175 55, 507	1, 983 49, 433	3, 050 59, 543	59, 403	1	
Canadado	215, 837	183, 239	183, 772	212, 666	204, 327	229, 640	243, 965	208, 589	244, 342	234, 196	239, 114	240, 433		. -
Latin American Republics, $total \oplus \dots do \dots Argentina \dots do \dots$. 6,962	297, 516 7, 585	265, 376 9, 222	297, 964 13, 198	251, 086 11, 048	271, 605 10, 593	263, 755 12, 789	258, 171 11, 391	262, 446 11, 861	259, 869 13, 295	294, 402 8, 583	312, 283 8, 434		
Brazil do do Colombia do de Colombia do de Colombia do de Colombia	96, 842 15, 003 40, 434	56, 529 12, 726 38, 722	36,045 14,990 32,812	40, 587 17, 482 32, 075	43, 923 17, 258 19, 994	42, 437 17, 087 33, 236	38, 917 19, 224 32, 901	51,823 14,773 35,452	46, 809 15, 273 40, 067	66,033 14,430 28,699	77, 450 13, 522 60, 606	76, 885 23, 106 43, 716		
Chile	17, 689 27, 851	36, 289 40, 976	34, 524 41, 800	45, 858 40, 474	36, 703 32, 353	31,609	35, 901	32, 866 30, 390	33, 816 27, 147	32, 654 27, 100	35, 471 20, 248	37, 793 30, 671		
	1	47, 716	46, 389	58, 546	44, 190	38, 528 46, 579	47, 103	42, 647	50, 404	42, 801	46, 159	1		
Imports for consumption, total mil. of dol. By economic classes: Crude materials thous, of dol.		862. 2 201, 735	843. 3 204, 075	1,005.6 254,086	872.4 224,817	958. 6 237, 283	941. 9 243, 106	879. 0 219, 902	959. 2 250, 407	951. 0 254, 593	1, 013. 0 244, 327	1, 050. 6 247, 693	1	
Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do	242, 022 71, 546	198, 600 86, 719	169, 294 82, 655	178, 541	146, 713 92, 409	174, 931 95, 657	143, 479 100, 453	148, 645 93, 594	141, 289 96, 877	138, 533 90, 986	191, 034 95, 054	193, 732 104, 694		
Semimanufacturesdodo	. 217, 783	199, 304 175, 890	209, 166 178, 140	230, 281 237, 657	210, 693 197, 730	236, 116 214, 563	235, 717 219, 097	211, 427 205, 399	253, 465 217, 124	243, 379 223, 491	239, 781 242, 793	251, 584		-
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total Cocoa or cacao beans, incl. shells do	360, 957	358, 965	318, 963	372, 905	318, 490	348, 658	311,696	300, 664	315, 631	305, 778	352, 523 9, 869	360, 386 13, 987		
Coffee do do do	174, 374	19,055 140,526 3,924	22, 471 107, 899 3, 506		18,019 90,882 4,342	11, 452 120, 060 6, 554	15, 579 90, 136 5, 628	8, 592 102, 375 5, 219	15, 759 94, 141 4, 837	11, 342 96, 678 3, 167	146, 813 4, 887	138, 192 4, 476		
Rubber, crude, including guayule do Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do do	24, 480 10, 423	27, 719 36, 502	30, 358 36, 335	39, 470 44, 384	40, 661 37, 144	39, 591 38, 674	33, 974 37, 399	28, 509 40, 308	39, 854 42, 086	37, 757 32, 656	38, 286 28, 744	43, 053 27, 898		
	1	21, 646	17, 518	26, 404	23, 629	23, 605	22, 752	22,096	23, 678	20, 963	21,694	18, 899		·
Nonagricultural products, total⊕do	570, 245	503, 283	524, 366	632, 690	553, 873	609, 893	630, 155	578, 304	643, 532	645, 204	660, 464	690, 261		

11, 990

97, 431 28, 382 14, 974 22, 675 52, 963

503, 283 9, 394

75, 003 23, 363 11, 672 22, 200 46, 732 85, 202

524, 366 9, 975

88, 207 29, 485 15, 037 22, 210 43, 200 84, 552

632, 690 7, 853

95, 277 31, 129 14, 984 28, 296 51, 451

 $553,873 \\ 6,452$

98, 197 30, 495 12, 093 21, 945 50, 320

74, 215

609, 893 8, 672

109, 207

109, 207 30, 885 14, 093 25, 250 52, 767 76, 546

 $630, 155 \\ 7, 429$

110.024

40, 017 13, 248 30, 358 53, 239

82,675

Revised. Preliminary. †Revisions for January-August 1954 will be shown later. ¶ See similar note on p. S-21.
 Plata for semimanufacturers reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures.
 Excludes data not shown separately.
 Excludes "special category, type 1" exports; electrical machinery data are excluded through 1954 only.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						195	55	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			*		1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- be r	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	TRAN	SPOR	TATI	ON AN	ND CO	MMU	NICA'	TION:	S	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			
TRANSPORTATION Airlines													:	
perations on scheduled airlines:\$ Miles flown, revenue	44, 365 19, 697 9, 833 2, 518 1, 426	45, 092 15, 347 6, 574 2, 601 1, 485	40,790 14,753 6,694 2,367 1,320	45, 696 18, 174 7, 597 2, 732 1, 521	45, 786 17, 427 7, 268 2, 950 1, 620	47, 302 17, 727 6, 976 2, 976 1, 592	47, 526 18, 933 6, 910 3, 121 1, 765	49, 180 16, 967 6, 305 3, 070 1, 760	50, 062 20, 578 6, 827 7 3, 064 1, 748	48, 394 21, 366 6, 736 73, 071 1, 692	49, 201 21, 526 7, 015 3, 081 1, 674	45, 592 19, 257 7, 009 2, 705 1, 453		
Express Operations		!] 1	ĺ
ransportation revenuesthous. of dol xpress privilege paymentsdo	39, 517 17, 161	27, 258 8, 965	26, 849 8, 993	32, 326 13, 712	29, 580 11, 411	29, 921 11, 483	33, 341 13, 858	29, 622 10, 314	32, 560 12, 392	32, 986 13, 421	33, 730 14, 193	33, 761 13, 476		
Local Transit Lines ares, average cash ratecents assengers carried, revenuemillions perating revenuesmil. of dol	14. 0 863 136. 1	14. 1 783 119. 6	14. 1 731 113. 0	14. 2 837 126. 3	14.3 800 124.2	14. 3 802 121. 8	14. 3 756 116. 3	14. 4 665 107. 9	14. 4 700 113. 4	14. 5 745 111. 3	14. 6 773 120. 1	14. 6 768 122. 5	14. 7 801	
Large Motor Carriers (Intercity)														
arriers of property (quarterly totals):¶ Number of reporting carriers. Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol. Expenses, totaldo Revenue freight carriedthous. of tons.	2, 026 905, 121 891, 941 69, 051			789 763, 552 722, 339 52, 405			787 789, 338 748, 376 53, 467			789 807, 935 771, 144 54, 515				
arriers of passengers, class I (quarterly totals): Number of reporting carriers. Operating revenues, total. thous. of dol. Expenses, total Revenue passengers carried. thousands	164 89, 616 84, 667 79, 068			159 77, 332 77, 876 70, 136			159 92, 607 83, 613 76, 367			90, 920				
Class I Steam Railways														
reight carloadings (A. A. R.):♂ Total cars thousands Coal do Coke do Grain and grain products do Miscellaneous do Coke do Miscellaneous do Miscellaneous do Coke do Miscellaneous do Miscellaneous do Coke do Coke do Coke do Coke do Coke do Morest products do Coke do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest products do Morest do Mo	3,048 595 466 198 221 40 077 289 1,582 114 106 125 137 133 60 57 40	7 2,505 7 488 7 40 7 164 7 189 7 35 7 58 7 234 7 1,297 1103 127 133 132 61 53 37 123	2,575 511 42 171 177 25 56 243 1,351 105 131 138 124 45 49 39 128	2, 621 447 42 168 171 27 67 255 1, 444 115 91 134 135 120 49 59 40	3, 433 569 566 205 217 40 179 308 1, 859 142 133 123 588 136 39 140	3, 063 510 47 179 194 29 307 251 1,547 130 145 147 145 147 146	3, 085 529 47 186 208 23 332 258 1, 503 199 148 153 155 41 296 42 144	3, 731 553 57 219 335 27 416 324 1, 799 131 104 151 146 197 41 305 42 140	3, 114 528 50 192 217 277 344 257 1, 499 160 156 6 152 49 303 41 142	3, 142 535 51 185 208 4 40 352 249 1, 522 138 115 167 155 154 80 320 41 151	4, 124 697 666 231 287 71 71 410 327 2, 036 139 115 166 149 162 103 283 41 154	3, 054 559 53 167 207 50 251 247 1, 520 135 121 173 141 149 91 212 212 40 149	3, 417 726 69 210 220 46 46 103 284 1, 760 124 181 140 127 66 73 37 137	2, 71 17 18 18 2 2 1, 38 12 11 18 14 15
Total, adjusted	123 106 119 154 142 62 184 41 135 40, 960 2, 348 27, 410 244	121 103 121 148 132 64 210 39 134 71, 087 9, 568 49, 286 368	122 105 124 144 127 56 198 40 136 47, 171 6, 445 30, 145	123 91 133 135 130 62 204 40 144 38, 468 3, 351 28, 230 1, 427	123 95 144 133 140 65 177 39 142 21, 810 2, 398 11, 657 2, 418	128 105 149 139 155 57 177 40 144 14, 414 2, 911 2, 317 6, 350	125 99 151 147 152 50 191 42 140 9, 583 3, 383 866 10, 456	125 104 156 145 164 50 190 43 139 8, 467 250 3,008 13, 491	126 109 166 148 141 51 202 40 140 5, 164 274 372 13, 369	127 115 169 143 138 60 213 39 139 5, 045 453 297 12, 922	129 115 169 141 162 67 202 40 141 3, 505 136 894 20, 942	131 121 173 144 152 72 202 40 143 3, 574 247 359 15, 916	134 124 172 158 136 68 235 39 145 5, 558 598 870 3, 673	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 5, 7 1, 4 7 2, 9
Box Cars	7797. 4 7652. 2 69. 0 628. 3	341 3 752. 7 625. 9 65. 3 590. 0	665 23 724. 3 611. 8 55. 3 564. 1	1, 334 34 825, 2 703, 2 56, 5 612, 0	1, 834 281 796. 0 673. 9 58. 2 602. 2	3, 866 2, 048 850, 4 724, 7 59, 2 634, 9	6, 103 3, 788 875. 1 737. 9 66. 8 644. 9	10, 824 2, 362 849. 6 711. 2 70. 0 644. 8	8, 018 5, 179 905. 1 764. 9 68. 2 669. 7	7, 299 5, 332 876. 6 745. 9 59. 6 651. 8	11, 615 8, 692 907. 6 777. 5 55. 9 671. 3	8, 952 6, 672 873. 9 744. 1 57. 8 656. 8	1,484 2,005 858.2 706.4 69.9	
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents mil. of dol. Net railway operating income.	60. 6 7108. 0 126. 6	94. 1 68. 7 51. 9	93. 6 66. 6 46. 1	115. 4 97. 7 77. 9	106. 4 87. 4 67. 0	114. 2 101. 2 86. 7	124. 2 106. 0 88. 1	112. 1 92. 6 72. 4	125. 7 109. 7 90. 6	103.8	125. 4 110. 9 90. 0	114. 1 103. 1 79. 9	77.8	
perating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles_ Revenue per ton-mileents Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions	47, 588 1, 421 2, 625	48, 161 1, 357 2, 488	46, 098 1. 382 2, 057	50, 996 1, 423 2, 117	51, 205 1, 372 2, 222	55, 833 1, 354 2, 270	54, 938 1. 389 2, 561	54, 463 1, 366 2, 793	57, 044 1, 373 2, 743	57, 222 1. 351 2, 315	60, 694 1, 332 2, 152			
Waterway Traffic														
Plearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. ports	6, 604 2, 645 3, 404	8, 449 6, 261 2, 188 3, 453	8, 748 6, 437 2, 311 3, 376	9, 446 6, 884 2, 563 3, 760	10, 141 7, 362 2, 779 3, 669	11, 183 7, 986 3, 197 3, 750	11, 554 8, 495 3, 059 3, 464	11, 790 8, 604 3, 186 3, 932	11, 839 8, 690 3, 149 3, 703	8,842 3,044 3,883	11, 822 8, 762 3, 060 3, 810	3, 279	3, 707	
In United States vesselsdo	1,030	1,065	987	1, 123	1,305	1,316	1,333	1, 419	1, 469	1, 517	1, 268	1,045	1,051	i

r Revised. §Beginning January 1955, data include local service operations of one carrier. ¶ Data beginning 1st quarter 1955 cover large motor carriers having operating revenues of \$1,009,009 or above. ♂Data for December 1954 and April, July, October, and December 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. 1954, \$76,800,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19)55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

***	·													
TRANSPORTATION—Continued														
Travel														
Hotels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars_ Rooms occupiedpercent of total_ Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100_ Foreign travel:	6. 89 59 229	7. 17 73 252	7. 25 74 252	7. 02 75 241	7. 65 73 259	6, 98 74 277	7. 61 74 280	7. 19 65 235	7. 97 71 260	7. 78 74 258	8. 17 78 265	8. 07 71 260	7. 10 58 236	
U. S. citizens: Arrivals number Departures do. Aliens: Arrivals do. Departures do. Passports issued and renewed do. National parks, visitors thousands.	41,779 25,005	69, 272 76, 638 45, 881 30, 472 34, 356	80, 021 85, 524 41, 745 30, 235 40, 173	91, 535 98, 615 51, 586 38, 963 56, 399	90, 092 104, 604 57, 129 40, 232 60, 675	109, 558 107, 290 61, 419 42, 713 71, 055	105, 876 140, 127 60, 765 53, 226 71, 626	134, 363 149, 959 64, 022 50, 396 40, 624	157, 479 113, 468 73, 692 51, 897 40, 963	134, 963 87, 534 80, 738 51, 205 31, 086	104, 192 75, 861 66, 381 45, 025 26, 746	25, 990	28, 310	36, 660
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles millions Passenger revenues thous. of dol.	571 7,474	702 9, 224	309 587 7, 710	437 600 7, 884	543 7, 129	521 6, 823	2, 547 571 7, 500	4, 492 545 7, 148	4, 472 564 7, 388	2, 070 533 6, 971	1, 170 555 7, 252	561 7, 311	310	
COMMUNICATIONS	}	l												
Telephone carriers: Operating revenues 9 thous, of dol. Station revenues do. Tolls, message do. Operating expenses, before taxes do. Net operating income do. Phones in service, end of month thousands.	957 149	441, 354 258, 047 146, 783 289, 318 62, 143 46, 093	429, 188 254, 859 137, 976 281, 240 60, 261 46, 310	454, 235 260, 606 157, 059 307, 210 59, 123 46, 545	449, 942 261, 586 151, 080 299, 165 61, 148 46, 746	457, 793 263, 022 157, 307 306, 503 61, 220 46, 961	460, 582 264, 035 158, 688 304, 354 64, 294 47, 175	454, 265 261, 072 155, 069 301, 554 61, 979 47, 406	475, 538 265, 605 170, 757 318, 788 64, 084 47, 652	467, 757 267, 576 160, 757 309, 829 64, 401 47, 952	273, 400 162, 431 312, 558			
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo Ocean-cable:	19, 733 17, 479 973	17, 552 15, 953 737	16, 996 14, 880 1, 302	19, 859 16, 332 2, 677	18, 920 15, 825 2, 254	19, 598 16, 446 2, 300	20, 042 16, 535 2, 660	18, 110 16, 574 714	20, 175 17, 215 2, 155	19, 451 16, 926 1, 758	19, 074 16, 470 1, 872	18, 665 16, 365 1, 592		
Operating revenues do. Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do. Net operating revenues do. Radjotelegraph:	3, 011 1, 862 864	2, 676 2, 104 301	2, 452 1, 972 220	2, 933 2, 068 599	2, 579 2, 088 236	2, 771 2, 131 367	2, 902 2, 123 521	2, 769 2, 128 364	2, 817 2, 156 374	2, 963 2, 169 516	2, 831 1, 983 578	2, 724 2, 030 448		
Operating revenues do Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do Net operating revenues do	2, 998 2, 353 540	2, 754 2, 272 333	2, 635 2, 198 351	2, 893 2, 306 466	2, 689 2, 275 296	2, 743 2, 317 306	2, 875 2, 302 452	2, 761 2, 272 374	2, 954 2, 247 601	2, 997 2, 300 585	2, 985 2, 311 572	2, 973 2, 428 473		

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) Calcium carbide (commercial) Solor (2.88) as 8.04 Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid. do. d. 48.84 44.84 42.665 40.51 50.387 50.407 50.407 50.408 Hydrochlorie acid (100% HCf). do. do. 60.751 60.478 60.478 60.478 60.478 60.579 60.478 60.478 60.579 60.57															
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) Calcium carbide (commercial) Solor (2.88) as 8.04 Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid. do. d. 48.84 44.84 42.665 40.51 50.387 50.407 50.407 50.408 Hydrochlorie acid (100% HCf). do. do. 60.751 60.478 60.478 60.478 60.478 60.579 60.478 60.478 60.579 60.57	CHEMICALS														
Calcium carbide (commercial).	Inorganie chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)														
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid. do. 44, 834 42, 968 do. 51, 51, 51, 51, 52, 51			270, 363		285, 239		296, 799		236, 759						
Chloric, gas. All hydrochloric acid (100% HCI)	Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and soliddo		42,666	40, 551			73,859			96, 362					
Nitrie acid (100% HNO ₃) — mi of co. 1	Chlorine, gasdodo	259, 445		232, 826		235, 158	294,847	292, 908	291,424		293, 929	316, 614		316, 948	
Oxygen (high purity) — mil. of cu. ft. 2. 214	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00, 372	l '			59, 200		13, 302	08, 093	00, 577	69, 399	19, 231	76, 418	78, 154	
Phésphoric acid (59% HaPOa)	Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃) do					201, 956		178, 428							
Selfum carbonate (soda ash), ammonla soda process (58% Na20) short tons. Selfum bichromate and chromate do. S. 777 9,000 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 10,538 10,538 9,577 10,500 S. 181 9,538 10,5	Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) short tons												2, 638	304, 081	
Sedium bichromate and chromate. do. 8, 707 9, 900 0 8, 181 9, 532 317, 245 278, 266 36, 543 38, 222 330, 133 332, 287 334, 488 37, 13 345, 287 35, 543 35, 641 35, 641 36, 641	Sodium carbonate (soda ash), ammonia soda process		· ·			· ·			i		· ·) '	1	1
Sedium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do 300, 604 301, 769 275, 326 317, 245 278, 266 386, 554 382, 322 330, 413 332, 687 334, 488 37, 013 345, 872 356, 573 solium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cake) short tons 53, 666 49, 451 50, 490 62, 841 48, 481 54, 900 56, 923 40, 905 42, 238 55, 154 56, 279 88, 811 Production (100% HaSO) thous, of short tons 1, 300 1, 313 1, 266 1, 388 1, 339 1, 373 1, 255 1, 122 1, 202 1, 259 1, 355 71, 416 1, 465 Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton 22, 35 2	Sedium bichromate and chromatedo														
Sedium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cask) estate salt cask cask) short tons. Sulfuric acid: Production (100% H;SO ₄) thous of short tons. T1, 485 T7, 486 T7, 4		300, 604	301, 769	275, 326	317, 245	278, 266	336, 554	338, 232	330, 413	332, 687	334,488	357, 013		356, 573	
Sulfurie acid: Sulfurie acid: Sulfurie acid: Freduction (100% H ₂ SO ₄)thous. of short tons 1, 300 1, 313 1, 266 1, 388 1, 339 1, 373 1, 255 1, 122 1, 202 1, 259 1, 355 1, 416 1, 405 1	short tons	53, 066	49, 451	50, 490	62,841	48, 451	54, 900	56, 923	40, 905	42, 238	55, 154	56, 279	58, 811		
Sulfuric acid: Production (100% HrSO ₁)thous. of short tons.		71 405	75 072	80 511	EO 409		79 205	86 005	62 062	ee 929	i i	74 570	· '		1
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works Organic chemicals; c7 Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production Acetic anhydride, production	Sulfurie acid:	1	1			00,972			ĺ .			1	74, 934		!
Organic chemicals: \$\frac{2}{\text{Acettic acid (synthetic and natural)}}\$, production	Price wholesele 66° tapks at works	1,300	1, 313	1, 266	1, 388	1, 339	1,373	1, 255	1, 122	1, 202	1, 259	1, 355	r 1, 416	1, 465	
Ácetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous of lb. 41,069 43,071 36,944 48,100 45,256 41,621 43,729 43,987 44,647 47,421 47,014 47,203 Acetylasleylic acid (aspirin), production do. 63,578 67,886 60,353 78,890 72,127 70,477 67,684 66,399 69,499 66,299 70,722 73,491 Acetylasleylic acid (aspirin), production do. 1,142 1,194 1,202 1,509 1,217 1,413 1,406 1,099 99,68,999 66,299 70,722 73,491 Alcohol, ethyl: Thous of month, total do. 75,217 75,308 48,109 49,720 51,873 49,984 44,842 38,560 39,417 40,923 44,710 1,305 In denaturing plants do. 23,75 2,906 21,777 20,793 21,729 20,998 14,842 38,560 39,417 40,0273 44,710 In denaturation do. 31,839 35,045 32,792 37,85	del, per short ton	22. 35	22.35	22, 35	22, 35	22, 35	22, 35	22. 35	22.35	22.35	22, 35	22. 35	22,35	₽ 22. 35	
Acetic anhydride, production	Organic chemicals: 7 A cetic acid (synthetic and natural) production							1							ŀ
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondo 1,142 1,194 1,202 1,509 1,217 1,413 1,406 1,099 912 716 1,705 1,385 Production	thous, of lb	41,069				45, 256			43, 987		47, 421		47, 263		
Alcohol, ethyl: Production thous. of proof gal	Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) production do	63, 578	67,886		78, 590 1 509	72, 127 1 217		1 406					73, 491		
Stocks, end of month, total do 73, 917 753, 917 753, 918 753, 918 749, 720 51, 873 49, 984 44, 842 38, 560 39, 417 40, 273 44, 710 In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do 73, 643 731, 724 727, 316 727, 991 30, 904 28, 545 31, 277 25, 793 21, 329 20, 969 21, 439 13, 585 13, 683 13, 424 12, 211 9, 788 Used for denaturation do 31, 839 35, 045 32, 792 37, 855 36, 230 35, 023 37, 046 40, 970 39, 225 37, 831 36, 984 37, 887 Withdrawn tax-paid do 755 703 672 927 650 7795 902 720 1, 007 929 908 908 946 Production thous of wine gal 17, 173 18, 862 17, 677 20, 404 19, 504 18, 878 19, 989 22, 180 21, 140 20, 425 19, 914 20, 383 Consumption (withdrawals) do 17, 340 19, 346 17, 174 720, 645 20, 156 19, 382 18, 585 18, 874 21, 476 18, 893 22, 607 21, 273 Stocks, end of month do 5, 434 4, 934 5, 455 5, 238 4, 504 74, 013 5, 267 8, 642 8, 383 9, 825 7, 079 6, 665 DDT, production thous of gal 0, 088 9, 565 8, 934 11, 064 10, 167 10, 681 13, 014 8, 538 11, 539 9, 807 10, 340 10, 273 Ethyl acetate (85%), production do 54, 032 51, 599 55, 206 60, 605 55, 756 72, 854 74, 909 82, 831 83, 92 7, 765 7, 809 6, 124 Ethylene glycol, production do 84, 91 77, 226 95, 422 111, 366 104, 700 99, 344 82, 131 89, 92 107, 105 111, 181 Glycerin, refined, all grades: Production do 15, 144 14, 836 14, 642 16, 306 15, 602 15, 848 16, 055 14, 165 16, 510 17, 193 17, 647 17, 054 15, 719 Stocks, end of month do 0, 16, 974 15, 393 13, 825 15, 553 15, 886 16, 740 16, 671 7, 746 17, 746 17, 765 17, 509 17, 906 17, 906 Synthetic do 16, 974 15, 393 13, 825 15, 553 15, 886 16, 740 16, 671 7, 746 17, 765 17, 500 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90 17, 90	Alcohol, ethyl:		1	1			i 1	1				1			1
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses. do. 7 33, 643 731, 724 731, 791 727, 316 727, 991 30, 904 28, 545 31, 257 24, 877 25, 994 28, 062 34, 912 9, 798 Used for denaturation. do. 31, 839 35, 045 32, 792 37, 855 36, 230 35, 023 37, 046 40, 970 39, 225 37, 831 36, 894 37, 787 Withdrawn tax-paid. do. 755 703 672 927 650 795 902 720 1, 007 929 908 946 Alcohol, denatured: Production. thous. of wine gal 17, 173 18, 862 17, 174 20, 645 20, 156 19, 382 18, 585 18, 874 21, 476 18, 893 22, 607 21, 273 Stocks, end of month. do. 5, 434 4, 934 5, 455 5, 238 4, 504 74, 013 5, 267 8, 642 8, 383 9, 825 7, 079 6, 665 Cresote oil, production. thous. of bl. 6, 936 9, 359 9, 319 10, 456 9, 216 10, 703 10, 673 11, 334 11, 277 10, 190 10, 273 10, 310 Ethyl acetate (85%), production. do. 54, 032 51, 599 55, 206 60, 605 55, 756 72, 854 74, 909 82, 831 83, 93 24, 912 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 1	Stocks, end of month, total						39, 523 51 873				40, 923 39, 417				
Used for denaturation do. 31,839 35,045 32,792 37,855 36,230 35,023 37,046 40,970 39,225 37,831 36,894 37,787 946 Alcohol, denatured: Production thous of wine gal. 17,173 18,862 17,677 20,404 19,504 18,878 19,989 22,180 21,140 20,425 19,914 20,383 20,407 21,273 20,404 20,407 20,4	In industrial alcohol bonded warehousesdo	7 33, 643	r 31, 724	7 31, 791	r 27, 316	r 27, 991	30, 904	28, 545	31, 257	24, 877	25, 994	28, 062	34, 912		
Withdrawn tax-paid do 755 703 672 927 650 795 902 720 1,007 929 908 946 Alcohol, denatured: Production thous of wine gal 17, 173 18, 862 17, 677 20, 404 19, 504 18, 878 19, 989 22, 180 21, 140 20, 425 19, 914 20, 383 20, 805 20, 806 20,	Used for denaturation do														
Production thous of wine gal 17, 173 18, 862 17, 677 20, 404 19, 504 18, 878 19, 989 22, 180 21, 140 20, 425 19, 914 20, 383 Stocks, end of month do 5, 434 4, 934 5, 455 5, 238 4, 504 74, 013 5, 207 8, 642 8, 383 9, 825 7, 079 6, 065 Crecoste oil, production thous of gal 10, 088 9, 565 8, 934 11, 064 10, 167 10, 681 13, 014 8, 538 11, 539 9, 807 10, 340 10, 273 DDT, production thous of lb 6, 036 9, 359 9, 319 10, 456 9, 216 10, 703 10, 673 11, 334 11, 277 10, 190 10, 273 10, 310 Ethyl acetate (85%), production do 5, 105 7, 336 8, 395 4, 571 9, 006 6, 171 6, 639 7, 017 7, 726 7, 765 7, 809 6, 124 Ethylene glycol, production do 84, 910 77, 226 95, 422 111, 366 104, 641 104, 700 99, 344 82, 131 93, 912 97, 092 107, 005 111, 181 Glycerin, refined, all grades: Production do 30, 379 30, 073 28, 391 28, 699 26, 913 27, 061 21, 384 15, 608 22, 102 20, 436 23, 093 21, 819 22, 943 Natural thous of gal 16, 974 15, 393 13, 825 15, 531 15, 886 16, 740 16, 071 17, 465 17, 465 17, 269 17, 269 17, 206 18, 581 192 186 181 187 190 17, 669 17, 206 17, 206 17, 206 18	Withdrawn tax-paiddodo	755													
Crossumption (withdrawals) do 17, 340 19, 346 17, 174 $^{\prime}$ 20, 645 20, 166 19, 382 18, 585 18, 874 21, 476 18, 893 22, 607 21, 273	Production thous, of wine gal	17, 173	18, 862	17, 677	20, 404	19, 504	18, 878	19, 989	22, 180	21, 140	20. 425	19.914	20 383		į
Creosote oil, production thous of gal 10,088 9,565 8,934 11,064 10,167 10,681 13,014 8,538 11.539 9,807 10,340 10,273 DDT, production thous of ib 6,038 9,359 9,319 10,456 9,216 10,703 10,673 11,334 11,277 10,190 10,273 10,310 Ethyla extate (85%), production do 5,105 7,336 8,395 4,571 9,066 6,171 6,639 7,017 7,726 7,765 7,809 6,124 Ethylace glycol, production do 54,032 51,599 55,206 60,605 55,766 72,854 74,909 82,831 86,963 84,885 84,663 84,863 84,683 84,683 84,683 84,693 84,885 84,893 84	Consumption (withdrawals)dodo	17, 340	19, 346	17, 174	20,645	20, 156	19, 382	18, 585	18,874	21, 476	18, 893	22, 607	21, 273		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Stocks, end of month	5, 434	4,934	5,455	5, 238	4,504	7 4,013	5, 267	8,642	8, 383	9,825	7,079	6,065		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Creosote oil, productionthous. of gal						10,681		8,538						
Ethylene glycol, production. do 54,032 51,599 55,206 60,605 55,756 72,854 74,909 82,831 86,963 84,885 84,693 75,535	Ethyl acetate (85%), production do	5, 105	7, 336				6, 171								
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ethylene glycol, productiondo	54,032	51, 599	55, 206	60,605	55, 756	72,854	74, 909	82,831	86, 963	84, 885	84, 693	75, 535		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Glycerin, refined, all grades:	84, 910	77, 226	'	111, 366	104, 641	104, 700	99, 344	82, 131	93, 912	97,092	107, 005	111, 181		
Methanol, production: Natural thous, of gal. 176 170 157 167 185 192 186 181 187 190 197 186 Synthetic	Productiondo	20,660												22, 943	
Methanol, production: Natural thous, of gal. 176 170 157 167 185 192 186 181 187 190 197 186 Synthetic	Stocks, end of monthdo	30, 379												15,719 34,280	
Synthetic do 16,974 15,393 13,825 15,531 15,886 16,740 16,071 17,463 17,465 17,590 17,698 17,206	Methanol, production:	İ		,		<i>'</i>	•		·	,		ĺ			į.
Phthalic anhydride, productionthous, of lb. 28, 376 25, 798 24, 976 30, 450 29, 263 29, 230 24, 851 31, 582 29, 735 30, 414 31, 174 29, 980	Syntheticdodo	16, 974		13,825											
20, 100 20, 111 00, 111	Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb_	28, 376		24, 976	30, 450	29, 263	29, 330	24, 851	31, 582	29, 735	30, 414		29, 980		

⁷ Revised. ⁹ Preliminary. Q Includes data not shown separately. ⁹Data (except for alcohol) are reported on basis of 100-percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						1:	955						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

			ALD .		XLL	D I II	ODCC		JOHILLII						
FERTILIZERS															
Consumption (10 States) thous, of shore Exports, total \$\varphi\$ shore Nitrogenous materials. Phosphate materials. Potash materials.	rt tons do do	369 ar304,985 22, 733 259, 139 10, 759	511 7 284, 959 49, 490 216, 270 10, 529	786 7321, 465 97, 057 172, 074 21, 039	1, 839 r 287, 049 59, 568 183, 344 24, 519	1, 650 7 378, 105 76, 515 268, 969 11, 172	1, 001 7 324, 919 48, 403 257, 181 12, 160	559 , 232 878 33, 511 177, 583 9, 242	241 7 285, 452 31, 568 206, 699 35, 078	172 7344, 305 40, 228 270, 631 22, 784	292 7 488, 983 76, 340 377, 472 24, 752	440 7472, 202 82, 376 362, 413 13, 771	428 355, 758 86, 295 239, 013 18, 490		
Imports, total Q Nitrogenous materials, total Nitrate of soda Phosphate materials Potash materials Potes, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. port warehouses dol. per she	do do do b. cars,	214, 033 189, 058 84, 555 8, 986 5, 498	228, 075 190, 506 59, 359 9, 294 12, 868 51, 25	236, 247 165, 449 49, 463 11, 194 41, 339 51, 25	353, 695 256, 702 70, 535 20, 126 48, 161 51, 25	241, 269 177, 029 61, 015 9, 712 25, 904 51, 25	322, 904 160, 943 71, 768 8, 030 15, 778 51, 25	164, 745 113, 116 52, 914 2, 536 12, 104 51, 25	146, 927 80, 698 42, 876 15, 898 28, 107 51, 25	124, 702 82, 693 26, 074 10, 421 6, 798 51, 25	175, 655 120, 566 57, 674 9, 784 17, 946 51, 25	148, 981 85, 402 28, 273 8, 654 33, 838 51,25	175, 413 121, 309 34, 652 10, 157 33, 407		
Potash deliveries short Superphosphate (100% A.P.A.) & Production Stocks, end of morth	rt tons	154, 317 206, 309 326, 579	187, 873 209, 017 347, 161	200, 116 210, 165 347, 728	266, 832 228, 764 274, 322	235, 857 233, 572 221, 442	164, 411 210, 818 248, 022	61, 750 143, 181 289, 542	93, 209 93, 769 291, 246	115, 859 136, 990 292, 176	137, 897 182, 209 301, 413	145, 617 214, 898 318, 512	161, 564 216, 247 333, 608	153, 431 230, 676	
MISCELLANEOUS															
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous High explosives Sulfur (native): Productionthous. of lor	do	980 53, 594 478	1, 017 52, 571 447	810 53, 167 400	876 58, 535 435	685 62, 651 438	346 65, 632 456	280 68, 967 425	315 60, 043 488	478 74, 622 501	466 69, 589 499	521 69, 983 545	411 67, 244 537	418 63, 900	
Stocks (producers'), end of month	do	3, 228	3, 214	3, 201	3, 091	2, 996	2, 925	2,875	2, 887	2, 943	3,000	3,004	3, 095		
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPROD	UCTS														
Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats: Production† thous Consumption, factory† Stocks, end of month	do	426, 417 133, 596 254, 218	1465, 537 1193, 206 1412, 194	1417,837 1197,710 1415,127	1454, 822 1203, 837 1415, 106	¹ 410, 136 ¹ 196, 426 ¹ 409, 530	1424, 815 1208, 264 1410, 501	1196, 409	1 366,773 1 151, 030 1 390,904	1 200, 406	1428, 172 1212, 739 1347, 756	1 473, 050 1 211, 287 1 335, 770	1213, 374	1 563, 263 1 202, 079 1 461, 625	
Greases: Production! Consumption, factory! Stocks, end of month Fish oils:	do	56, 556 27, 550 75, 025 6, 698	(2) (2) (2) (2) 3 532	(2) (2) (2) (2) 3 312	(2) (2) (2) (2) 3 345	(2) (2) (2) (2) 3 1, 415	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) 3 40, 574	(2) (2) (2) (2) 333, 986	(2) (2) (2) (2) 228, 944	(2) (2) (2) (2) 3 26, 161	(2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) 73 12,200	(2) (2) (2) (2) 3 4, 093	
Production† Consumption, factory Stocks, end of month	do	11, 074 65, 108	³ 8, 275 ³ 51, 494	3 8, 391 3 47, 554	3 10, 564 3 46, 141	3 12, 732 3 36, 962	³ 9, 989 ³ 11, 438 ³ 36, 045	3 10, 968 3 68, 129	³ 9, 337 ³ 61, 779	³ 9, 653 ³ 70, 455	³ 11, 233 ³ 94, 337	315, 432 312, 375 398, 049	r3 12,977 r3104,893	3 12, 756 3 98, 947	
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:		,	,	1,,,,,,,,	,	,		,	,	,	0.,551	, 00,010		00,07	
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudet Consumption, crude, factoryt Stocks, end of month:‡	do	551 521 669	547 524	487 489 671	493 564	441 486	443 496	415 495	390 391	414 447	493 482	671 573	665 597	616 590	
Crude‡ Refined §	do	799	674 806	689	645 714	617 703	579 656	514 564	490 479	485 429	504 409	563 426	654 7 468	678 523	
Exports thou Imports, total Paint oils All other vegetable oils	do	124, 960 34, 006 3, 058 30, 948	95, 711 40, 053 2, 049 38, 005	168, 751 45, 306 6, 858 38, 448	27, 248 40, 233 1, 402 38, 832	26, 052 38, 601 2, 602 36, 000	50, 809 42, 447 2, 766 39, 681	77, 636 45, 936 2, 194 43, 742	111, 215 36, 639 3, 503 33, 136	40,770 34,271 1,299 32,972	60, 688 32, 250 3, 933 28, 318	63, 517 24, 732 1, 145 23, 587	73, 059 43, 677 3, 375 40, 302		
Copra: Consumption, factory sho Stocks, end of month Imports Coconut or copra oil: Production:	rt tons do	27, 678 16, 053 24, 998	29, 211 16, 579 25, 448	22, 415 15, 736 19, 810	28, 344 15, 313 34, 819	31, 089 16, 674 25, 234	28, 011 19, 231 31, 743	32, 933 18, 474 30, 524	22, 926 22, 292 28, 115	31, 203 17, 697 25, 099	27, 420 24, 085 42, 014	31, 940 19, 431 42, 335	26, 873 17, 267 23, 401	25, 407 20, 137	
Crude thou Refined Consumption, factory: Crudet.	do	35, 537 27, 441 42, 061	36, 747 28, 899 43, 613	28, 737 27, 596 43, 043	36, 068 32, 005 49, 801	40, 438 28, 240 43, 342	36, 056 29, 282 46, 344	41, 327 30, 955 46, 234	29, 144 23, 909 34, 598	39, 835 38, 211 54, 334	34, 747 34, 988	40, 689 32, 465	34, 378 7 31, 688	32, 532 25, 719 42, 972	
Refined Stocks, end of month; Crude	do	25, 021 68, 733	24, 231 68, 715	24, 327 61, 012	28, 476 68, 573	27, 496 73, 996	29, 755 73, 119	26, 402 78, 603	21, 431 84, 979	33, 155 85, 529	52, 944 32, 556 82, 533	49, 213 32, 720 78, 825	49, 273 r 32, 535 75, 871	75, 913	
Refined Imports Cottonseed:i		10, 344 6, 402	11, 982 10, 459	11, 772 14, 617	11, 844 12, 225	11, 054 9, 633	9, 554 9, 835	10, 174 14, 265	12,760 10,969	13, 242 15, 790	14, 067 8, 771	12, 581 9, 244	14, 407 19, 139	13, 164	
Receipts at mills thous. of short Consumption (crush) Stocks at mills, end of month Cottonseed cake and meal:	do	488 609 2, 321	119 598 1,842	84 514 1, 412	36 438 1,010	13 318 705	7 285 422	19 197 243	131 165 209	349 212 345	1,066 494 917	1, 689 708 1, 898	1, 406 781 2, 523	570 672 2, 421	
Productionsho Stocks at mills, end of month Cottonseed oil, crude:‡ Productionthou	do s. of lb	294, 034 245, 510 196, 923	293, 109 242, 133 196, 278	254, 430 257, 064 169, 946	218, 928 278, 909 150, 978	154, 119 273, 098 110, 834	139, 630 266, 945 101, 987	95, 378 237, 998 67, 251	78, 293 203, 090 56, 962	103, 409 169, 703 70, 391	233, 349 150, 240 159, 431	328, 503 170, 721 236, 807	370, 633 173, 742 262, 589	317, 153 163, 049 226, 931	
Stocks, end of month Cottonseed oil, refined: Production	do	146, 394 157, 682 146, 167	141, 494 159, 433	145, 221 141, 252 141, 288	125, 738 161, 402	106, 593 117, 110	96, 409 105, 709	73, 552 87, 033	53, 915 59, 120	58, 955 57, 996	87, 689 96, 846	155, 640 140, 847	204, 267 189, 943	192, 182 185, 720	
Consumption, factory In margarine Stocks, end of month§t mi	do	29, 997	144, 295 28, 524 661	141, 288 25, 294 546	138, 285 28, 949 568	119, 302 19, 165 562	135, 366 21, 325 527	134, 560 20, 718 433	95, 852 14, 330 344	105, 137 16, 336 287	101, 707 20, 868 273	125, 255 24, 473 283	130, 453 31, 115 324	117, 038 26, 834 378	
Stocks, end of month \$\frac{1}{2}	per lb	. 204		. 206	. 198	. 199	. 207	. 222	. 215	. 201	. 188	. 191	r. 188		

^{*}Revisions for January-November 1954 are as follows (short tons): 218,581; 201,132; 282,514; 259,586; 314,470; 266,153; 308,139; 413,443; 377,461; 461,326; 237,330.

less otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						19
lescriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Ja:
СН	IEMIC	CALS	AND A	ALLIF	D PR	ODUC	TS—(Contin	ued	' <u>.</u>			<u> </u>	
		I				1							<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued getable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Con.														
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu	1 40,808											 	² 40, 638	
Oil mills:‡ Consumptiondodo		2, 341	1,884	3, 138	1,861	2,014	1, 552	2, 023	2, 635	3,064	4,275	3, 132	3, 263	
Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis)_dol. per bu	2, 752 5, 292 3, 38	4, 550 3, 35	4, 276 3. 36	2, 559 3. 25	1, 654 3. 24	1,006 3.34	1, 035 3. 35	1, 807 3. 29	3, 034 3, 15	4, 797 3. 08	7, 166 3. 10	7, 542 3, 17	6, 695 3. 21	
inseed oil, raw: Production! thous, of lb	54, 165	46, 204	37, 058	59, 703	36, 801	40, 707	30, 891	41, 248	52, 553	61, 403	84,708	62, 493	64, 470	
Consumption, factory t dododododo	39, 961 186, 697	34, 933 181, 927	40, 974 164, 731	43, 533 171, 597	45, 085 161, 853	43, 619 139, 750	50, 888 110, 324	45, 991 62, 259	46, 629 63, 138	46, 724 68, 623	56, 220 80, 294	41, 236 108, 296	43, 583 136, 013	-
Price, wholesale (Minneapolis)dol. per lb Soybeans:	. 126	. 123	. 125	. 123	. 125	. 131	. 131	. 132	. 135	. 136	. 130	. 127	p. 128	
Production (crop estimate) thous of bu- Consumption, factory do	21, 181	21, 483	19, 777	19, 525	20, 031	21, 012	22, 119	21, 347	19, 891	18,712	25, 388	25, 394	² 371, 276 23, 869	
Stocks, end of monthdo Soybean oil:	44, 613	33, 243	24, 355	17, 549	12, 912	10, 200	10, 775	10, 541	7, 201	20, 117	74, 133	88, 365	81,784	
Production: Crudethous. of lb	227, 765	230, 957	214,068	210, 643	218, 083	229, 163 217, 411	243, 635	235, 756	219. 494	206, 411	279, 908	277, 042	261, 550	
Refined do Consumption, factory, refined do do do do do do do do do do do do do	204, 180 197, 029	205, 325 192, 795	187, 174 185, 616	219, 803 219, 097	199, 755 194, 676	217, 411	224, 826 216, 075	182, 704 166, 083	213, 451 190, 072	202, 904 210, 645	240, 688 220, 896	232, 664 r 215,687	232, 155 234, 323	
Stocks, end of month: Crude	109, 116	118, 602	128, 114	107, 732	104, 438	94, 695 64, 702	83, 164	119, 559	113, 578 78, 623	109, 178	109, 695	135, 084	138, 232	
Refined †do Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)dol. per lb_ Margarine:	66, 755 . 195	80, 090 . 194	73, 078 . 194	68, 183 . 187	66, 197 . 186	. 188	67, 247 . 191	67, 093 . 185	. 181	70, 699 . 171	77, 514 . 174	, 82, 310 . 175	79, 686 P. 173	
Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of modo	116, 346 27, 279	124, 476 3 23, 763	119, 803 3 25, 467	125, 781 3 28, 390	104, 407 3 26, 428	112, 569 3 23, 484	105, 024 3 25, 580	79, 699 3 24, 252	91, 592 3 20, 632	113, 923 3 22, 206	124, 428 3 25, 881	r116, 447	115, 218 3 23, 703	
Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.). dol. per lb	273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	P. 273	
ortening: Productionthous, of lb	178, 888	172, 515	168, 263	187, 778	159, 921	182, 210	188, 782	121, 993	151, 447	158, 370	180, 783	161, 917	141, 387	-
Stocks, end of monthdo	122, 760	3 119, 826	³ 128, 537	3 150, 179	3 158, 191	³ 145, 034	³ 154, 234		3 149, 813	3 140, 726	3 136, 658	3 137, 012	³142, 961	
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER	09.099	100 700	104 000	100 011	105 000	142.207	140 791	104 700	197 600	199 007	195 914	110 000	101.041	
etory shipments, total thous. of dol- ndustrial sales do	93, 633 41, 811	109, 796 45, 017	104, 023 44, 363	133, 311 54, 072	135, 089 53, 096	143, 397 54, 443	149, 721 56, 336	124, 563 47, 208	137, 609 55, 309	133, 267 52, 198	125, 214 54, 792	118, 993 53, 223	101, 241 46, 000	
Frade salesdo	51,822	64, 779	59, 660	79, 239	81, 993	88, 954	93, 385	77,355	82, 300	81,069	70, 422	65, 770	55, 241	
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS oduction:		1						}						
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb	3, 662	3, 290	3, 215	4, 281	3, 265	3, 247	3, 903	2, 283	3, 390	4,012	3, 880	3, 495		
Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubesdo	6, 470 329	6, 908 414	7, 177 364	7, 422 483	7, 574 427	7,758	7, 723 415	6, 271 260	7, 681 413	8, 728 396	8, 374 415	8, 394 451		
Other cellulose plasticsdo	452	553	559	744	584	561	333	313	332	430	385	643		
Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdodo	33, 010 35, 205	34, 394 36, 860	37, 195 36, 360	41, 459 44, 185	39, 448 41, 824	39, 876 42, 550	41, 994 42, 273	30, 288 35, 749	39, 087 41, 144	42, 221 50, 304	44, 619 r 48, 460	44, 663 48, 272		
Urea and melamine resins do do do do do do do do do do do do do	20, 344 49, 773	20, 698 53, 782	20, 676 51, 650	24, 956 59, 767	23, 711 56, 773	22, 636 61, 731	21, 231 56, 118	17, 110 54, 628	22, 416 57, 022	24, 280 60, 968	726, 498 62, 159	25, 197 62, 200		
Alkyd resins do do do do do do do do do do do do do	30, 285 9, 209	31, 441 11, 353	31, 909 10, 478	38, 899 12, 126	38, 835 12, 096	38, 444 11, 820	39, 136 11, 665	31, 979 12, 303	35, 886 10, 767	36, 700 12, 148	35, 480 12, 628	34, 464 11, 080		
Miscellaneousdo	36, 105	35, 806	37, 041	42, 259	47, 846	48,750	47, 143	41, 744	48, 151	53, 104	56, 304	58, 258		
		ELI	ECTRI	C PO	WER	AND	GAS							
ELECTRIC POWER				<u></u>										Ī
oduction (utility and industrial), total								1						
Electric utilities, totaldo	49, 890 43, 449	50, 404 43, 955	46, 269 40, 230	51, 153 44, 449	48, 376 42, 035	49, 939 43, 354	50, 725 44, 234	52, 924 46, 625	55, 917 49, 353	52, 907 46, 335	54, 206 47, 367	54, 513 47, 751	57, 571 50, 715	
By fuels do By water power do do do do do do do do do do do do do	34, 402 9, 047	34, 526 9, 429	31, 659 8, 571	34, 051 10, 399	31, 567 10, 468	33, 539 9, 815	34, 525 9, 709	37, 275 9, 350	39, 821 9, 532	38, 168 8, 167	38, 601 8, 766	38, 543 9, 208	41, 408 9, 307	
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo Other producers (publicly owned)do	36, 308	36, 294	33, 230	36, 248	34, 257	35, 326	36, 012	37, 848	40, 179	37, 595	38, 759	39, 100	41, 477	ļ
	7, 140 6, 441	7, 661 6, 448	7,000 6,039	8, 201 6, 703	7, 778 6, 341	8, 028 6, 585	8, 222 6, 490	8, 777 6, 299	9, 175 6, 563	8, 740 6, 572	8, 608 6, 839	8, 651 6, 762	9, 238 6, 856	ı
ndustrial establishments, totaldo By fuelsdo By water powerdo	6, 020 421	6, 139 309	5, 742 296	6, 703 6, 375 329	6, 017 324	6, 585 6, 277 308	6, 204 286	6, 299 6, 052 247	6, 309 254	6, 365 207	6, 608 231	6, 762 6, 524 237	6, 836 6, 632 224	
les to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric In-	1 111		200	020	021		200	24'	204	201		201	421	
stitute)mil. of kwhr	37, 092	38, 198	37, 654	38, 283	38, 140	38, 127	38, 850	39, 557	41, 957	42, 122	41, 829	41, 688		
Small light and power do Large light and power do	6, 279 18, 250	6, 384 18, 414	6, 311 18, 133	6, 269 19, 253	6, 225 19, 496	6, 240 20, 248	6, 586 20, 778	7, 601 20, 551	7, 497 21, 895	7, 476 21, 982	7, 026 22, 512	6, 738 22, 364		
Pollways and pollmods do	440	437	399	416	374	365	370	335	352	354	356	391	1	
Residential or domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	10, 203 637	11, 071 601	10, 958 605	10, 375 719	9, 917 928	9, 208 879	8, 975 958	9, 262 1, 160	9, 706 1, 266	9, 812 1, 213	9, 672 954	10, 073 770		
Aesidential or domestic do. Gural (distinct rural rates) do. Street and highway lighting do. Other public authorities do.	417 820	421 829	379 822	371 830	334 817	314 822	296 837	305 833	330 860	356 876	396 862	422 883		
nterdepartmental do do do do do do do do do do do do do	46	40	48	51	50	49	52	49	52	54	51	47		
venue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison				451 050	244 047	200 050	045 504		200 050		604 701			
Electric Institute)thous, of dol	644, 528	 660, 153	1 655,779	651,058	644,841	1 639,059	647,704	661, 284	690, 352	695, 804	084, (01	1 681, 561		·

Tentuary 1000														
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954	-	l		i .	i	1:	955)	l a	Γ			1956
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	ELI	ECTRI	C PO	WER	AND	GAS-	-Conti	nued			,			
GAS												!		
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):\(\sigma^{\circ}\) Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms. Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial. Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol Residential (incl. house-heating) do	5, 741 5, 318 420 847 552 289 115, 786 84, 816			118, 446			5, 361 4, 961 398 827 516 302 110, 431 79, 476			546 274 264 75, 929 50, 946				
Industrial and commercial actural gas (quarterly):\(\sigma^2\) Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil of therms Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous of dol Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Industrial and commercial do	15, 352 4, 723 9, 780 695, 511 386, 598			22, 498 20, 672 1, 799 19, 565 8, 715 10, 159 1,021,488 658, 033			30, 325 22, 641 20, 870 1, 744 14, 221 3, 931 9, 602 648, 215 342, 971 287, 646			22, 973 21, 212 1, 734 12, 044 1, 741 9, 590 478, 745 194, 055				
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND	TOBA	.cco		·					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES														
teer:	1	6, 216 5, 388 7 9, 577 13, 267	5,772 5,330 9,647 13,753	7,899 6,902 10,193 r 15,622	8, 284 7, 187 r 10, 815 14, 962	7 8, 968 7 7, 998 11, 278 13, 155	9, 394 8, 460 11, 627 13, 421	8, 913 8, 608 11, 380 9, 391	9, 210 9, 025 11, 000 11, 379	7, 252 7, 405 10, 380 19, 388	6, 432 6, 248 10, 166 34, 917	5, 775 6, 129 9, 427 31, 189		
Production: thous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous. of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawals: thous. of tax gal Stocks, end of month: do Imports. thous. of proof gal. Whisky:	23, 008 10, 667 840, 707 2, 444	12, 333 8, 654 842, 588 1, 307	12, 949 10, 007 843, 285 1, 374	15, 768 r 13, 407 r 842, 566 1, 802	15, 505 r 11, 422 844, 138 1, 783	16, 130 10, 825 844, 320 1, 734	16, 915 13, 774 841, 496 1, 983	14, 217 10, 951 838, 800 1, 596	15, 673 11, 369 836, 110 1, 591	16, 906 13, 613 834, 529 2, 253	18. 507 17, 083 832, 581 2, 525	20, 856 16, 731 833, 201		
Production: thous of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals: do Stocks, end of month: thous of proof gal Imports. thous of proof gal ectified spirits and wines, production, total \$\text{9}\$;	10, 286 6, 022 707, 346 2, 209	8, 239 4, 742 708, 242 1, 162	9, 470 5, 609 709, 665 1, 258	10,725 7,027 710,970 1,613	10, 122 5, 361 713, 985 1, 620	9, 073 5, 181 716, 078 1, 560	8, 915 6, 567 715, 861 1, 816	5, 550 4, 526 715, 550 1, 484	8, 142 5, 267 716, 304 1, 421	11, 189 7, 226 717, 568 2, 031	12, 863 9, 216 717, 991 2, 310	13, 538 8, 978 719, 656 3, 282		
Whisky‡ thous, of proof galdododo	7 6, 233 7 5, 504	7 4, 707 4, 012	f 5, 489 4, 907	7, 171 6, 445	r 6, 340 5, 718	7 5, 657 4, 909	77. 783 6, 810	5, 992 5, 315	5, 310 4, 237	7, 382 6, 383	10, 156 9, 013	9, 930 8, 761		
Production† thous of wine gal Taxable withdrawals† do Stocks, end of month† do Imports. do Still wines: Production† Production† do	1,036 127 3,628	7 1, 170 30 7 1, 941	1, 304 29 r 1, 643	1, 333 33 7 1, 937	108 1,420 42 1,322	7111 71,473 51 1,281	137 1,401 51 1,267	78 1, 567 33 728	114 1,613 36 1,487	132 1, 570 54 19, 571	191 1, 458 79 72, 474	132 43, 340		
Production	7 12, 698 7 192, 399 7 33 6, 212	r 10, 022 r 182, 002 402 1, 938	7 10, 556 7 171, 795 410 7 1, 973	r 13, 194 r 160, 299 555 3, 204	r 10, 982 r 150, 398 539 r 2, 325	10, 174 7140, 895 526 7 648	10, 842 128, 475 513 606	8, 929 122, 153 417 900	9, 926 112, 250 393 5, 633	11, 120 120, 826 452 52, 431	13, 347 184, 011 618 145, 546	214, 698 889		
utter ereamery.				100								İ		
Production (factory) †	99, 297 378, 610 . 608 91, 475	108, 190 341, 655 . 583 93, 475	103, 835 314, 568 . 581 90, 245	120, 775 311, 462 . 579 110,480	129, 375 293, 203 . 579 126,175	158, 535 308, 154 . 579 162,970	153, 080 334, 501 578 157,900	124, 895 352, 139 . 578 129,225	102, 465 327, 617 . 582 113,990	91, 585 295, 043 . 590 99, 595	94, 070 256, 626 . 586 91, 200	91, 040 202, 294 . 584 84, 970	104, 555 165, 185 . 588 93, 190	
American, whole milk †	61, 566 548, 850 518, 879 5, 111	64, 130 522, 676 492, 833 3, 509	63, 010 499, 742 470, 092 3, 502	79, 685 493, 433 462, 949 5, 109	95, 890 501, 090 467, 671 4, 195	129,475 527, 739 493, 909 3, 708	126,330 581, 168 542, 609 3, 453	100,715 597,185 561,482 2,530	85, 340 596, 891 562, 419 3, 567	70, 795 592, 241 559, 448 3, 174	63, 070 566, 481 536, 355 5, 508	56, 100 531, 094 505, 435 6, 890	61, 380 506, 098 478, 729	
eago)	2, 097 153, 218	2, 600 164, 000	2, 110 174, 800	2, 950 230, 100	2, 125 255, 750	1,700 325,750	2, 140 304, 500	3,000 257,800	3, 010 227, 500	2, 540 184, 500	3, 925 164, 500	3, 875 142, 200	378 4, 025 152, 800	
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened)do Exports:	73,739 7206,954 52	4, 775 143, 494 53	4, 569 104, 537	3, 895 97, 640	5, 783 135, 026	5, 526 258, 438	5, 570 357, 514	6, 457 412, 415	7, 177 448, 700	5, 482 427, 570	7, 381 383, 871	7, 556 274, 432	4, 752 214, 239	
Condensed (sweetened) do Evaporated (unsweetened) do Price, wholesale, U. S. average: Evaporated (unsweetened) dol. per case uid milk:	8, 227 5. 56	11, 373 5. 56	14, 079 5. 56	18, 061 5. 57	38 16, 612 5. 57	9, 866 5, 57	200 10, 205 5, 57	717 12, 419 5. 57	1, 513 9, 745 5. 57	436 12,346 5.57	1, 433 10, 407 5. 57	1, 512 17, 445 5. 64	5. 71	
Production	8, 841 3, 249 5. 03	9, 105 3, 520 7 4. 99	8, 884 3, 396 4. 93	10, 447 4, 095 4. 84	11, 264 4, 485 4. 71	13, 088 5, 591 4. 68	12, 665 5, 415 4. 69	11, 704 4, 449 4. 80	10, 616 3, 775 4. 90	9, 618 3, 322 5. 01	9, 324 3, 244 5. 10	8, 724 3, 075 5. 12	9, 023 3, 453 5. 10	9, 6
Dry whole milk thous. of lb. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food). do. Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk do. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food). do.	7, 378 94, 994 8, 245 51, 250	7, 500 110,500 8, 238 55, 826	6, 650 105,600 6, 712 60, 918	8, 650 132,000 7, 678 64, 126	9, 100 152,800 7, 477 88, 341	10, 650 197,800 9, 067 125, 861	10, 325 181,300 10, 773 150, 162	8, 070 127,500 12, 281 140, 501	7, 400 98, 600 11, 875 117, 246	8, 900 89, 100 10, 998 101, 566	8, 300 88, 200 10, 314 87, 758	8, 925 87, 500 10, 640 81, 231	8, 750 113, 700 8, 661 80, 677	
Exports: Dry whole milk Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average dol. per lb.	3, 130 14, 080 . 155	2, 982 25, 699	3, 616 9, 549	3,830 35,616	4, 626 22, 455	3, 196 2, 060	3, 111 32, 575	3, 901 17, 066	4, 588 17 371	2,871 17,859	3, 988 17, 712	3, 244 26, 148	. 154	
Revised.					1	1	'	1	1		'			

* Revisions for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1954 are available upon request. Totals include data not shown separately.

‡Revisions for the indicated iterus and for the periods specified are available upon request as follows: Alcoholic beverages, July-November 1954; dairy products—butter, cheese, (total and American), evaporated milk, and nonfat dry milk solids, January 1953-August 1954; condensed milk and dry whole milk, January-August 1954.

§ Data beginning July 1955 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1954-June 1955, such production totaled 70,000 gallons.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						195	55			-			1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	FOO	DSTU	FFS	AND '	гова	ссо-	·Conti	nued						
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES										l	1			
Apples: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu. Shipments, carlot no, of carloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of bu.	1 109, 854 2, 886 24, 878	2, 471 18, 975	2, 413 13, 194	2, 498 7, 793	2, 187 4, 114	1, 860 1, 677	810 376	362 212	234 233	539 9, 121	3, 466 34, 379	r 2, 935 34, 854	² 105,293 ⁷ 2,783 27,559	2, 333
Citrus fruits, earlot shipmentsno. of carloads Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	11,610	9, 445	8,678	9,503	9, 304	9, 731	9,965	8, 223	6, 308	4, 696	4, 467	r 4, 742	r 10, 887	8, 32
Fruits thous of lb Fruit juices do Vegetables do Potatoes, white:	377, 950 248, 001 649, 321	348, 163 296, 333 576, 981	309, 152 357, 503 505, 428	268, 216 386, 726 456, 995	222, 407 451, 283 426, 679	208, 365 513, 638 396, 454	250, 582 492, 970 418, 876	391, 944 417, 332 482, 910	440, 672 362, 434 605, 154	470,439 325,288 672,574	458, 921 287, 547 692, 821	444, 087 245, 393 663, 160	416, 673 258, 025 621, 721	
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Shipments, carlot no, of carloads. Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb.	1356, 031 14, 141 3, 698	18, 281 3. 225	16, 750 3, 342	22, 498 3. 750	20, 865 7, 167	18, 502 6, 508	24, 758 4. 131	10, 035 2, 563	9, 463 3. 269	11, 641 3, 033	13, 585 3. 217		² 381,631 ⁷ 15,410 ⁹ 2.884	18, 54
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS														
Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)thous. of bu	41, 430	35, 549	43, 395	52, 778	29, 690	29, 620	41, 461	50, 275	46, 723	39, 177	35, 827	38, 968		
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	1 370, 502 10, 070	16, 321	8, 975	10, 311	7, 140	9, 112	18, 249	24, 067	26, 258	16, 156	14, 266	13, 836	² 390,969 13, 975	13, 013
Commercial do On farms do Exports, including malt do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	7 27, 517 165, 195 4, 175	27, 141 - 1, 352	23, 121 3, 761	21, 184 7116, 721 5, 019	19, 701 3, 534	16, 954 4, 776	7 23, 527 73 43, 724 5, 369	31, 574 9, 017	32, 696 12, 168	28, 468 r 256, 013 8, 050	28, 168 9, 478	26, 149 5, 050	27, 038 189, 510	25, 167
No. 2, malting dol. per bu. No. 3, straight do. Corn: Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu.	1. 420 1. 290	1.441 1.350	1. 431 1. 413	1. 439 1. 342	1. 443 1. 342	1. 421 1. 291	1. 412 1. 290	1. 279 1. 180	1. 271 1. 171	1. 240 1. 127	1. 258 1. 155	1, 251 1, 130	1. 235 1. 116 2 3, 185	1. 239 1. 099
Grindings, wet process thous. of bu Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	11, 670 30, 975 r 65, 218	10, 954 27, 831 62, 809	10, 836 19, 423 63, 192	11, 949 15, 530 56, 199	10, 621 13, 028 46, 385	11, 524 18, 433 41, 315	11, 912 19, 683 r 36, 805	10, 938 17, 535 27, 070	12, 541 30, 689 28, 050	11, 358 28, 185 31, 710	12, 502 40, 062 38, 721	11, 590 51, 592 65, 517	11, 188 22, 843 70, 910	73, 073
On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous, of bu Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago) dol, per bu	72,093.2 9,569 1.522	6, 980 1, 524	9, 955	71, 425. 7 11, 434 1, 463	4, 784 1, 460	4, 408	r 948. 9 5, 666	11,768	8, 088	\$ 310. 8 11, 352 1. 307	11, 292	10, 855	2, 191. 4	1. 245
Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	1. 450	1.448	1. 434	1. 390	1. 439	1.487	1.483	1. 490	1. 323	1. 244	1.180	1. 201	1. 269	1. 268
Oats: Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu_ Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu_ Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do	1 1, 497 10, 510 20, 055	12, 704 20, 448	8, 193 20, 499	7, 159	5, 392 15, 866	6, 629 14, 498	8, 371 15, 833	23, 146 23, 085	22, 109 38, 217	8, 727	5, 185	6, 349	2 1, 576 8, 887	
On farms do. Exports, including oatmeal do. Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago).dol. per bu	7920, 789 701 . 839	1, 862 , 814	1, 260 . 797	7 551, 570 3, 061 . 771	1, 782 , 712	1, 527 . 708	3 249, 213 3, 237 710	2, 049 (1)	1,612 .578	37, 581 r1,246,086 2, 175 . 610	33, 297 3, 123 (4)	27, 283 2, 838 . 635	26, 575 981, 205 . 694	28, 084
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bags Q California:	1 64, 216							<u>-</u>					2 53, 420	
Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb- Shipments from mills, milled rice do Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb	85, 457 33, 125 117, 630	31, 945 28, 489 109, 027	129, 028 70, 745 127, 276	125, 049 133, 373 85, 952	119, 108 101, 451 67, 491	142, 168 93, 542 72, 047	133, 772 117, 056 47, 693	89, 733 59, 811 49, 203	23, 349 43, 754 17, 510	22, 693 7, 241 24, 692	136, 489 27, 053 81, 284	66, 097 24, 959 95, 868	46, 122 21, 970 101, 792	69, 50 35, 42 106, 17
of month thous. of lb. Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills do. Shipments from mills, milled rice do. Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned	62, 941 98, 056	50, 954 113, 344	61, 315 112, 015	58, 409 133, 727	18, 276 115, 091	10, 437 88, 903	15, 054 65, 285	12,660 71,627	238, 219 120, 707	986, 179 260, 028	1,032,421 185, 179	241, 850		
basis), end of month	987. 9 44, 623 . 094	916. 5 42, 515 . 094	784. 8 25, 011 . 094	653. 8 112, 005 . 094	610, 1 75, 114 , 105	599. 2 123, 393 . 113	495. 9 76, 788 . 113	389. 4 137, 272 . 113	360. 6 42, 291 . 093	661. 6 150, 886 . 089	1,097.0 153,729 .089	1, 127. 8 118, 445 . 093	p . 093	
Rye: Production (crop estimate) thous of bu. Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	1 24, 320 921 10, 940 1, 300	1, 296 7 9, 541 1, 420	419 r 9, 274 1, 396	206 8, 779 1, 322	282 8, 498 1. 246	291 6, 679 1, 233	858 6, 496 1. 142	2, 877 8, 673 1, 042	1, 638 9, 138 1, 046	902 8, 932 1, 112	1, 384 8, 136 1, 061	1, 674 8, 414 1, 026	2 29, 187 1, 553 8, 369 1, 156	6, 714 1, 160
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheat	1 984, 8 1 180, 5 1 804, 3 25, 923	28, 032	19, 823	27, 482	24, 105	38, 436	45, 199	101, 574	57, 958	36, 015	31, 802	24, 768	2 938. 2 2 232. 8 2 705. 4 21, 007	
Disappearancedo. Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do. United States, domestic, totalomil. of bu. Commercialthous of bu.	354, 877 r 1, 471. 4	356, 258 366, 942	343, 399 356, 237	7 254, 060 7 332, 021 7 1, 218, 2 351, 913	7 324, 164 351, 749		199, 146 r348, 489 r31,021.6 3380, 409	7 378, 766 427, 416	7372, 182 446, 093	7 207, 108 7 374, 487 7 1, 753. 7 448, 678	7366, 890 440, 750	7 363, 288 421, 248	219, 910 7 364, 732 1, 535. 0 403, 181	390, 508
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous. of bu. Merchant millsdodododododod	517, 943 126, 382 7321, 321			430, 732 101, 475 7211, 592			3399,298 360,144 r339,130			r 594, 312 r 141, 403 r 428, 541			543, 101 126, 878 320, 800	
Exports, total, including flourdo Wheat onlydo	26, 544	24, 567 21, 149	27, 907 23, 828	33, 109 28, 184	19, 498 14, 373	18, 904 14, 745	26, 798 22, 383	27, 051 23, 376	24, 501 20, 762	17, 283 14, 242	11, 422 7, 153			
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu.	2. 758	2. 729	2. 756	2. 708	2. 668	2. 742	2. 734	2. 621	2. 478	2. 505	2, 513 2, 198	2. 511	2. 487	2. 443
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)doweighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2. 280 2. 646		2. 410 2. 230 2. 610		2. 461 2. 204 2. 593	2. 531 2. 278 2. 666	2. 190 1. 948 2. 428	2. 160 1. 968 2. 263	2. 151 1. 945 2. 397	2. 155 1. 923 2. 445	2. 198 2. 035 2. 478	2. 207 2. 043 2. 461	2. 253 2. 153 2. 445	2. 242 2. 156 2. 407

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Revised estimate of 1954 crop. 2 December 1 estimate of 1955 crop.
3 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, cats, and wheat; October for corn). 4 No quotation.
3 Preliminary. 1 Revised estimate of 1954 crop. 2 December 1 estimate of 1955 crop.
4 No quotation.
5 The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954		=======================================				19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	FOO	DSTU	FFS	AND '	ГОВА	cco–	-Conti	nued				I	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued														
Wheat flour: Production: Flour	19, 174 78. 3 382, 856	19, 156 85, 6 384, 216	17, 714 83, 1 356, 211	19, 884 81. 1 394, 156	17, 428 78. 1 347, 874	17, 523 78. 4 349, 892	18, 470 78. 8 371, 280	17, 612 82, 6 356, 099	18, 615 76. 0 371, 633	19, 174 85. 7 377, 855	21,000 93.8 411,194	19, 758 88. 3 384, 694	19, 317 86, 3 376, 700	
Grindings of wheat thous. of bu- Stocks held by mills, end of quarter thous. of sacks (100 lb.).	44, 524 4, 661	44, 567	41, 186	46, 104 4, 713	40, 443	40, 691	42, 944 4, 111	41, 063	43, 239	44, 301 4, 632	48, 369	45, 489	44, 462 5, 078	
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do	1, 674 6. 910 6. 325	1, 467 6. 755 6. 205	1, 750 6. 650 6. 025	2, 114 6. 805 6. 095	2, 199 6. 645 6. 060	1, 785 6. 990 6. 225	1, 895 6. 800 6. 030	1, 577 6. 755 6. 030	1, 605 6. 150 5. 775	1, 305 6. 225 5. 625	1, 832 6. 275 5. 775	2, 050 r 6. 165 r 5. 625	p 6, 070 p 5, 750	
LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves:													i	
Cattle and carves: Slaughter (federally inspected): Calves	639 1, 583 2, 177 355	563 1, 521 2, 322 294	517 1, 313 1, 767 171	660 1, 524 2, 086 212	596 1, 452 2, 040 272	588 1, 560 2, 277 236	611 1, 641 2, 122 149	550 1, 524 1, 956 169	646 1, 797 2, 596 4 257	710 1, 752 2, 533 4 529	728 1, 693 3, 058 947	700 1, 662 2, 674 734	633 1 617 2, 091 420	
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)	26, 21 19, 23 21, 00	26. 12 20. 40 27. 00	24, 46 20, 46 29, 00	24, 12 21, 28 25, 00	23. 36 21. 25 26. 00	22. 18 20. 01 24. 00	22. 15 19. 03 23. 00	22. 52 18. 19 22. 00	22. 33 17. 69 23. 00	22. 67 17. 97 24. 00	21, 95 18, 02 26, 00	20. 84 16. 92 22. 00	20. 30 15. 89 p 24. 00	20, 01 17, 13
Hogs: Slaughter (federally inspected) thous. of animals. Receipts, principal markets. do Prices:	6, 119 3, 315	5, 519 3, 183	4, 638 2, 587	5, 491 2, 924	4, 472 2, 473	4, 164 2, 337	3, 713 2, 140	3, 428 1, 929	4, 475 2, 519	5, 144 2, 682	6, 144 3, 251	6, 857 4, 099	7 3°4 4, 056	
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) Hog-corn price ratio bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog Sheep and lambs:	16. 97 12. 2	16. 51 12. 1	15. 91 11. 7	15. 90 11. 3	16. 48 12. 2	16. 39 11. 7	17. 54 13. 1	16. 12 11. 9	15. 31 12. 1	15. 75 12. 7	14. 30 12. 7	12. 01 11. 2	10.38 9.2	11. 08 9. 4
Slaughter (federally inspected) thous, of animals Receipts, principal markets. do. Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States do. Prices, wholesale:	1, 167 1, 192 185	1, 223 1, 334 226	1, 080 1, 029 135	1, 244 1, 166 120	1, 180 1, 302 156	1, 228 1, 246 113	1, 205 1, 110 96	1,076 1,043 147	1, 239 1, 288 4 259	1, 344 1, 625 4 545	1, 248 1, 797 513	1, 162 1, 273 247	1, 155 1, 091 161	
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do MEATS	19. 25 18. 05	20. 88 20. 22	21. 75 20. 75	22. 75 20. 97	21. 50 19. 83	23. 00 (1)	23. 50 (1)	21. 12 (¹)	20. 75 2 17. 60	19. 75 17. 83	19. 50 18. 18	18. 62 17. 88	18. 25 16. 68	19. 0 16. 9
Total meats: Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected slaughtermil. of lb Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month	2, 120 800	1, 993 844	1, 665 837	1, 962 835	1, 736 822	1, 760 740	1, 753 614	1, 596 529	1, 897 448	1, 977 405	2, 121 444	2, 254 601	2, 340 782	
Exports (including lard) do Imports (excluding lard) do Breef and veal: Production, inspected slaughter thous. of lb-	81 24 912, 239	75 24 883, 371	69 19 760, 473	65 27 890, 867	74 22 844, 205	55 27 901, 574	51 29 952, 637	50 30 878, 641	53 30 1,032,932	49 26 1,021,504	81 23 999, 507	91 28 970, 324	961, 519	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo. Exportsdo. Importsdo. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs) (New York)dol. per lb.	208, 380 6, 718 5, 795	193, 580 6, 993 6, 511 . 460	166, 014 6, 443 5, 725	154, 349 3, 369 9, 082 . 435	143, 849 1, 934 8, 361 . 417	130, 593 2, 547 8, 760 . 402	117, 362 2, 188 13, 197 . 398	115, 238 2, 852 12, 070 . 395	120, 581 2, 721 14, 072 . 405	120,886 2,426 12,244 .420	136, 278 3, 100 9, 428	176, 613 2, 349 12, 150 .376	227, 485	. 36
Lamb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lbdo Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter	54, 704 9, 714	58, 810 8, 767	53, 174 8, 743	61, 429 9, 089	56, 802 9, 677	57, 606 9, 957	52, 892 8, 851	47, 030 8, 597	54, 343 8, 737	58, 742 8, 683	55, 245 9, 569	52, 853 r 9, 884	53, 849 10, 722	
Pork (excluding lard): Production, inspected slaughter Stocks, cold storage, end of month. Exports. do. Imports. do.	1,153,238 843,809 448,645 4,037 16,074	1,050,606 771, 981 504, 624 4, 843 15, 292	851, 694 628, 102 530, 537 6, 476 11, 573	749, 899 543, 929 6, 244 7 15, 244	834, 963 618, 489 539, 434 6, 344 11, 336	587, 211 477, 028 5, 969 15, 484	747, 208 549, 989 375, 741 5, 491	670, 129 494, 676 297, 962 4, 231 15, 526	809, 765 605, 362 218, 624 3, 642 13, 717	896, 472 678, 528 179,182 4, 461 11, 633	805, 841 205, 197 6, 441	908, 359 306, 714 5, 823	967, 766 421, 624	
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do Lard:	. 556	. 536	. 479 . 425	. 479	. 506	. 525	14, 272 . 540 . 564	. 534	. 539	. 501	11, 513 . 456 . 409	14, 503 . 454 . 374	» . 448 . 326	. 340
Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb_Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of monthdotxportsdoPrice, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb	225, 859 104, 125 57, 324 . 173	203, 886 124, 391 54, 807 . 163	163, 743 137, 882 47, 253 . 153	189, 884 137, 357 46, 056 . 156	158, 080 140, 352 56, 492 . 168	156, 320 144, 149 36, 591 . 148	144, 297 133, 394 32, 365 . 155	128, 545 117, 578 29, 886 . 155	149, 419 97, 014 35, 672 . 133	159, 349 75, 011 30, 545 . 138	190, 120 74, 756 56, 426 . 153	235, 332 98, 426 66, 532 r, 138	261, 249 146, 985 p . 125	
Poultry: Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1 (Chleago)dol. per lb.	64, 744 269, 863	40, 480 251, 296 . 188	36, 267 211, 258	39, 349 162, 472 . 280	40, 666 127, 549 . 240	48, 999 107, 309 . 253	50, 411 97, 960 . 245	46, 646 101, 942 . 245	55, 937 119, 769	58, 494 161,947	68, 413 258, 413 . 233	80, 480 259, 687	74, 756 229, 294 » . 235	47, 239
Eggs: Production, farm millions. Dried egg production thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	5, 589 1, 336	5, 771 1, 919	5, 518 1, 902	6, 584 2, 357	6, 529 2, 932	6, 440 2, 913	5, 701 3, 292	5, 285 2, 643	4, 895 1, 319	4, 798 1, 159	5, 181 1, 136	5, 186 739	5, 467 449	
Shell	193 74, 928 . 317	235 66, 245 . 334	62, 517 . 422	83, 672 . 410	1, 183 125, 833 . 373	2, 088 170, 933 . 346	2, 292 193, 888 . 369	2, 244 194, 706 . 370	1,680 179,920 . 464	1, 140 155,365 . 514	127, 847 . 496	101, 333 101, 395 . 501	75, 204 . 514	. 447
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS														
Confectionery, manufacturers' salesthous. of dol Cocoa or cacuo beans: Imports (incl. shells)long tons. Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb	7 100,215 27, 181 . 475	84, 645 18, 874 . 488	85, 277 22, 494 . 468	83, 644 26, 268 . 400	76, 950 19, 264 . 375	62, 435 14, 339 , 365	65, 623 19, 726 . 381	47, 198 11, 656 . 370	60, 941 21, 109 , 318	106, 860 16, 335 . 333	14, 738	r 115, 327 21, 336	99, 065 P . 324	

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu
				AND '		CCO-	-Conti	nued	!	ber		oer	ber	ary
	100			1111	ODA		Conti	nucu	,				1	J
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con. Coffee:														
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags of	1,082 630	918 - 424	578 228	923 490	996 645	723 322	1, 356 829	943 497	$1,221 \\ 681$	1,810 1,207	1, 882 1, 134	1, 661 914	1. 126 657	
Visible supply, United States do Imports do	799 2, 084	729 1,699	776 1,338	517 1, 473	520 1, 353	490 1, 775	546 1, 357	492 1, 547	527 1, 415	521 1, 480	528 2, 215	564 2, 144	831	
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb.	. 685	. 670	. 545	. 583	. 580	. 545	. 585	. 535	. 550	. 610	. 568	. 540	. 530	
Fish: Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of lb	194, 338	175, 001	150, 471	127, 477	122, 669	128, 899	139, 582	168, 310	184, 217	191, 504	190, 783	r 188, 953	175, 297	
Bugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month	r 2, 087	1 000	0.513	4, 288	4 000	4.470	2 000	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.500	0.100	1 000	
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	7 2, 087	1,888	2, 513	4, 288	4,688	4, 478	3,988	3, 638	3, 132	2,882	2, 532	2, 132	1,882	
Production and receipts: Production short tons.	549, 214	149, 465	43, 747	55, 429	48, 992	37, 866	45, 901	35, 545	47, 821	119, 175	521, 457	752, 375		
Entries from off-shore do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do do	215, 486 146, 234	317, 409 29, 065	443, 730 102, 247	558, 851 171, 995	630, 496 208, 785	634, 000 234, 789	476, 796 173, 424	611, 799 212, 814	756, 514 298, 793	541, 149 240, 626	515, 800 201, 641	449, 748 168, 780	164, 908 88, 590	
Deliveries, totaldo	671, 196	569,000	572, 995	711, 171	625, 097	697, 094	823, 025	861, 826	884, 525	798, 299	733, 258	609, 182	571, 554	
For domestic consumption do For export do Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	669, 122 2, 074	567, 000 2, 468	569, 723 3, 272	706, 617 4, 554	619, 459 5, 638	681, 204 5, 890	820, 274 2, 751	857, 594 4, 232	879, 436 5, 089	793, 627 4, 672	727, 967 5, 291	r 604, 932 r 4, 250	569, 169 2, 385	
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons Exportsshort tons	1,927 690	1,889 583	1,823 541	1, 781 418	1,753 604	1,612 401	1,329 613	1,091 406	963 304	864 290	1, 132 606	r 1, 717	1,918	
Imports: Raw sugar total do	101 453	329, 562	303, 089	344, 404	303, 954	323, 786	301, 645	341, 875	365, 892	263, 483	261, 645	909 265, 534		
From Cuba do From Philippine Islands do Refined sugar, total do From Cuba do	87, 990 3, 051	263, 644 65, 840	229, 478 73, 610	256, 507 87, 894	207, 315	130, 787 189, 845	164, 425 133, 580	190, 523 132, 418	204, 979 155, 457	189, 940 46, 256	231, 389 30, 252	242, 385 16, 513		
Refined sugar, total do	679 50	23, 063 14, 144	42,861 30,933	68, 783 54, 288	46, 308 45, 905	38, 816 38, 371	40, 764 40, 552	32, 794 31, 735	24, 751 22, 359	40, 798 39, 271	14, 303 12, 546	7, 334 5, 677		
Raw, wholesaledol. per lb	. 060	. 060	. 060	. 058	. 059	. 060	. 060	. 061	. 060	. 060	. 061	r. 059	P. 058	
Refined: Retail§dol. per 5 lb. Wholesaledoi. per lb.	. 497	. 498	. 497	. 494	. 495	. 495	. 496	. 496	. 496	. 496	. 497	. 501	. 501	
Wholesaledoi. per lb_ ea, importsthous. of lb_	. 085 8, 494	. 085 10, 198	. 085 10, 225	. 084 15, 459	. 084 7, 842	. 084 7, 615	. 084 4, 366	. 084 7, 490	. 084 8, 633	. 084 8, 695	. 085 8, 047	. 085 9, 341	P. 085	
TOBACCO eaf:														
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter,	1 2, 244					••••							² 2. 256	
total mil, of lb. Domestic:	4,774			4, 819			4, 404			4, 708			5, 176	
Cigar leafdodo	301			376			368			334			307	
neous domesticmil. of lb Foreign grown:	4, 269			4, 233			3,845			4, 202			4, 675	
Cigar leafdododododo	17 186			191			18 173			18 154			19 175	
Exports, including scrap and stems thous. of lb. Imports, including scrap and stems	39, 430 7, 640	30, 931 8, 699	28, 033 8, 482	36, 867 9, 594	18, 643 8, 864	21, 846 9, 390	25, 199 10, 831	48, 826 8, 414	45, 236 9, 698	85, 404 9, 479	85, 254 9, 766	63, 404 10, 383		
Vianufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	14, 556 5, 689	16, 251 6, 536	15, 698 6, 012	18, 618 7, 253	16, 636 6, 455	17, 886 6, 896	18, 110 7, 363	12, 763 5, 468	17, 934 7, 233	17, 388 6, 967	17, 395 6, 880	16, 179 6, 627		
Chewing, plug, and twist do Smoking de Snuff do	5, 764 3, 104	6, 516 3, 199	6, 377 3, 309	7, 653 3, 711	6, 832 3, 349	7, 641 3, 349	7, 140 3, 606	5, 233 2, 062	7, 024 3, 678	7, 054 3, 366	7, 256 3, 260	6, 304 3, 249		
Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small):	0,11	0, 100	0,000	0,	0,010	3,010	0,1270	2, (,,,,2	0,070	0,000	0, 2,0	0, 210		
Tax-free millions Tax-paid do	2,805 26,651	2, 644 30, 438	2, 516 28, 655	2, 672 33, 695	2, 399 28, 788	2, 339 34, 498	2, 723 35, 648		2, 232 36, 760	32,076	2, 449 32, 937	2, 416 32, 644		
Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	425, 958		399, 885		445, 701	516, 022		414, 250	535, 596					
Exports, cigarettes thous, of lb. Price (wholesale), cigarettes, manufacturer to whole-	14,842 1,399	15, 924 1, 109	14, 968 1, 447	18, 242 1, 243	16, 320 1, 208	17, 308 1, 169	17, 555 1, 275	13, 021 1, 468	17, 518 1, 080	16, 624 1, 280	16, 807 1, 402	16, 909 1, 226		
saler and jobber, f. o. b. destination dol. per thous	3. 938	3 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3, 938	3. 938	3, 938	3, 938	3, 938	p 3. 938	
W. p. Web-	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ER AN	<u>l</u>		<u> </u>	1	0.000	1	1 033	5.000	1	1
	1	1 [: :	ER AI	- I	ОВОС	11.5	1	T	1	1	!		1
HIDES AND SKINS	7 105	0.00*	0.01#	10 000	0 000	11.050	19 000	10 501	11 000	7.00	11 74-	1 0 242		
mports, total hides and skins \(\) thous, of lb. Calf and kip skins thous, of pieces. Cattle hides do	7, 125 55 45	9, 227 91 51	9, 217 117 58	16, 806 83 43	8, 336 101 9	14, 952 105 30	13. 309 130 19	12, 581 159	11, 698 129 41	7, 281 91 15	11, 541 292	9, 640 81 28		
Goat and kid skins do. Sheep and lamb skins do.	1,836	2, 513 986	1, 701 1, 576	2, 422 5, 082	2, 453 1, 079	3, 216 2, 575	2, 158 2, 712	23 2, 277 2, 776	2, 313 2, 197	1, 964 578	18 2, 172 2, 298	2, 412 890		
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbdol. per lb.	. 325	325	. 375	. 400	. 490	. 425	400	. 450	. 475	. 475	. 500	. 500		
Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo		. 108	. 108	. 105	.118	. 108	. 120	. 135	. 138	. 148	. 148	. 133	P. 133	
LEATHER Production: thous, of skins	983	956	945	1,019	882	863	891	606	871	827	890	\$36		
Cattle hide thous, of hides Goat and kid thous, of skins	2, 192	2, 109 2, 197	2, 085 2, 171	2, 325 2, 433	2, 148 2, 186	2, 169 2, 227		1, 664 1, 823	2, 209 1, 994		2, 201 2, 182	2, 230 2, 230		•
Sheep and lamb		1, 923	2, 117	2, 144	2, 143	2, 266	2, 243	1, 574	2, 498	2, 074	2, 163	2, 329		
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous of lb	. 61	34	32	102	99	71	67	39	85	64	121	57	: } !	
Offal, including welting and belting offal	. 39	19 3, 224	3, 418	73 4,029	33 3, 989	88 2,826	19 3, 334	72 2, 839	85 3, 407	12 3, 576	30 3, 429	3, 009		
Prices, wholesale: Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb	. 595	. 595	. 600	. 595	. 600	. 605	. 603	. 603	. 595	i	. 600	. 605	p. 605	
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nerydol. per sq. ft	!	. 870	. 893	. 910	. 930	. 950	. 920	. 942	. 987	. 998	. 987	1. 022	p 1. 022	1
Revised. Preliminary.														

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						195	5						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	LF	ATHE	R AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued						
LEATHER MANUFACTURES														
Shoes and slippers: Production, totalthous. of pairs	44, 165	48, 424	48, 971	57, 398	47, 979	47, 160	49, 590	41,054	54, 115	50, 610	48, 197	42, 921	45, 551	<u></u>
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous of pairs.	39, 939	45, 477	45, 322	52, 611	43, 344	41, 992	43, 422	36, 037	46, 691	42, 767	40, 628	36, 162	40, 834	1
By kinds: Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do	8, 934 1, 585	9, 041 1, 914	8, 928 1, 851	10, 037 2, 244	9, 321 1, 807	8, 916 1, 726	8, 887 1, 961	7, 409 1, 688	9, 316 1, 997	9, 127 1, 857	9, 246 1, 586	7, 905 1, 331	8, 711 1, 586	
Women's do do Misses' and children's do do do do do do do do do do do do do	19, 606 6, 345	24, 605 6, 432	24, 876 6, 444	29, 405 7, 090	23, 832 5, 248	23, 038 5, 366	23, 529 5, 918	20, 290 4, 609	26, 246 6, 074	23, 622 5, 223	21, 472 5, 358	19, 142 5, 060	21, 674 5, 705	
Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	3, 469 3, 757	3, 485 2, 429	3, 223 3, 098	3, 835 4, 215	3, 136 4, 133	2, 946 4, 689	3, 127 5, 566	2, 041 4, 569	3, 058 6, 461	2, 938 7, 245	2, 966 7, 068	2, 724 6, 274	3, 158 4, 185	
Athleticdo Other footweardo	337 132	331 187	337 214	370 202	369 133	352 127	342 260	254 194	386 577	388 210	375 126	370 115	388 144	
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory: Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle bide upper,	283	303	372	509	336	262	212	256	330	392	368	335		
Goodyear welt	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	112.8	116.8	p 116.8	
welt 1947-49=100. Women's and misses' pumps, suede split do do de split do de split	116. 8 112. 3	116. 8 112. 3	116, 8 112, 3	116. 8 112. 3	116. 8 112. 3	116.8 112.3	116. 8 112. 3	116. 8 112. 3	116. 8 112. 3	116. 8 112. 3	118, 1 117, 4	118. 1 117. 4	р 118. 1 р 117. 4	
		LUM	BER .	AND I	MANU	FACT	URES	<u>'</u>				1		<u> </u>
LUMBER-ALL TYPES										1				1
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: ‡ Production, totalmil. bd. ft	3, 085	2, 812	2, 946	3, 387	3, 253	3, 438	3, 598	3,042	9 050	9 540	9 491	2 111	2, 888	
Hardwoods do Softwoods do	586 2, 499	561 2, 251	2, 946 605 2, 341	3, 387 629 2, 758	3, 253 612 2, 641	3, 438 622 2, 816	3, 598 635 2, 963	3, 042 577 2, 465	3, 653 614 3, 039	3, 543 671 2, 872	3, 431 703 2, 728	3, 111 669 2, 442	2, 888 608 2, 280	
Shipments, totaldo	3,067	2, 827	2, 966	3, 481	3, 466	3, 519	3, 754	3, 235	3,670	3, 471	3, 360	3,076	2,778	
Hardwoods do Softwoods do Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of	588 2, 479	584 2, 243	$\frac{667}{2,299}$	658 2, 823	$\frac{697}{2,769}$	$678 \\ 2,841$	688 3, 066	641 2, 594	703 2, 967	712 2, 759	755 2, 605	716 2, 360	672 2, 106	
month, totalmil. bd. ft Hardwoodsdodo	9, 241 3, 966	9, 225 3, 943	9, 205 3, 881	9, 111 3, 852	8, 898 3, 767	8, 818 3, 711	8, 662 3, 658	8, 468 3, 594	8, 454 3, 506	8, 526 3, 464	8, 597 3, 411	8, 618 3, 364	8, 729 3, 300	
Softwoodsdo Exports, total sawmill products	5, 275 63, 251	5, 282 53, 776	5, 324 84, 682	5, 259 65, 670	5, 131 68, 963	5, 107 86, 261	5, 004 74, 556	4,874	4,948	5, 062	5, 186 89, 154	5, 254	5, 429	
Imports, total sawmill productsdo	281, 356	251, 592	262, 054	292, 816	262, 035	314, 087	353, 651	60, 614 307, 625	74, 673 385, 231	60, 868 351, 108	309, 254	56, 231 272, 349		
SOFT WOODS Douglas fir: Orders, newmil. bd. ft	889	Hto	732	000	001	000	03.1	==0			200	240		İ
Orders, infilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	801 829	758 829 807	810 828	906 791 908	961 868 803	829 849 830	911 826 853	752 819 648	719 762 850	655 676 815	603 606 740	649 583 709	741 710 678	
Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do	832 879	729 957	752 1, 033	925 1, 016	884 935	848 918	934 837	759 725	776 800	742 873	672 942	672 968	614 1,032	
Exports, total sawmill products	32, 448 8, 398	30, 088 14, 055	46, 802 25, 572	31, 815 17, 636	42, 792 20, 463	40, 033	26, 233	21, 887 10, 357	30, 472	21, 503	30, 233	20, 477		
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale:	24, 050	16, 033	21, 230	14, 179	20, 463	17, 644 22, 389	15, 715 10, 518	11, 530	15, 214 15, 258	11, 861 9, 642	17, 247 12, 986	9, 378 11, 099		
Dimension, No. 1 dried, 2" x 4", R. L.	82. 999	83. 972	85. 534	85. 071	85. 624	87. 115	87, 535	88. 074	89. 173	89. 320	89. 180	7 87. 962	p 88. 094	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft Southern pine:	131. 361	131. 361	132. 178	132. 178	132. 178	132. 178	131. 867	131.867	131. 867	132.194	132, 504	132. 504	p 134. 174	
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	630 23 9	702 276	673 303	746 273	753 290	775 285	789 274	735 288	794 285	754 293	713 269	654 229	601 217	
Production do	694 650	666 665	$\begin{array}{c} 672 \\ 646 \end{array}$	784 776	738 736	776 780	764 800	695 721	750 797	734 746	717 737	712 694	688 613	
month mil. bd. ft. Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft.	1,746 7,442	1, 747 6, 500	1, 773 7, 737	1, 781 9, 405	1, 783 8, 399	1, 779 8, 930	1,743 7,398	1, 717 7, 367	1, 670 6, 757	1, 658 6, 222	1, 638 6, 674	1, 656 5, 545	1, 731	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do	3, 104 4, 338	2, 648 3, 752	2, 529 5, 208	2, 958 6, 447	2, 151 6, 248	1, 967 6, 963	2, 265 5, 133	1, 654 5, 713	1, 550 5, 207	6, 222 1, 772 4, 450	1, 915 4, 759	2, 138 3, 407		
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, I" x 6", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft	78, 199	78. 480	78, 471	77. 527	77. 256	77. 702	77. 174	77. 434	78. 922	80.155	80. 683	r 81. 474	₽ 80, 651	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. dol. per M bd. ft	151.839	151. 609	150, 996	150. 996	150. 384	149. 426	149. 426	149. 426	151.263	151.018	149. 916	i		
Western pine: Orders, new mil. bd. ft orders, unfilled, end of month do	676 439	597 485	598 477	696 493	766 543	742 513	860 514	747 511	850 453	826 454	702 380	603 367	628 418	.
Production do Shipments do	612 619	491 551	535 590	633 680	682 716	770 772	880 859	760 750	959 909	872 825	846 775	638 616	592	
Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do- Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8" dol, per M bd. ft.	1, 764 71, 96	1, 703 72, 26	1, 648 74, 18	1, 601 75. 17	1, 567 77, 20	1, 565 78. 49	1, 586 80. 05	1, 596	1, 646	1, 693	1, 764	1,786	1,801	
HARDWOOD FLOORING	71.90	12. 20	14. 18	75.17	11. 20	78. 49	80.05	80. 41	80. 76	80.74	80. 13	r 79. 36	p 79, 36	
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders new Mbd ft	2.650	A 050	4 205	5 500	4 0 00	4 550	E 050	4.055	E 550	1 256	9 450	2.050	4 9000	
Orders, new M bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	3, 950 11, 700 4, 450	4, 850 12, 550 4, 000	4, 625 13, 425 3, 525	5, 500 14, 650 3, 900	4, 650 15, 125 3, 750	4, 550 15, 300 3, 650	5, 250 15, 550 4, 300	4, 975 15, 600 3, 950	5, 550 15, 475 4, 850	4, 250 14, 350 4, 100	3, 450 12, 000 3, 875	3, 850 11, 750 3, 900	12,000	
Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do	3, 950 11, 050	4, 000 11, 050	3, 625 10, 900	4, 000 10, 775	4, 000 10, 550	4, 450 9, 800	4, 950 9, 300	4, 600 8, 600	5, 425 8, 000	4, 775 7, 525	4, 225 7, 300	3, 900 7, 200	3,800	
Oak: Orders, newdodo.	89,816	116,741	107, 966	111, 554	108, 916	98, 351	103, 623	98, 538	105, 632	99, 084	87, 858	78, 741	71, 777	
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do	65, 157 97, 834 88, 960	87, 013 93, 476 94, 885	98, 574 90, 400 91, 321	108, 122 106, 193 107, 090	111, 682 100, 543 104, 160	104, 696 105, 896 105, 337	100, 159 111, 772 111, 732	100, 226 99, 328 100, 294	99, 403 109, 306 108, 670	91, 074 105, 238 105, 810	85, 704 102, 070 100, 684	72, 123 102, 317 95, 049	93 065	
Stocks, mill, end of monthdo	57, 375	52, 966	52, 045	50, 301	44, 633	45, 400	44, 154	43, 188	44, 424		44, 344		62, 545	

r Revised. Preliminary. ‡Revisions for 1954 appear in the December 1955 SURVEY.

	1954						10	 055						1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	LUMI	BER A	ND N	IANU	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	Ĺ		,	· · · · · ·		
PLYWOOD				-						***				
Hardwood (except container and packaging): Shipments (market), quarterly total													1	
M sq. ft., surface measure Inventories (for sale), end of quarterdo Softwood (Douglas fir only), production	203, 556 29, 096			211, 577 31, 157			220, 908 33, 847	 -		215, 326 32, 858		-		
M sq. ft., 36" equivalent.	392, 810	393, 101	389, 408	444, 081	412, 756	418, 950	416, 207	321, 111	414, 569	422, 532	427, 948	423, 235	413, 501	
		MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU.	FACT	URES							
IRON AND STEEL														
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):	007 541	201 071	000 *10	FF0 000	001 700	045 004	044.000	007 01*	470 140	=4= 010		#00 00F		
Exports, total	667, 541 400, 797 128, 106	631, 371 368, 280 104, 291	660, 518 359, 187 112, 934	778, 290 421, 004 109, 723	801, 766 413, 481 116, 948	815, 901 450, 418 139, 166	844, 999 512, 579 132, 644	827, 315 448, 402 103, 978	672, 163 328, 060 184, 286	767, 919 414, 678 169, 872	837, 373 442, 674 172, 396	782, 285 419, 495 160, 518		
Scrapdo	27, 695	11, 124	24, 923	11, 524	13, 302	9, 836	13, 041	11, 777	27, 120	25, 887	17, 083	15, 508		
Iron and Steel Scrap Production and receipts, totalthous. of short tons	6, 185	6,004	5, 874	7,072	7, 068	7, 199	6, 773	6,048	6, 850	6, 786	7, 248	7, 213	₽ 7, 102	
Home scrap produceddododo	3, 290 2, 896	3, 384 2, 619	3, 294 2, 580	3, 909 3, 162	3, 905 3, 163	$3,947 \ 3,252$	3, 844 2, 929	3,457 $2,591$	3, 829 3, 021	3, 921 2, 865	4, 002 3, 245	r 3, 969 r 3, 244	p 4, 034 p 3, 068	
Consumption, total do Stocks, consumers', end of month do	5, 685 7, 349	6, 066 7, 284	5, 993 7, 156	7, 071 7, 158	6, 988 7, 243	7, 186 7, 259	6, 852 7, 184	6, 101 7, 132	6, 623 7, 357	6, 788 7, 355	7, 217 7, 385	7, 214 7, 385	p 7. 272 p 7, 243	
Ore Iron ore:		`			1									
All districts: Mine productionthous, of long tons Shipmentsdo	2, 907 1, 896	2, 787 1, 587	2, 741 1, 531	3, 227 1, 835	6,056 5,312	11, 820 12, 621	13, 704 14, 835	13, 034 14, 633	14, 160 15, 117	13, 830 14, 544	12, 846 13, 696	7, 266 9, 268		
Shipments do Stocks, at mines, end of month do Lake Superior district:	6, 737	8,023	9, 227	10, 109	11, 366	10, 532	9, 402	7,803	6,846	6, 130	5, 279	3, 277		
Shipments from upper lake ports do Consumption by furnaces do Stocks, end of month, total do	18 6, 341 44, 018	6, 620 37, 470	$ \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 6,447 \\ 31,108 \end{array} $	$0 \\ 7,481 \\ 23,711$	3, 758 7, 290 18, 907	11, 606 7, 798 21, 901	12, 595 7, 473 27, 361	13, 334 7, 273 33, 424	13, 572 7, 485 39, 506	12, 757 7, 539 45, 406	12, 244 7, 850 49, 523	7, 410 7, 488 51, 040	184 7, 663 44, 359	
At furnaces do On Lake Eric docks do		31, 360 6, 110	25, 222 5, 886	18, 616 5, 095	$14,545 \\ 4,362$	17, 465 4, 436	22, 455 4, 906	27, 940 5, 485	33, 100 6, 405	38, 459 6, 948	42, 167 7, 356	43, 718 7, 323	37, 539 6, 820	
Importsdo	1. 178 59	1, 081 66	931 67	1, 248 87	1, 220 81	2, 045 86	2,490 72	2, 498 60	2,871 98	2, 518 90	2, 857 75	2, 237 64		
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures														
Castings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons	745 1,074	783 1, 092	852 1, 106	934 1, 315	966 1, 294	938 1, 310	982 1, 296	1, 050 1, 070	1, 160 1, 226	1, 151 1, 253	1, 113 1, 310	1,062 1,306	P 1, 272	
Shipments, total do Gorsale do Castings, malleable iron:	564	563	578	689	680	707	716	579	688	713	714	697		
Orders, unfilled, for sale short tons Shipments, total do	85, 064 80, 599 49, 005	99, 817 82, 028 48, 000	101, 766 85, 979 48, 721	99, 730 102, 364 60, 063	104, 091 101, 226 57, 397	106, 446 98, 397 57, 317	107, 559 99, 456 60, 261	115, 420 75, 570 44, 914	123, 473 82, 448 48, 126	116, 636 87, 215 55, 471	121, 261 90, 866 53, 804	116, 981 99, 280 58, 069	p100, 011	
For saledo Pig iron:thous. of short tons	5, 587	5, 785	5, 443	6, 464	6, 385	6, 805	6, 544	6, 391	6, 601	6, 703	6, 965	6, 699	6, 954	
Consumptiondodostocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous, of short tons	5, 576 2, 536	5, 827 2, 447	5, 560 2, 384	6, 531 2, 213	6, 412 2, 097	6, 770 2, 084	6, 468 2, 116	6, 082 2, 332	6, 462	6, 612 2, 483	6, 937 2, 421	r 6, 690 r 2, 361	p 6, 833	
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton	56.03	56, 03	56.03	56.03	56, 03	56, 03	56.03	57.88	58. 45	58. 45	58. 45	58. 45	58, 45	
Basic (furnace) do	56. 00 56. 50	56, 00 56, 50	56. 00 56. 50	56, 00 56, 50	56, 00 56, 50	56, 00 56, 50	56. 00 56. 50	58, 50 59, 00	58. 50 59. 00	58. 50 59. 00	58. 50 59. 00	58, 50 59, 00	p 58, 50 p 59, 00	
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures			j !											
Steel castings: Shipments, totalshort tons For sale, totaldodo	93, 547 69, 843	98, 238 75, 044	106, 430 80, 729	127, 460 98, 926	120, 053 92, 237	122, 465 92, 713	133, 887 102, 457	97, 875 71, 170	126, 406 96, 290	140, 843 107, 622		7 152, 381 116, 908	₽166, 102	
Railway specialtiesdodo	11, 489	13, 809	16, 501	19, 339	16, 646	16, 810	19, 591	11,631	20, 576	23, 594	23, 745	25, 635		
Orders, unfilled thous. of short tons. Shipments, total do Drop and upset do	128. 5	487. 8 135. 9 103. 0	491. 9 135. 4 102. 1	507. 1 154. 4 119. 2	499. 4 149. 6 113. 5	509. 4 147. 0 109. 4	519. 6 155. 5 117. 0	513.3 115.0 82.7	547. 0 134. 8 99. 9	552. 4 148. 8 110. 1	559. 7 158. 0 120. 0	584. 7 158. 1 119. 7		
Press and open hammerdo Steel ingots and steel for castings:	32.0	33. 0	33. 3	35. 2	36. 2	37.7	38. 4	32.3	34. 9	38.6	38.0	38. 4		
Production do Percent of capacity† Prices, wholesale:	8, 287	8, 838 83	8, 497 88	9, 982	9, 815 95	10, 328 97	9, 746 94	9, 101 85	9, 595 90	9, 88 2 96		10, 247 99	' 10, 504 ' 99	10, 811 99
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill	. 0542	. 0542	. 0542	. 0542	. 0542	. 0542	. 0542	. 0576	. 0580	. 0580		.0582	.0581	
dol. per short ton. Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. milldol. per lb_ Steel scrap, No. 1, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	74.00	74, 00 . 0452	74. 00 . 0452	74.00 .0452	74. 00 . 0452	74.00 .0452	74.00 .0452	78, 50 . 0487	78. 50 . 0487	78. 50 . 0487	. 0487	78. 50 . 0487	p 78. 50 p . 0487	
dol. per long ton- Steel, Manufactured Products	32. 50	36. 50	36. 50	38. 50	38. 50	34. 50	34. 50	39. 50	44. 50	43.50	44. 50	45. 50	p 50.00	
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale):			_											Į.
Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands. Shipmentsdo	2, 217 1, 797 90	2, 198 1, 742 77	2, 145 1, 747 89	2, 303 2, 125 104	2, 342 1, 990 106	2, 123 2, 062 107	2, 377 2, 514 125	2, 317 2, 078 116	1, 953 2, 230 109	1, 871 2, 032 114	2,075	1,741 2,042 138	1, 840 2, 185 147	
Stocks, end of monthdoCans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total for sale and own useshort tons.	283, 386	279, 642	259, 585	307, 939	321, 281	379, 767	397, 799	427, 434	565, 220	511, 429	501, 455	r 252, 716		
Fooddo Nonfooddo	170, 125 113, 261	170,068 109,574	154, 507 105, 078	171, 568 136, 371	178, 528 142, 753	222, 797 156, 970	230, 016 167, 783	266, 148 161, 286	392, 145 173, 075	355, 914 155, 515	343, 966 157, 489	7 150, 311 7 102, 405	114,100	
Shipments for sale do do do do do do do do do do do do do	_ ; 247,688	1 240, 159	224, 128	265, 592	273, 649	; 550,050	547,471	386, 053	1 511, 684	443, 363	445, 349	r 212, 971	1 230, 573	1

Revised. P Preliminary. 1For 1956, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1956, of 128,363,090 tons of steel; for 1955, data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1955 (125,828,310); December 1954, on capacity as of January 1, 1954 (124,330,410 tons).

	1954						100							1956
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	<u> </u>		ND N	IANUI	FACTI	JRES-	Cont	tinued	<u> </u>	1964				
IRON AND STEEL—Continued									·			}		
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued													_	
Closures (for glass containers), productionmillions Crowns, productionthousand gross Steel products, net shipments:	1, 218 18, 196	1, 247 23, 663	1, 245 23, 993	1,516 29,480	1, 389 27, 982	1, 404 30, 691	1, 532 33, 640	1, 251 28, 319	1, 544 31, 251	1, 454 26, 662	1, 492 26, 079	7 1, 413 26, 338	1, 347 23, 192	
Total 9thous, of short tonsdodo	5,449 619 123	6,010 623 116	6, 120 630	7, 269 764	7, 279 747	7, 541 774	7, 770 770	6, 251 627	7, 054 717 197	7, 378 739	7, 217 814 202	7, 248 758 194		
Reinforcing do Semimanufactures do Pipe and tubes do	200 497	203 578	128 255 610	161 310 795	184 303 824	215 290 872	209 325 967	177 264 824	283 885	186 289 873	276 877	314 884	312	
Platesdo Railsdo	421	439 97	457 103	543 122	560 118	571 121	600 127	506 104	543 88	619 95	607 86	639	678 98	
Sheetsdo Strip: Cold rolleddo Hot rolleddo	2,054 128 160	2, 229 133 158	2, 166 131 159	2, 450 153 178	2, 416 141 182	2, 439 148 193	2,428 152 198	2, 108 109 145	2, 307 137 162	2, 394 148 172	2, 452 159 177	2, 499 161 183		
Structural shapes, heavy do. Tin plate and terneplate do. Wire and wire products do.	347 270 352	336 419 393	338 433 415	407 514 502	398 534 508	414 607 515	378 651 542	357 368 363	378 553 455	426 588 469	420 310 469	436 300 439	449 328 426	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS*		000	110	002		0.0	012	000	200		100	100	*20	
Aluminum: Production, primary, domesticshort tonsstort tonsdodo	127, 035 27, 609	128, 203 27, 091	116, 236 28, 521	130, 272 33, 933	126, 394 29, 919	131, 128 29, 491	127, 634 30, 925	132, 669 23, 687	133, 551 28, 923	130, 606 r 30, 681	134, 655 31, 785	133, 689	140,748	
Imports (general): Metal and alloys, crudedodo	13, 519 1, 170	15, 674 888	12, 593 895	12, 753 1, 546	18, 409 1, 065	20, 391 1, 467	20, 174 2, 126	12, 957 1, 172	17, 621 1, 702	14, 416 2, 038	12, 183 2, 216	10, 235 2, 689		
Plates, sheets, etcdo_ Price, primary ingot, 99%+dol. per lb_ Aluminum shipments:	. 2220	. 2303	. 2320	. 2320	. 2320	. 2320	. 2320	. 2320	. 2427	. 2440	. 2440	. 2440	. 2440	. 2440
Mill products and pig and ingot (net) mil. of lb. Mill products, total o do Plate and sheet o do	298. 1 195. 6 108. 7	289. 7 206. 2 114. 0	301. 6 205. 2 112. 0	347. 9 234. 7 128. 4	324. 3 227. 9 123. 3	342. 4 234. 3 125. 2	341. 7 255. 7 136. 4	303, 9 210, 2 113, 3	355. 6 250. 0 141. 4	344. 4 244. 1 134. 5	343. 1 248. 8 138. 3	7 353, 2 7 245, 5 137, 1	357. 0 243. 0 138. 6	
Castingsdo Copper: Production:	64.0	64. 4	66, 9	79. 0	73.0	71. 7	68. 5	55.0	64. 9	67. 1	72. 2	75, 1		
Mine, recoverable coppershort tons_ Refinery, primarydo	119, 264	⁷ 83, 300 117, 153	r 83, 492 111, 015	* 93, 769 120, 611	7 89, 154 111, 348	7 90, 824 127, 124	r 89, 392 117, 639	r 33, 343 42, 566	r 67, 235 78, 905	7 90, 271 129, 791	r 92, 192 127, 537	91, 053 123, 095	88, 575 135, 675	
From domestic ores do From foreign ores do Secondary, recovered as refined do	86, 809 32, 455 ar 16, 172	88, 312 28, 841 7 15, 834	81, 021 29, 994 r 15, 028	94, 260 26, 351 r 19, 383	85, 118 26, 230 r 18, 858	96, 549 30, 575 • 18, 827	89, 444 28, 195 r 20, 015	21, 294 21, 272 7 12, 557	55, 824 23, 081 7 15, 201	97, 234 32, 557 7 21, 328	94, 218 33, 319 7 22, 665	94, 876 28, 219 7 22, 071	99, 349 36, 326 21, 073	
Imports (general): Refined, unref., scrap ⊕dodododo	46, 755	39, 307 11, 153	45, 858 12, 104	44, 619 11, 120	44, 041 15, 935	45, 339 10, 150	49, 369 14, 449	46, 581 12, 283	54, 753 27, 345	63, 706 23, 770	52, 154 20, 784	57, 130 20, 876		
Exports: Refined, scrap, brass and bronzeingotsdo	30, 119	26, 929	37, 375	25, 673	28, 575	28, 753	19, 322	13, 790	15, 372	22, 294	20, 293	19, 341		
Refineddo	17, 760 127, 323 131, 174	15, 883 126, 308 121, 835	24, 890 119, 609 120, 643	17, 811 137, 361 117, 786	19, 202 133, 130 111, 375	20, 658 135, 513 121, 024	15, 702 141, 044 112, 187	9, 544 71, 233 101, 860	10, 521 90, 493 122, 682	18, 615 126, 772 153, 738	15,719 150,780 151,238	16, 434 148, 449 r 156, 801	p156, 159 p158, 320	
Fabricators'do_ Price, bars, electrolytic (N. Y.)dol. per lb_ Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments	92, 558 . 2970	81, 807 . 2978	77, 683 . 3270	73, 632 . 3294	71,086 .3570	78, 865 . 3570	75, 158 . 3570	67, 334 . 3570	75, 668 . 3815	102, 742 . 4405	106, 185	, 112, 897 , 4296	№108, 762 . 4348	. 4375
(quarterly): Brass mill products, total mil. of lb Copper wire mill products ⊕ do	551 359			677 392			666 401			521 345			₽661 ₽411	.
Brass and bronze foundry productsdodo	219			238			258			234			p263	
Production: Mine, recoverable leadshort tons_ Secondary, estimated recoverable ⊕do	28, 230 34, 718	27, 347 35, 947	27, 004 32, 742	30, 961 38, 976	28, 602 35, 007	28, 807 36, 876	28, 442 34, 765	25, 846 29, 836	26, 666 31, 147	26, 710 36, 290	26, 976 40, 980	36, 479		
Imports (general), ore⊕, metaldo Consumption, fabricators', totaldo Stocks end of month:	31, 407 91, 000	21, 107 93, 000	33, 633 86, 000	30, 214 99, 000	33, 286 96, 100	48, 597 100, 400	34, 023 102, 900	32, 640 83, 800	40, 735 106, 600	40, 794 111, 500	38, 999 114, 700	40, 335 108, 100	1	
Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process \oplus (ABMS)short tons	109, 131 89, 611	107, 314	114, 481 62, 599	108, 513	106, 023	107, 257 48, 988	106, 409	103, 636	125, 644	122, 352		116, 204 26, 147		
Refiners' (primary), ref. and antimonial \oplus do Consumers', totaldo Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers do	122, 198 61, 857	81, 858 113, 364 59, 104	120, 142 56, 361	62, 398 112, 742 50, 939	52, 804 112, 170 50, 053	124, 145 49, 046	42, 843 123, 686 46, 413	38, 198 118, 583 45, 771	32, 767 116, 683 50, 762	29, 384 115, 104 53, 412	52,872	109, 525 53, 209		
Price, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Fin: Production, pig, total long tons	. 1500	. 1500 2, 608	2,728	. 1500 2, 582	. 1500 2, 298	. 1500 1,842	1,106	1. 147	. 1500 1, 986	2,003	, 1550 2, 036	2, 092	. 1556	, 1615
Imports for consumption: Ore ⊕do Bars, pigs, etcdo	2, 019 5, 598	1, 857 4, 143	1, 312 6, 385	1, 769 6, 026	2, 437 3, 918	1, 861 5, 454	1, 163 5, 615	2, 116 5, 449	2, 180 5, 520	819 5, 924	1, 443 5, 975	1, 966 5, 010		
Consumption, pig, total do Primary do Exports, incl. reexports (metal) do	6,900	6, 900 4, 500	7, 280 4, 730	8, 050 5, 200	7, 820 5, 160	7, 965 5, 305	7, 785 5, 160	6, 640 4, 520	7, 985 5, 310	7, 960 5, 330	7, 825 5, 015	7, 810 5, 010		
Stocks, pig, end of month, totaldo. Industrydo. Price, pig, Straits (N. Y.), promptdol. per lb.	16, 331 14, 979	175 14,751 14,100	14, 761 13, 970	177 14, 944 13, 905	185 13, 513 12, 835	48 15, 616 14, 550	13, 675 13, 644	16, 362 15, 580	91 16, 348 15, 685	16, 509 16, 115	71 17, 161 16, 965	9 17, 448 17, 267	l	
Zine: Mine production, recoverable zineshort tons	39,035	. 8727 41, 205	39, 389	. 9104 45, 216	. 9139 42, 886	. 9137	. 9364	. 9683	. 9646 42, 323	. 9626 41, 787	. 9609 41, 338	. 9787 39, 555		1.0482
Imports (general): Ores and concentrates ⊕do Metal (slab, blocks)do	40,811	39, 076 14, 697	29, 832 15, 828	35, 191 13, 257	41, 262 15, 696	34, 134 13, 048	38, 949 13, 166	35, 802 14, 730	41, 600 16, 538	57, 410 18, 111	45, 944 22, 031	42, 700 20, 627	Ì	
Slab zinc: Production (primary smelter), from domestic and	79, 555	80, 139	73, 785	83, 395			79,001	78, 917	78, 836	77, 087	r82, 460	80, 602	ļ	
foreign oresshort tens Secondary (redistilled) production, totaldo Consumption, fabricators', totaldodo	5,609 81,742	5, 937 85, 119	5, 192 80, 602	5, 784 96, 388	78, 399 5, 387 91, 312	81, 173 5, 004 94, 913	5, 457 92, 739	5, 483 70, 589	6, 038 87, 687	6, 361 91, 849	76, 989 97, 940	7, 014 98, 275		
Exports do Stocks, end of month: Producers', smelter (AZI) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,518	4, 428 117, 152	1, 918 96, 165	2, 618 90, 837	413 74, 579	3, 053 63, 184	1,550 48,603	756 51, 290	973 46, 084	760 42, 167	589 43, 868	151 38, 058	40, 979	
Consumers' do	. 100, 757	97, 013 . 1150	101, 734 . 1150	102, 438 . 1150	103, 304 . 1193	104, 003 . 1200	106, 983 . 1223	114,115 . 1250	120, 943 . 1250	120, 262 . 1293	7115, 681 . 1300	117, 879 . 1300	. 1300	. 1343
short tons Revised. **Preliminary. **Q Includes data no appropriate to the present th	t shown s	eparately.	6, 376 ⊕Bas	6,774 ic metal c	ontent.	6, 725	·	7,062	7, 175	6, 237	8, 140	8,065	1	1

Revised. **Preliminary. Q Includes data not shown separately. **Basic metal content.

**O'Data beginning January 1955 are not strictly comparable with earlier data because of a change in coverage and method of reporting.

**New (or substituted) series in most cases. All series (except as noted) are compiled by the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; data prior to August 1954 for new series will be hown later. General imports comprise imports for immediate consumption plus material entering the country under bond. Aluminum—prices of aluminum ingot are as quoted by the Imerican Metal Market; shipments of mill products plus pig and ingot are compiled jointly by the U.S. Department of Commerce, BDSA and Bureau of the Census. Copper—exports, consumption, and stocks of copper and shipments of mill and foundry products are compiled by BDSA. Lead—producers' stocks of lead ore and bullion are compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Maistics; stocks of scrap lead are in gross weight. Tim—total stocks include Government stocks available for industry use. Zinc—primary smelter production of slab zinc is derived by subracting secondary (redistilled) production at primary and secondary smelters (compiled by Bureau of Mines) from total smelter production (compiled by American Zinc Institute).

* Revisions for August-November 1954 (short tons): 15,638; 16,076; 17,192; 15,557.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU:	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	l					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC														
Radiators and convectors, cast iron: Shipmentsthous, of sq. ft. of radiation Stocks, end of monthdodo	1, 956 5, 434	1, 675 5, 876	1, 970 6, 106	2, 419 6, 416	2, 035 6, 991	1,732 7,898	2, 208 7, 903	1, 865 7, 520	3, 615 6, 378	3, 326 5, 845	3, 115 5, 234	2, 779 4, 666		
Shipments number. Stocks, end of month do Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric: Shipments, total number.	46, 882 57, 125	57, 282 50, 686	58, 041 51, 163	59, 218 62, 655	60, 155 71, 864	65, 407 69, 732	68, 600 68, 141	70, 945 65, 462	100, 826 59, 572	107, 972 50, 174	94, 689 49, 268	63, 186 55, 828		
Shipments, total	160, 494 5, 586 146, 135 8, 773	167, 752 5, 564 153, 065 9, 123	200, 306 5, 527 186, 436 8, 343	232, 431 6, 063 217, 466 8, 902	196, 705 4, 283 182, 502 9, 920	199, 682 4, 107 187, 735 7, 840	216, 879 4, 817 204, 170 7, 892	156, 745 5, 367 145, 951 5, 427	238, 014 6, 460 219, 083 12, 471	238, 214 7, 752 218, 280 12, 182	r 227, 506 r 6, 834 r208, 633 r 12, 039	198, 852 7, 053 183, 531 8, 268		
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total do Coal and wood do Gas do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do	110, 245 9, 094 74, 513 26, 638	75, 004 4, 824 41, 646 28, 534	90, 897 4, 422 38, 228 48, 247	105, 357 7, 710 50, 350 47, 297	98, 307 8, 624 50, 311 39, 372	122, 722 10, 624 74, 605 37, 493	186, 201 15, 589 116, 854 53, 758	233, 198 26, 304 142, 723 64, 171	311, 164 45, 107 185, 481 80, 576	353,820 56, 196 214,388 83, 236	7 399, 454 7 65, 947 7 251, 629 81, 878	303, 546 47, 447 212, 565 43, 534		
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total. number das. do do do Solid fuel do do	81, 130 50, 341 28, 055	85, 476 50, 923 31, 899	79, 537 47, 740 28, 917	87, 121 53, 673 30, 510	91, 908 58, 012 31, 484	99, 937 62, 696 34, 284	117, 376 74, 125 39, 657	107, 905 64, 563 38, 902	163, 741 99, 558 57, 792	164, 154 101, 828 54, 105	150, 331 94, 368 47, 660	120, 948 77, 427 37, 202		
Solid fuel	2, 734 163, 458	2, 654 200, 001	2, 880 214, 703	2, 938 248, 754	31, 484 2, 412 231, 694	34, 284 2, 957 216, 731	3, 594 214, 607	4, 440 207, 226	6, 391 260, 438	8, 221 224, 027	8, 303 218, 521	6, 319		
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol	39, 739			55, 813			53, 013			58, 170				
Unit heater group, new ordersdo Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo, avg. shipments, 1947-49=100	16,087 113,9	81.0	90. 4	14, 648	178. 6	145. 7	16, 497 186. 8	213. 4	134.0	18, 228 156. 7	108, 6	154. 4		i
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net: Electric processingthous. of doltherefore for hot rolling steel)do	1, 246 4, 100	1,148 3,543	976 4, 390	1,342 5,609	2, 234 5, 032	1, 813 3, 801	2,635 2,836	786 2, 981	1, 348 4, 101	964 6, 579	1, 532 7, 061	1, 543 4, 131	2, 188 8, 191	
Machine tools (metal-cutting types): New ordersmo. avg. shipments, 1945-47 = 100 Shipmentsdo	202. 9 203. 4	203. 0 167. 3	209. 4 168. 2	214. 6 202. 5	178, 1 180, 1	243. 7 180. 9	263, 2 198, 8	217. 8 152. 9	221. 3 164. 6	207. 3 195. 4	347. 1 204. 2	7 433. 3 7 214. 2	p 530, 8 p 237, 1	
Shipments	4, 787	5, 220	6, 709	6, 161	5, 447	6, 411	7, 419	5, 834	7, 022	5, 664	7, 048	5, 249	7, 624	
Practors (except contractors' off-highway and garden): Shipments, total thous, of dol. Wheel-type do. Tracklaying do.	4157,655 487,716 469,939	66, 178 41, 431 24, 747	71, 786 45, 807 25, 979	79, 302 54, 025 25, 277	94, 718 64, 847 29, 871	82, 289 51, 016 31, 273	79, 179 47, 911 31, 268	63, 360 38, 613 24, 747	52, 359 29, 308 23, 051	59, 140 29, 736 2 9, 404	81, 728 42, 589 39, 139	67, 355 33, 288 34, 067	77, 611 39, 321 38, 290	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT												,		
Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship- mentsthousands_ Household electrical appliances:	1,796 125	1, 478 131	1, 647 133	1,321 141	1, 2 81	1, 572 158	1, 794 163	2, 024 161	2, 777 160	3, 039 166	3, 036 162	r 2, 626	2, 555	
Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed Washers, domestic sales billed Washers, domestic sales billed do do	217. 0 264. 8	250. 1 357. 4	262. 7 353. 2	358. 2 370. 6	244. 1 313. 5	261. 2 341. 8	241. 7 354. 5	207. 8 245. 9	255. 5 403. 8	308. 3 414. 9	350. 7 362. 3	307. 5 361. 3	243. 5 357. 5	
Pelevision sets (incl. combination), production thousands.	1 1,261.6 1 833.4	1, 068. 1 654. 6	1,089.7 702.5	1 1,482.3 1 831.2	1,099.8 583.2	1, 114. 0	1 1,204. 9 1 590. 0	718. 5 344. 3		1 939. 5	1,500.2 759.7	1, 580. 8	711,786.3	ρ1,
nsulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1947-49=100	138, 3	132.0	137. 0	160.0	160.0	154.0	158.0	117. 0	147.0	156. 0	156.0	155. 0		
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments ⊕ thous. of dol	10, 535	9, 426	10, 076	12, 211	11, 106	10, 909	11, 522	9,856		12, 827	12, 399	11,668		
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous, of lb. Shipments of vulcanized products. thous, of dol. Steel conduit (rigid), shipmentsthous, of ft.	3, 794 1, 540 25, 911	4, 037 1, 571 24, 049	3, 918 1, 565 25, 898	4, 876 1, 803 29, 762	4, 591 1, 815 30, 521	4, 778 1, 799 32, 504	4, 679 1, 750 35, 310	3, 136 1, 367 53, 017	4, 505 1, 817 31, 611	3, 818 1, 639 29, 682	4, 607 1, 914 32, 216	4, 409 1, 776 29, 522		
Notors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index	156, 7			155.0			186.0			208. 0				
New orders thous, of dol. Billings do Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 hp:	34, 476 36, 184			38, 649 34, 638			44, 407 41, 298			49, 969 40, 578				
New orders thous, of dol- Billings do	8, 130 9, 942			6, 729 9, 052			10, 545 8, 179			9, 950 7, 220				
	PF	TROI	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS						
COAL														
Productionthous, of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous, of short tons	2, 816 1, 293	2, 333 1, 267 311	2, 442 1, 164	1, 910 1, 132	1, 640 1, 145	1, 888 1, 081	2, 024 1, 000	1,755 1,008	1, 812 1, 048	2, 333 942	2, 127 966	r 2, 268 886	2, 383 720	
Exports do Prices: Retail, composite dol. per short ton- Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine do	348 25. 40 13. 657	311 25. 52 13. 721	253 25, 67 13, 721	25. 67 13. 721	25. 64 13. 721	24. 08 11. 829	226 24. 18 11. 829	207 24, 50 12, 257	242 24. 48 12. 257	302 24. 63 12. 524	25, 18 13, 261	25. 51 13. 324	25. 96 • 13. 643	
*New series. Compiled by the Board of Governors of oners, and debumidifiers. Monthly data beginning 19 § Radio production comprises home, portable batte and December 1955 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 week	s' production of the Federal 47 will be ry, autom	tion. a al Reserve shown la	Quarterly System. ter.	y total. The seaso	onally adj	usted ind	ex reflects	changes	in total o	utput of	refrigerat	ors, freeze	rs, room :	air ce

	1 4074											=====		
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June June	5 July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
P	ETROI	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued	I	<u>' </u>			<u> </u>
COAL— Continued						}								
Bituminous: Productionthous, of short tons.	38, 151	36, 580	35, 545	37, 060	34, 620	38, 620	36, 320	36, 470	43, 000	40, 740	r 41, 650	43, 550	45, 270	p 44, 78
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total‡ thous. of short tons. Industrial consumption, total‡do	7 35, 529 7 29, 742	36, 334 30, 101	33, 769 27, 916	35, 105 30, 243	31, 207 28, 368	31, 478 29, 123	31, 356 28, 716	31, 441 29, 083	34, 231 30, 831	34, 850 30, 539	37, 533	r 40, 581 r 34, 387	45, 430 37, 533	
Electric-power utilitiesdo	7 11, 642 7, 995	11,750 8,258	10, 840 7, 631	30, 243 11, 234 8, 755	9, 906 8, 519	10, 505 8, 927	10,808	11, 464 8, 621	12, 290 8, 886	11, 783 8, 858	32,713 12,382 9,151	13, 026	14, 482 9, 431	
Coke ovens do Beehive coke ovens do Steel and rolling mills do	66 506	506	105 504	169 511	196 417	222 387	8, 523 244 365	238 342	276 357	268 364	291 407	7 315 486	373 575	
Cement millsdo Other industrialsdo	. 775	755 7, 316	670 6, 892	707 7, 578	$672 \\ 7,411$	$714 \\ 7,093$	687 6, 887	707 6, 508	710 7, 003	703 7, 283	732 8, 339	768 9, 281	871 10, 265	
Railroads (class I)do Bunker fuel (foreign trade)do	1, 544 20	1, 415 2	1, 271 3	1, 278 11	1, 203 44	$1,240 \\ 35$	1, 159 43	I, 154 49	1, 253 56	1, 228 52	1, 351 60	1,435 r 56	1, 486 50	
Retail-dealer deliveriesdo	5, 787	6, 233	5, 853	4, 862	2, 839	2, 355	2, 640	2, 358	3, 400	4, 311	4, 820	6, 194	7, 897	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, totalthous. of short tons.	69, 201	65,869	63, 751	63, 664	64,001	66, 356	69, 452	68, 042	70, 988	71, 700	71,747	r 70, 325	68, 431	
Industrial, total	68, 391 39, 711	65, 166 38, 095	63, 130 36, 796	63, 022 37, 035	63, 270 37, 376	65, 471 38, 347	68, 310 39, 225	66, 845 38, 405	69, 701 39, 288	70, 443 39, 872	70, 516 40, 208	7 69, 211 39, 720	67, 433 38, 228	
Coke ovens. do. Steel and rolling mills do. Cement mills do.	12, 335	11, 476 556	11,066 509	10,776 505	10, 702 534	11, 516 561	12, 747 558	12, 348 548 1, 166	13, 674	13, 993	13, 892 570	r 13, 604	13, 350	
Other industrialsdo Railroads (class I)do	1, 311 12, 953 1, 475	1, 155 12, 487 1, 397	1, 082 12, 337 1, 340	963 12, 494 1, 249	970 12, 469 1, 219	1, 015 12, 840 1, 192	1, 140 13, 405 1, 235	13, 258 1, 120	1, 236 13, 762 1, 174	1, 289 13, 556 1, 153	1, 304 13, 420 1, 122	1, 342 12, 923 1, 095	1, 270 12, 922 1, 087	
Retail dealersdo	810	703	621	642	731	885	1, 142	1, 197	1, 287	1, 257	1, 231	1, 114	998	
Exports do	2, 481	1, 804	2, 539	2, 282	4, 569	4, 717	4, 992	4, 652	5, 708	5, 436	5, 534	4, 656		
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton. Wholesale:	15.08	15. 10	15, 10	15, 10	15.00	14. 77	14.81	14.83	14. 93	15. 25	15. 40	15. 43	15, 46	
Servenings, indust, use, f. o. b. car at minedoLarge domestic sizes, f. o. b. car at minedo	4. 482 6. 951	4. 481 6. 951	4.481 6.949	4, 480 6, 920	4. 401 6. 369	4.377 6.371	4.390 6.423	4. 395 6. 588	4. 430 6. 738	4. 737 7. 104	4. 706 7. 166	7 4. 722 7 7. 187	» 4. 727 » 7. 199	
COKE													1	
roduction: Beehivethous, of short tons. Oven (byproduct)do	43 5, 580	61 5, 745	64 5, 327	102 6, 131	117 6, 014	135 6, 287	157 6,001	145 6, 039	166 6, 229	163 6, 234	178 6, 452	r 189 r 6, 357	225 6,640	
retroleum coke 9do	471	457	436	486	438	476	479	483	467	417	473	520		
Oven-coke plants, totaldoAt furnace plantsdo	2, 942 1, 624	2, 748 1, 654	2, 614 1, 632	2, 526 1, 579	2, 485 1, 529	2, 346 1, 373	2, 188 1, 227	2, 112 1, 198	2, 064 1, 250	1, 975 1, 291	1,782 1,240	7 1,748 1,319	1,697 1,386	
At merchant plants do- Petroleum coke do-	1, 317 421	1, 094 449	981 474	946 476	956 498	973 473	961 440	914 437	814 402	684 361	542 330	7 429 307	311	
xportsdo rice, bechive, Connellsville (furnace) dol, per short ton	13.75	13. 75	13.75	39 13. 75	29 13. 75	42 13. 75	44 13. 75	57 13.75	39 13. 65	45 13. 63	13. 63	13. 63	13. 88	14.
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS											33.00		20.00	
rude petroleum: Wells completednumber_	2,743	2,486	2, 340	2,738	2, 787	2, 594	2,798	2, 661	2, 834	2, 746	2, 473	2, 598		l
Production	- 198, 213	209, 600	191, 392 92	213, 454 90	206, 600 87	206, 983 89	198, 389 91	205, 600	206, 604	201, 919 91	211, 770	210, 406 93		
Stocks, end of month:	i	228, 737	211, 365	228, 594	214,080	225, 699	224, 510	234, 986	234, 966	224, 478		230, 758		
Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total do. At refineries do. At tank farms and in pipelines do.	-1 67, 309	260, 156 67, 916 172, 635	258, 630 66, 574 172, 429	264, 430 68, 829 176, 193	275, 232 71, 215 184, 317	276, 948 71, 293 185, 771	270, 850 70, 788 181, 076	264, 601 69, 399 175, 702	256, 427 65, 920 171, 285	256, 269 67, 887 168, 344	259, 201 67, 823	260, 707 65, 095 175, 427		
On leasesdo	18, 995	19,605	19, 627	19, 408	19,700	19,884	18, 986	19, 500	19, 222	20, 038	171, 247 20, 131	20, 185		
Exports	797 23, 066 2. 82	20, 799 2. 82	20, 912 2, 82	24, 480 2. 82	1, 431 20, 818 2, 82	1, 166 23, 106 2, 82	1,053 24,739 2.82	887 25, 049 2. 82	1, 191 26, 502 2, 82	25, 161 2. 82	871 25, 606 2. 82	872 26, 658 2. 82	p 2. 82	
efined petroleum products: Fuel oil:														ł
Production: Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl.	51,718	53, 926	51, 719	52,779	46, 033	47, 094	48, 839	48, 832	50, 237	48, 617	49, 985	50, 393		
Residual fuel oildoDomestic demand:	36,806	38, 276	34, 683	52,779 36,722	33, 288	34, 426	32, 392	33, 823	33, 794	31,815	34, 821	36, 412		
Distillate fuel oil: do Residual fuel oil do Consumption by type of consumer:	75, 843 54, 055	73, 801 55, 880	68, 513 51, 386	58, 252 51, 475	37, 177 43, 668	31, 726 41, 848	29, 994 40, 754	28, 359 38, 919	33, 781 41, 287	37, 290 37, 866	38, 848 42, 583	59, 776 51, 219		
Railways (class I)dodo	7, 687 8, 467	8, 912 8, 093	7, 432 7, 699	6, 813 8, 268	5, 678 7, 635	4,884 7,688	4, 692 8, 337	4, 617 8, 185	5, 369 8, 471	5, 183 8, 330	6, 043 8, 456	7, 096 8, 688	8, 540	
Vessels (bunker oil)do Stocks, end of month:	1	5, 916	5,803	6,379	6, 332	6,708	7 6, 362	7, 005	7, 332	6, 755	7, 061	6, 455	6, 777	
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Exports:	- 108, 144 - 52, 105	86, 692 49, 457	69, 283 46, 042	62, 457 44, 970	70, 139 43, 838	83, 559 45, 083	100, 652 44, 398	119, 169 44, 894	133, 675 45, 480	143, 248 46, 267	152, 288 47, 040	141, 808 44, 071		
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Prices, wholesale:	1,898 1,720	1, 786 2, 819	919 2, 985	1, 521 2, 231	1, 258 2, 535	2, 109 2, 256	2, 145 2, 380	2, 259 1, 866	2, 194 2, 618	2, 195 2, 226	2, 283 1, 884	1, 427 1, 456		
Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal.	. 102	. 102	. 102	. 102	. 102	. 101	. 101	. 101	- 101	. 103	. 098	. 098	P. 103	
Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) dol. per bbl. Kerosene: Production thous of bbl.		1. 500	1. 500	1, 500	1.500	1.600	1.700	1.750	1.750	1.750	1. 750	1.750	p 1, 800	
Production thous of bbl. Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month do	18, 330	12, 665 17, 071 23, 266	10, 471 15, 093 18, 291	11, 080 10, 940 18, 187	9,373 5,799 21,486	9,164 3,878 26,375	8, 084 4, 374 29, 830	8, 877 5, 436 32, 749	8, 975 6, 116 35, 292	8, 363 7, 036 36, 361	9, 566 9, 087 36, 705	10, 229 13, 473 33, 283		
Exports. do	27, 820	109	326	179	21, 450	300	29, 830	430	295	144	93	93		
dol. per gal- Revised. Preliminary.	. 110	. 110	.110	. 110	. 110	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 108	. 103	. 103	P. 108	l

Revised. Preliminary. †Revised (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Revised (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison of Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to include bunker fuel. †Preliminary Comparison (effective with the October 1955 Survey) to in

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954						19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

-													
!	1	1 1	, 1	, 1	, ,	1 1	1	1	, ,	, 1		, ,	
	1 1	1	(, ,	. !	1	1	1	, ,	1 1		, 1	1
4 544	4 565	2 002	4 502	4 601	4 740	1 4 919	4 557	1 4 971	1 4 596	1 866	E 115	i 1	ŧ
	10, 162	10, 087	9, 779	9, 615	9, 430		8, 947		8, 291	8, 108			1
1, 296	892	1,094	1, 179	1, 211	1,097	1, 208	1, 289	1, 220	1, 143	1,060			
-,		/		líi	1	1 ' 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	_,	, ,,,,,,		
. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 190	. 190	. 200	p. 200	
'	1	1	1	1 1	1	f	1 1	1 '	1 1	1	1	1	1
111 753	119 808	1 109 249	100 838	1 105 060	1 111 750	111 750	1110 548	110 601	1112 597	119 659	118 000	1 1	1
						111, 100							1
	1 00, 110	(30, 121	1 01,201	1 02, 100	1 00,010	1 30,201	100,000	100,011	100, 200	101,000	102, 200		1
. 10,099	10,857	9, 451	10,067	9, 486	10,027	10,001	10, 475	10, 643	10,614	11,903	11, 379	1	
2, 776	2, 532	2, 467	2, 564	2, 790	2,716	2, 467	2, 491	2, 647	2, 654	1, 910	2,375		
1 950	1 20 207	1 20 404	1 -05 004	1 110	1 707	1 -20 710	1 050	1 .21 010	1 200	1.0	120 010	1 1	j
. 104, 258	96, 397	88, 404	105, 684	, 1 111, 116 j	115, 707	120,710	115, 655	121,810	113, 379 1	112,558	109, 212	(/	
146 679	1 159 486	170 422	172.396	1 165 413	L 158 552	147 154	146 844	141 352	140 236	143 080	148 050	"	1
_1 80, 970 1	92, 092	101, 070	101, 119	93, 285	85, 132	76, 363	75. 499	72. 578	71, 035	73, 327	74, 852		
8, 721	10,076	11, 221	11, 576	10, 188	10, 199	10, 285	10, 235	10, 560	9,958	10,023	9, 821		
14, 038	12, 973	12,004	12, 805	13, 460	14, 976	16, 327	17, 553	18, 048	17, 658	18, 144			
1 . 154	1 , 705	1	1	1	0 105	1 2 000	0.471	2 410		0.510	1 004	1 /	1
2, 154	1,765	1,641	1, 559	1, 642	2, 135	2,000	2, 471	2, 416	2, 171 /	2, 510	1, 904		·
·	1 '	1 ,	1		i	1 '	1 '	1 '	1 '	1	1 '	1	l
105	1 . 105	1 105	105	105	1	.108	. 108	110	. 110	. 110	. 110	P. 110	
. 125	. 125	. 125	. 125	125	. 125	.125	125	.125	.125	. 130	.130	p. 130	
. 213	. 211	. 212	. 214	. 216	. 215	. 214	. 219		.214	. 213	. 212	. 216	
1 1	1	1 !] 1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1		ł			
						8,926							
7,008													
5 569													
0,000	1 0,110,	1 0,000	0,000	1 0,000 ;	0, 127	0, 200	0, 110	0, 210	0, 10,	0,021	0, 011	(
3,806	4, 163	4, 265	5, 285	4, 243	4, 845	5,007	4, 549	5,029	4,968	5, 076			
3,643	3,906	4, 369	5.087	4, 202	4,972	4,833	4, 711	4,899	5, 181	5, 136	4, 786		
3, 215	3, 472	3, 368	3, 566	3,607	3, 480	3,619	3, 456	3, 542	3, 329	3, 229	3, 197		
4 200	1 , 946	1 4 220	1 5 007	1 0 970	1 7 997	0.700	0.500	0.469	1 0 047	0 000	C 017	'	1
		4, 250 1											
1, 110	0,020	8,000	10,000	11,779	1 11, 02-1	9, 340	8, 107	0, 510	0, 109	0,000	0,004	1	
404	433	427	466	441	423	464	433	408	416	445	482		1
. 562		578	542	552	554	590	602		561	535	536		
1	1 '	1 '	1 1	1 ,	$t = -\frac{1}{2}$	1 '	1 '	1 '	1	1	1 /	[]	1
2 124	1 2 100	1 2 264		1 4 900	1 + 079	0.050	1	7 102	1 2 040	E 049	4 617	0.707	Í
3, 104	3, 190	3, 204	5, 556	6, 099 1	5, 912 1	6, 950	5, 225	7, 155	6, 242	5, 948	4, 617 1	2, 701	
568	603	652	1.134	1.088	986	1.136	850	1 342	1 203	1.190	908	528	
674	686	687	1,063	1, 100	1, 115	1,316	1,074	1, 528	1, 332	1, 383	1,076	625	
1,892	1,902	1,925	3, 336	3, 912	3, 870	4,498	3, 300	4, 314	3, 707	3,375	2,632	1,554	
84	85	79	125	98	91	109	91	124 97, 146	139 74, 887	150 78, 717	128 - 104,487	74 81, 117	
56, 707	62, 720	81, 326	112, 726	89, 320	77, 040	109, 404	69, 355						1
	1, 296 180 111, 753 98, 878 10, 099 2, 776 104, 258 146, 679 80, 970 8, 721 14, 038 2, 154 105 125 213 8, 561 7, 008 9, 218 5, 569 3, 804 3, 215 4, 200 7, 175 404 562 3, 134 568 674 1, 892	2,961 3,180 9,702 10,162 1,296 10,162 180 .180 .180 .180 .181,753 112,808 98,878 99,419 10,099 10,857 2,532 104,258 96,397 146,679 92,092 8,721 10,076 12,973 .2,154 1,765 .125 .125 .125 .125 .125 .125 .125 .12	2,961 3,180 2,961 9,702 10,162 10,087 1,094 1,800 180 180 180 111,753 112,808 99,419 90,424 10,099 10,857 2,467 104,258 96,397 88,464 146,679 92,092 101,070 8,721 10,076 11,221 14,038 12,973 12,004 2,154 1,765 1,641 105 1,25	2,961	2,961	2,961	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,961	2,961 3,180 2,901 3,665 3,580 3,766 3,750 3,488 3,986 9,702 10,162 10,087 9,779 9,615 9,430 1,208 1,289 1,220	2,961	$ \begin{array}{c} 2, 961 \\ 9, 702 \\ 10, 162 \\ 10, 163 \\ 10, 10, 167 \\ 10, 162 \\ 10, 10, 167 \\ 10, 162 \\ 10, 10, 167 \\ 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,$	2,961 3,180 2,901 3,665 3,589 3,766 3,750 3,488 3,598 3,572 3,720 3,713 9,702 10,162 10,087 9,779 9,615 9,430 1,289 1,220 1,143 1,660 1,024 .180 .180 .180 .180 .180 .180 .180 .180 .180 .180 .190 .190 .200 111,753 112,808 102,342 109,838 105,069 111,759 111,759 118,548 119,601 113,527 118,652 116,009 98,878 99,419 90,424 97,207 92,793 99,016 99,291 105,582 106,311 100,259 104,839 102,255 10,099 10,857 9,451 10,067 9,486 10,027 10,001 10,475 10,643 10,614 11,903 11,379 2,776 2,532 2,467 2,564 2,790 2,716 2,467 2,491 2,647 2,654 1,910 2,375 104,258 96,397 88,464 105,684 111,16 115,707 120,710 115,653 121,816 113,379 112,558 109,212 146,679 159,486 170,422 172,396 165,413 158,552 147,154 146,844 144,352 140,236 143,080 148,050 80,970 92,092 101,070 101,119 93,285 85,132 76,363 75,499 72,578 71,035 73,327 74,852 14,038 12,973 12,004 12,805 13,460 14,976 16,327 17,553 18,048 17,658 18,144 16,450 2,154 1,765 1,641 1,559 1,642 2,135 2,000 2,471 2,416 2,171 2,510 1,904 .105 .105 .105 .105 .105 .105 .125 .	2,661 3,180 2,901 3,665 3,589 3,766 3,750 3,488 3,596 8,572 3,720 3,713 1,296 892 1,094 1,179 9,615 1,097 1,211 1,667 1,208 1,259 1,220 1,143 1,660 1,024 1,190 1,190 1,190 1,190 1,100 1,004 1,179 1,211 1,667 1,208 1,259 1,220 1,143 1,660 1,024 1,180 1,80 1,80 1,80 1,80 1,80 1,80 1,80 1,90 1,90 2,90 2,90 1,143 1,660 1,024 1,175 1,1759 1,11,759

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER														
Pulpwood:												ŀ		,
Receiptsthous, of cords (128 cu. ft.)	2, 645	2, 823	2,690	2, 647	2, 189	2, 416	2,713	2, 734	3, 075	2,968	2, 899	2,640	3,027	
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	2, 417 5, 070	2, 680	2, 512	2, 862	2, 752	2, 842	2,837	2, 605	2, 878	2,716	2, 987	r 2, 886	2, 762	
Waste paper:	9, 070	5, 386	5, 563	5, 348	4, 785	4, 359	4, 235	4, 363	4, 566	4, 811	4, 726	4, 482	4, 475	
Receipts short tons	674,021	655, 291	643, 881	785, 696	743, 006	795, 214	865, 151	668, 080	781, 481	765, 167	808, 959	r 796,131	755, 120	
Consumption	643, 691	686, 004	576, 121	785, 023	733, 154	793, 855	904, 539		802, 637	781, 546	800, 758	r 780.973	722, 273	
Receipts short tons Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	454, 263	428, 747	397, 734	398, 987	407, 295	408, 530	779, 120	436, 772	415, 277	398, 680	406, 763	r 421,687	453, 500	
WOOD PULP														
Production:		l					!				İ		1	
Total, all gradesthous, of short tons.	1, 491. 0	1, 654. 5	1, 564. 8	1, 784. 1	1, 709.4	1, 787. 9	1,768.3	1, 631. 2	1, 810. 7	1,710.9	1, 873. 9	r 1,801. 2	1,718.3	
Dissolving and special alpha do Sulfate do	72.1	78. 1	72. 7	82.1	70.4	91. 5	89. 2	66. 6	99.4	61.6	88. 2	83. 6	85.3	
Sulfate	784.6	881.7	852.8	964, 3	920. 2	976. 5	971.0	891.7	976.8	943.6	1,005.7	r 983. 4	922. 2	
Sulfite do Groundwood do do	188. 0 205, 6	216. 9 212. I	196, 5 206, I	223. 0 233. 9	233. 9 219. 7	211.8 226.2	210. 6 219. 8	201. 0 218. 0	210. 9 230. 7	204.8 222.1	232.7	213. 3 236. 6	201. 0 238. 4	
Defibrated or explodeddo	93, 3	104. 5	200, 1 96, 0	233. 9 116. 8	106.6	112.0	112.1	105.5	115.9	110.8	244.0 116.6	r 108, 5	100.1	
Soda, semichem, screenings, damaged, etc. do	147. 3	161.1	140.7	164.0	158.6	170.0	165.6	148. 5	176.9	168.0	186. 7	175. 9	171.3	
Stocks, end of month:	111.0	101.1	1	101.9	100.0	1,0.0	100.0	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.7	110.0	1.1.0	
Total all mills do	759, 6	743, 4	731. 5	714.0	712.1	719.3	752, 9	741.0	759.4	764, 5	770.4	7 771.8	762.9	1
Pulp mills do	157.4	175.9	167.8	155.8	154. 9	162.0	170.8	162. 8	164. 8	152. 1	157. 4	151.9	133. 1	
Paper and board millsdo	517. 7	489. 6	489.1	485.0	479.5	475.0	491. 2	491.8	506. 5	520. 2	514.8	7 517.6	525.8	
Pulp mills do Paper and board mills do Nonpaper mills do	84. 6	77. 9	74.6	73. 2	77.7	82.3	90.9	86. 4	88. 1	92.3	98.1	102. 2	103. 9	
Exports, all grades, totaldo	53. 6	49. 0	62. 5	54. 4	55. 5	49.3	49.8	52. 5	53. 5	55, 0	40.5	55, 0		
Dissolving and special alpha doAll other do	13. 9	14.0	13. 1	15, 1	16.1	12.4	15.4	19.0	14.5	19. 7	14.1	17. 6		
All otherdo	39. 7	35. 0	49. 4	39. 3	39. 4	37.0	34. 5	33. 5	39. 0	35. 4	26. 3	37. 4		
Imports, all grades, totaldo	169. 5	158. 2	149. 1	208.6	159. 6	181.1	208.4	157. 2	212. 5	188.0	194. 1	210.6		
Dissolving and special alpha	16. 7	10. 2	13.8	19. 1	18.8	19. 2	21.5	15. 2	18.1	15. 9	16. 9	20, 5		
All otherdo	152.8	148.0	135. 4	189. 5	140.8	161.9	186. 9	142. 1	194. 5	172.0	177. 2	190.0		1

^{*}New series.

*New series.

OAsphalt—5.5 bbl.=1 short ton; wax—1 bbl.=280 lb.

Telective with the October 1955 Survey, data as compiled by the Bureau of the Census have been substituted for those from the United States Pulp Producers Association.

		i												
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	December	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary
	PUL	P, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ring-	-Cont	inued	1		I	<u></u>	1	1
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS						i			<u> </u>	1				
All paper and board mills, production;† Paper and board, totalthous. of short tons- Paper do Paperboard do	2, 161 964 960 12	2, 345 1, 040 1, 054 12	2, 249 989 1, 024 12	2, 575 1, 117 1, 167	2, 457 1, 066 1, 113 14	2, 545 1, 083 1, 170 13	2, 559 1, 079 1, 197 14	2, 265 968 1, 026	2, 605 1, 078 1, 218 14	2, 518 1, 065 1, 164 13	7 2, 681 7 1, 154 1, 236 13	7 2, 599 7 1, 105 1, 222 13	2, 475 1, 082 1, 137 12	
Wet-machine board do	226	239	224	277	265	278	270	261	296	275	278	260	243	
Paper, exel, building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, new thous, of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. Fine paper:	899. 5 606. 3 852. 7 856. 7 436. 2	972. 2 713. 5 929. 5 930. 1 445. 7	919. 5 701. 8 879. 7 878. 5 420. 6	1, 049. 2 756. 8 999. 6 1, 007. 3 413. 5	956. 4 750. 9 951. 8 939. 2 422. 7	959. 2 770. 6 958. 0 952. 2 426. 7	985, 2 805, 6 953, 3 960, 2 433, 0	894. 2 838. 6 850. 7 834. 8 436. 9	949. 4 860. 8 950. 5 941. 6 446. 9	997. 6 898. 8 946. 8 949. 1 446. 1	1, 033. 8 896. 1 1, 021. 7 1, 008. 0 462. 6	965. 0 884. 0 994. 0 967. 0 466. 0		
Orders, new	124. 4 62. 2 118. 1 116. 2 115. 6	117. 5 62. 0 121. 5 124. 7 111. 1	124.3 72.5 116.7 121.5 107.5	133. 4 75. 6 127. 7 134. 1 101. 5	124. 4 78. 1 120. 6 120. 4 97. 5	126. 1 85. 9 125. 2 124. 5 103. 1	131. 8 92. 4 126. 6 133. 9 104. 9	109. 4 103. 4 98. 6 98. 9 99. 6	113. 5 96. 2 116. 7 118. 6 94. 7	128. 4 109. 4 123. 5 124. 1 100. 5	129. 4 112. 4 128. 9 129. 5 104. 9	123. 0 110. 0 125. 0 125. 0 82. 0		
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English	324. 1 300. 1 290. 8 297. 4 146. 5	345. 7 375. 2 313. 9 309. 9 150. 4	313. 5 359. 2 295. 4 292. 1 153. 8	362. 4 382. 4 343. 9 344. 1 153. 6	318, 9 372, 2 317, 2 312, 7 158, 0	327. 7 380. 0 326. 3 330. 1 154. 3	363. 6 415. 4 324. 6 327. 8 151. 1	317. 0 433. 3 285. 8 280. 7 156. 2	337. 1 451. 5 329. 7 330. 7 155. 2	338. 2 435. 1 325. 2 323. 8 156. 6	357. 0 441. 2 337. 7 340. 6 153. 8	435, 0 339, 0 336, 0)	
finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb.	13.80	14.00	14. 10	14. 10	14. 10	14. 10	14. 10	14. 45	14. 45	14. 45	14. 45	1	p 14.85	1
Orders, new thous of short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Newsprint:	286, 5 128, 5 278, 1 281, 5 90, 6	306. 8 152. 3 302. 3 298. 9 105. 7	304. 2 149. 6 293. 1 287. 8 89. 0	354. 2 176. 4 331. 6 332. 8 90. 4	318. 7 172. 3 310. 1 311. 1 84. 6	316. 8 180. 5 313. 4 309. 0 87. 7	304. 6 175. 9 311. 4 311. 5 93. 5	296. 9 181. 0 284. 0 282. 2 87. 6	313. 9 188. 9 311. 0 308. 2 93. 4	331. 6 223. 9 306. 9 305. 5 88. 7	338. 7 210. 3 332. 4 328. 0 89. 0	207. 0 319. 0 313. 0		
Canada (incl. Newfoundland); do. Production	500. 1 506. 0 125. 0 408. 0	490. 8 466. 3 149. 6 383. 5	479. 3 464. 1 164. 8 365. 2	539. 1 512. 0 191. 9 438. 9	518. 6 540. 5 170. 0 431. 8	521. 3 525. 0 166. 3 455. 4	507. 8 543. 4 130. 7 422. 2	490. 4 502. 4 118. 7 378. 4	539. 5 534. 6 123. 6 384. 7	503. 2 501. 6 125. 2 424. 8	538. 8 547. 2 116. 9 478. 9	541.7 544.4 114.2 461.8	520. 0 554. 1 80. 1 419. 2	
Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks, end of month: do At mills do	109. 2 111. 5 6. 2	115. 6 113. 9 7. 9	109. 9 110. 6 7. 2 412. 2	125. 5 125. 1 7. 6	120. 9 121. 1 7. 4	133. 5 131. 1 9. 8	131. 2 133. 4 7. 7	124. 5 121. 7 10. 5	134. 9 137. 0 8. 4	125. 0 124. 3 9. 1	140. 1 139. 6 9. 5	140.3 142.3 7.5	131. 9 131. 0 8. 3	
At publishersdo In transit to publishersdo	439. 4 76. 9	417.8 131.1	87.7	383. 1 82. 6	369. 2 78. 8	340. 4 86. 4	345. 2 86. 4	358. 7 83. 7	404. 0 81. 0	379. 7 86. 2	342.3 80.7	325. 7 82. 5	361. 0 97. 4	
Imports	445. 8 125. 75	392. 5 125. 75	364. 3 125. 75	435. 8 125. 75	421. 2 125. 75	446. 7 125. 75	447.5	392.0	454.8	409. 3	453.1	458. 3	- 107 00	
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): Orders, new thous, of short tons, Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production, total do Percent of activity Paper products:	1, 063. 0 363. 0 1, 054. 4 82	1, 020, 3 450, 7 1, 013, 3 92	1, 085. 0 523. 4 1, 043. 1 95	1, 311. 7 515. 7 1, 214. 1 96	1, 163. 1 507. 6 1, 142. 2 95	1, 248. 4 621. 0 1, 187. 2 96	125. 75 1, 239. 0 582. 2 1, 210. 6 99	125. 75 1, 082. 4 602. 9 1, 019. 2 81	125. 75 1, 305. 7 665. 8 1, 264. 3 99	125. 75 1, 167. 4 585. 7 1, 192. 4 97	125, 75 1, 299, 8 591, 3 1, 260, 2 102	1, 255. 1 654. 6 1, 261. 4 100	p 127. 99 1, 203. 7 577. 2 1, 223. 7 90	1, 195, 4 539, 5
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipmentsmil. sq. ft. surface area.	7, 041	6, 808	6, 870	8, 226	7, 863	7, 948	8, 171	7,098	8, 603	8, 594	8, 814	8, 247	7, 827	
Folding paper boxes, index of value: New orders	179. 8 168. 2	184. 7 172. 3	176. 7 151. 8	193. 9 178. 9	188. 1 168. 0	183. 8 167. 1	198. 9 179. 9	187.3 150.3	206. 6 188. 5	188. 1 191. 0	189. 7 194. 3	191.6	185. 2	
PRINTING	100.2	112.0	101.0	170.0	100.0	107.1	119.9	100.5	100.0	191.0	194. 3	189. 2	180.7	
Book publication, totalnumber of editions New booksdo New editionsdo	860 701 159	971 771 200	950 756 194	1, 102 855 247	1, 175 965 210	1, 069 838 231	993 800 193	920 692 228	723 588 135	951 783 168	1, 467 1, 256 211	1, 086 926 160	1, 216 969 247	717 570 147
	J	RUBB	ER AN	ND RU	BBEF	R PRO	DUCT	rs						
RUBBER				Ī		j				1	[1	
Natural rubber: Consumption long tons. Stocks, end of month do Imports, including latex and guayule do Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)	55, 096 102, 943 43, 557	56, 911 101, 050 49, 941	50, 997 97, 189 50, 790	58, 472 102, 058 61, 250	52, 963 101, 620 61, 113	54, 746 106, 650 61, 042	56, 282 100, 861 52, 762	46, 166 105, 782 43, 626	59, 840	50, 963 113, 185 50, 459	110, 795 45, 720	7 52, 769 103, 774 50, 509	48, 565 109, 854	
Chemical (synthetic): dol. per lb.	58, 456 64, 130 150, 175 2, 672	70,045 768,456 147,774 3,422	, 354 , 67, 609 , 67, 709 , 141, 663 3, 148	78, 757 77, 173 143, 587 4, 454	75, 604 772, 123 7141, 444 5, 564	7 81, 617 7 75, 421 7 138, 108 5, 740	777, 819 779, 497 7130, 694 8, 710	, 400 r 81, 472 r 62, 897 r 139, 902 7, 896	, 455 r 83, 628 r 72, 722 r 137, 050 10, 497	, 493 r 83, 257 r 76, 375 r 136, 035 11, 847	89, 060 7 80, 389 134, 753 11, 241	91, 281 r 81, 661 r 133, 664 10, 890	90, 319 75, 943 135, 630	. 408
Reclaimed rubber: Production do Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	25, 762 24, 546 30, 746	25, 237 25, 322	25, 332 24, 333 30, 125	29, 574 28, 674	26, 678 26, 609	27, 911 27, 652 29, 528	30, 426 29, 157 29, 725	24, 034 22, 563	25, 183 25, 790 27, 956	26, 377 26, 340 27, 110	27, 947 26, 597	7 20, 113 7 27, 229 7 28, 473	28, 102 24, 604	
Revised. Preliminary.														

^{&#}x27; Revised. ' Preliminary.
† Effective with the October 1955 Survey, items have been revised as follows: Construction paper (formerly included in the total for paper) is now combined with construction board; wet-machine board was formerly included with paperboard.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1954		r				19	55						1956
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
R	UBBI	ER AN	D RU	BBER	PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
TIRES AND TUBES														
Pneumatic casings: & thousands	8, 442	9, 040	8, 745	10, 083	9, 153	9, 949	10, 703	9, 027	8, 717	9, 125	9,555	9, 603	8, 478	
Shipments, total do. Original equipment do. Replacement equipment do. Export do.	7, 344 3, 707 3, 468 169	8, 911 3, 785 4, 967 159	8, 272 3, 833 4, 281 157	9, 907 4, 780 4, 926 201	9, 937 4, 457 5, 315 165	9, 865 4, 352 5, 361 152	10, 234 3, 931 6, 129 174	9, 729 3, 890 5, 711 128	9, 462 3, 362 5, 980 119	8, 453 3, 142 5, 170 140	8, 117 3, 495 4, 460 161	8, 045 4, 303 3, 592 150	7, 515 4, 045 3, 298 172	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	14, 762 141	14, 949 134	15, 368 155	15,609 180	14, 890 155	14, 936 154	15, 460 155	14, 684 125	13, 908 111	14, 674 137	16, 163 147	17, 727 140	18, 778	
nner tubes: o ⁷ Production	3, 200 2, 569	3, 089 4, 116	2, 850 2, 862	3, 234 3, 327	2, 836 3, 250	3, 005 3, 233	3, 136 3, 565	2, 768 3, 450	2, 923 3, 733	3, 169 3, 261	3, 119 3, 004	3, 052 2, 875	2, 719 2, 686	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	9, 519 70	8, 252 58	8, 244 81	8, 217 96	7, 963 87	7, 735 62	7, 326 78	6, 664 67	5, 917 48	5, 966 78	6, 286 67	6, 734 78	6, 833	
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, ANE	GLA	SS PI	RODU	CTS	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	J		
PORTLAND CEMENT				<u> </u>]		· · · · · ·
Production thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity thous. of bbl. stocks, and of month: Finished do. Clinker do.	22, 290 89 16, 347 16, 731 5, 274	20, 223 81 13, 520 23, 437 7, 888	17, 611 78 14, 031 27, 087 10, 812	22, 340 89 22, 941 26, 516 12, 571	24, 818 103 25, 295 26, 106 12, 044	27, 031 108 29, 527 23, 672 10, 439	26, 762 111 31, 606 18, 855 8, 624	27, 332 107 29, 467 16, 727 7, 192	27, 861 109 31, 883 12, 731 5, 373	26, 958 109 29, 887 9, 779 4, 413	27, 924 110 28, 950 78, 754 73, 514	24, 894 101 21, 985 11, 663		
CLAY PRODUCTS	0,214	7,000	10,812	12, 011	12,011	10, 400	0, 024	1,152	0,010	4,410	3, 514	4,002		
Brick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick Shipmentsdo Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b plant dol. per thous.	519, 144 464, 080 28. 430	468, 522 412, 028 28. 642	445, 775 405, 001 28. 559	562, 507 568, 469 28. 559	569, 355 605, 391 28. 654	613, 871 652, 091 28, 750	653, 910 684, 429 28. 846	623, 164 627, 200 28, 952	677, 449 680, 758 29. 308	675, 876 677, 850 29, 451	656, 868 637, 593 29, 736	632, 714 581, 028 r 29, 831	566, 810 480, 413 2 30, 017	
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified:	151, 619 121, 607 68, 621 64, 351	132, 268 100, 512 65, 827 63, 716	133, 933 108, 975 65, 438 59, 583	163, 417 148, 750 72, 470 69, 059	142, 879 147, 018 65, 146 70, 105	156, 551 173, 337 67, 600 72, 353	179, 359 197, 360 77, 358 77, 109	151, 504 170, 587 72, 615 69, 870	173, 326 193, 115 73, 376 80, 651	182, 797 187, 947 69, 241 74, 339	171, 814 171, 749 72, 165 73, 672	174, 343 157, 170 69, 631 64, 489	163, 161 117, 863 69, 078 59, 681	
GLASS PRODUCTS	01,001	00,710	00,000	00,000	10,100	.2,000	71, 200	00,010	00,001	11,000	10,012	01, 100	00,001	
Hass containers: Productionthous. of gross	8, 538	10, 449	10, 211	11, 293	11,045	11, 758	12, 219	11. 858	13, 109	11, 234	12, 173	10, 557	10, 166	- -
Shipments, domestic, total	8, 891 767 2, 514	9, 593 833 3, 016	9, 177 846 2, 719	10,930 1,038 2,836	10, 422 1, 052 2, 699	11, 635 1, 114 3, 277	12, 063 1, 176 3, 226	10, 996 1, 217 3, 093	14, 361 1, 852 4, 749	11, 194 1, 746 3, 013	11, 147 1, 348 3, 271	9, 845 931 2, 955	11, 332 1, 057 3, 410	
Beverage do	506 677 1,012 2,369 757 289	392 596 847 2, 772 923 214	455 536 976 2, 564 903 178	853 854 1, 257 2, 894 997 201	980 1,070 1,097 2,399 930 195	1,311 1,156 1,060 2,555 959 203	1, 510 1, 282 1, 167 2, 491 998 213	1, 230 1, 161 972 2, 196 915 212	931 1, 145 1, 144 3, 027 1, 184 329	480 739 1, 203 2, 669 1, 015 329	411 597 1, 486 2, 791 1, 003 240	171 589 1, 346 2, 477 839 237	708 730 1, 161 3, 106 920 240	
Stocks, end of monthdo	12, 892	13, 301	14, 058	14, 247	14, 521	14, 331	14, 327	14, 805	13, 263	13, 040	13, 719	14, 123	12,700	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous, of short tons. Productiondo	838 2, 550			653 2, 333			877 2, 589			1,327 2,871				
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldodo	2, 026			2, 025			2, 148			2, 402				
Pypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined uses	814, 663			650, 083			753, 092			761, 999			ļ	
Industrial usesdo Building uses: Plasters:	66, 327			73, 624			72, 338			72, 174				
Base-coat	400, 172 266, 754 641. 8			395, 234 255, 906 683. 3			476, 667 312,123 724. 4			511, 104 357, 985 771. 3				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11,091.4 53.8			1, 137. 4 44. 3			1,157.4 55. 8			1, 175. 1 56. 9				

Revised. → Preliminary. → Includes data for laminated board.

♂Data for 1954 for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised.

○Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and for 1955 also laminated board.

	1 1051	<u> </u>												
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		!	TEX'	TILE	PROD	UCTS	3	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>			
APPAREL		1		J .			1			<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	
Hosiery, shipmentsthous, of dozen pairs Men's apparel, cuttings:¶ Tailored garments:	12, 776	12, 335	12, 969	14, 162	12,001	10, 713	12, 585	10, 260	13, 674	14, 024	14, 236	14, 463	12, 198	
Suits thous, of units. Overcoats and topcoats do Trousers (separate), dress and sport do Shirts (woven fabries), dress and sport	1 2, 050 1 320 1 4, 980	1,848 296 5,712	1, 816 288 4, 944	1 2,065 1 335 1 5,940	1,636 372 5,856	1, 816 496 5, 328	1 1, 945 1 550 1 5, 520	1,004 292 3,696	1, 856 564 5, 088	1 1, 900 1 605 1 5, 640	1, 684 400 4, 944	1, 716 340 5, 424	1 1, 945 1 335 1 5, 160	
Work clothing: Dungarees and waistband overallsdo	1 1,715 1 340	1,840 352	1, 876 388	1 2, 225 1 435	1,908 416	1,744 424	1 1, 865 1 425	1, 356 304	1,708 452	1 1, 910	1, 856 424	1,864 372	1 1, 890 1 375	
Shirts do Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: Coats thous of units	r 2,065 r 20,909	300 2, 187	300 2,110 20,273	2, 896 28, 070	360 1,146 29,459	360 887 28, 912	1,839 24,548	324 2, 170 17, 136	360 2, 697 22, 950	2, 442 21, 188	384 2, 564 19, 997	376 2, 684 20, 607	1 390 1,985 18,589	
Dresses do Suits do Waists, blouses, and shirts thous. of doz	71,372 71,406	20, 453 1, 773 1, 248	1,756 1,289	1,846 1,446	880 1,358	782 1, 280	1,040 1,286	1, 137 970	1, 424 1, 236	930 1,055	994 1, 084	1, 449 1, 092	1, 640 789	
COTTON														
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginnings Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	2 13, 017	³ 13, 413						313	1, 388	4, 815	9, 553	13, 052	² 13, 704	
Consumption thous of bales. Stocks in the United States, end of month, total thous of bales.	15 55	716,045 16,699	720,591 15,695	4 13, 696 r1893,238 14, 469	r695, 188	7704,029 12,646	r1849,413 11, 520	7 565,834 11, 121	717, 227	1874,837	737, 056 22, 827	741, 447	1855, 447 20, 768	5 14, 663
Domestic cotton, total	7 17, 662 7 2, 008 7 14, 008 7 1, 646 7 54	16, 637 1, 426 13, 445 1, 767	15, 586 1, 075 12, 668 1, 843 109	14, 410 730 11, 848 1, 832 58	13, 492 556 11, 162 1, 774 66	12, 575 500 10, 399 1, 676 71	11, 449 273 9, 705 1, 471 70	11, 055 220 9, 474 1, 361 65	22, 764 22, 703 11, 801 9, 729 1, 173 61	22, 777 9, 818 11, 782 1, 177 47	22, 767 6, 921 14, 515 1, 331 59	21, 688 3, 584 16, 581 1, 523 56	20, 708 1, 476 17, 561 1, 671	
Exports bales Imports do Prices (farm), American upland cents per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/16", average 14 markets cents per lb	496, 665 10, 129 32. 7	334, 044 16, 489 32. 5	307, 456 16, 805 31. 7	369, 241 28, 374 31. 9	239, 330 16, 594 31. 9	230, 690 12, 493 31. 5	280, 923 9, 049 31. 4	58, 855 9, 875 32. 1	60, 438 7, 379 32. 7	116, 109 23, 730 33. 8	191, 536 10, 516 32. 8	137, 449 19, 234 32. 4	31. 2	30. 7
kets	33. 9 -1 111 -1 196	34. 0 125 187	34. 1 115 166	33. 5 1 137 1 140	33. 4 135 102	33. 7 142 87	33. 8 1 129 1 57	33. 7 127 51	33. 6 141 67	33. 0 1 147 1 154	32. 9 157 216	33. 6 155 235	33. 7 1 142 1 206	
COTTON MANUFACTURES	7 1,794	1,831	1,827	1, 793	1, 738	1,666	1, 559	1, 475	1, 373	1,353	1, 397	1,418	1, 431	
Cotton cloth:											:			
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly mil. of linear yards. Exports thous of sq. yd. Imports do	2, 497 52, 641 9, 953	44, 123 7, 683	47, 427 7, 035	2, 594 64, 552 10, 940	47, 886 8, 481	49, 821 9, 492	2, 455 41, 467 9, 305	37, 192 9, 435	37, 097 9, 922	2, 405 42, 051 12, 755	49, 885 15, 750	42, 469 16, 478		
Prices, wholesale: Mill margins Denim, white back, 28-inch, 8 oz/yd.cents per yd. Print cloth, 39-inch, 68 x 72. Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48. Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill:	26. 50 35. 1 15. 9 16. 6	27. 29 34. 9 16. 5 16. 6	27. 37 34. 9 16. 5 16. 6	27. 78 34. 9 16. 3 16. 6	27. 36 34. 9 16. 0 16. 5	26. 59 34. 9 15. 8 16. 3	26. 34 34. 9 16. 0 16. 1	26. 65 34. 9 16. 3 16. 1	27. 21 35. 4 16. 3 16. 9	28. 91 36. 4 16. 4 17. 3	29. 78 36. 4 16. 6 17. 5	30, 24 36, 4 17, 5 17, 8	31. 08 p 36. 4 p 18. 0 p 18. 1	
20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb_ 36/2, combed, knittingdo	. 642	. 659 . 931	. 664 . 947	. 665 . 947	. 664 . 945	. 663 . 945	. 665 . 949	. 668 . 955	. 676 . 968	. 693 . 978	. 696 . 984	7.701 .984	p.708 p.988	
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, total	19, 136 111, 059 442 110, 239	20, 782 19, 282 9, 934 497 9, 184 138. 0	20, 954 19, 429 10, 046 511 9, 299 140. 1	20, 892 19, 365 1 12, 400 496 1 11, 485 1 138, 5	20, 674 19, 160 9, 594 488 8, 854 134, 6	19, 824 18, 302 9, 678 484 8, 937 135. 7	19, 840 18, 335 111, 789 481 110, 867 132, 3	20, 708 19, 147 8, 234 433 7, 546 115, 7	20, 735 19, 136 10, 088 504 9, 293 141. 4	20, 799 19, 243 1 12, 287 455 1 11, 363 1 138, 0	20, 883 19, 302 10, 290 515 9, 512 144. 9	20, 902 19, 352 10, 150 508 9, 393 143. 0	20, 988 19, 440 111, 848 474 110, 992 1133. 3	
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFS.														
Filament yarn and staple: Shipments, domestic, producers': Filament yarnmil. of lb Staple (incl. tow)do	70. 4 34. 9	65. 8 35. 4	67. 9 33. 0	83. 9 39. 1	77. 5 33. 0	7 70. 6 7 30. 1	7 69. 9 7 30. 6	65. 4 27. 5	72. 7 33. 2	70.3 29.8	70.7	69. 9 36. 2	70. 8 31. 3	
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarndo Staple (incl. tow)do Importsthous of ib.	55. 6 32. 0 12, 696	55. 5 28. 6 11, 906	50, 4 25, 8 11, 356	44. 3 22. 2 17, 734	39. 3 22. 1 18, 604	40. 1 21. 0 18, 800	43. 6 20. 5 17, 904	46. 3 25. 6 17, 473	44. 9 24. 5 17, 029	47. 7 25. 8 13, 057	48. 6 28. 9 11, 924	7 49. 5 7 29. 1 9, 871	52. 2	
Prices, wholesale, viscose, f. o. b. shipping point: Filament, 150 denier	. 780 . 336 464, 858	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336	. 830 . 336 478, 901	. 830 . 336	. 830	. 830 . 336 469, 853	. 830 . 336	. 830 . 336	. 830 . 336 452, 303	. 830 . 336	.830 .326	p.830 p.326	
SILK														
Silk, raw: thous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehousedol. per lb	692 4. 60	1, 400 4. 61	812 4. 53	879 4. 46	585 4. 56	658 4, 58	492 4.60	505 4. 76	997 4. 85	1, 211 4. 75	1,058 4.58	1,259 r 4.43]	
WOOL														
Consumption, mill (clean basis):¶ Apparel classthous. of lb_ Carpet classdo	1 22, 599	21, 349 9, 960		1 27, 121 1 12, 676	22, 722 10, 217		1 27, 041 1 11, 260	20, 682 6, 637				r 22, 643 r 11, 566		

Revised. P Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 5-week period. 2 Ginnings to December 13. 3 Ginnings to January 16. 4 Total ginnings of 1954 crop.
5 December 1 estimate of 1955 crop.
That for December 1954 and March, June, September, and December 1955 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered.
The operation rate is calculated on a 5-day, 80-hour week without any adjustment for holidays. © Quotations beginning August 1955 not strictly comparable with earlier data.

5-40			01	. 001	******	1 1/0		~					eoruai	:у 1996
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1954						19)55						1956
descriptive notes are snown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		TEXT	TILE 1	PROD	UCTS	—Con	tinued	ì						
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES—Continued											}			<u> </u>
Wool imports, clean contentthous. of lb_Apparel class (dutiable), clean contentdo	14, 453 7, 828	19, 666 12, 066	17, 956 9, 313	26, 938 13, 071	23, 703 11, 565	23, 578 11, 688	22, 999 10, 331	22, 876 9, 517	24, 012 9, 855	19, 406 7, 729	21, 117 8, 341	17, 943 9, 588		
Wool prices, wholesale, raw, Boston: Territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, clean basisdol. per lb Bright fleece, 56s-58s, clean basisdo	1. 560 1. 135	1. 550 1. 146	1. 556 1. 191	1, 535 1, 138	1, 495 1, 095	1. 475 1. 072	1. 435 1. 066	1. 425 1. 086	1. 385 1. 069	1.325 1.020	1.300 .999	1. 275 . 992	1. 298 1. 029	1, 316 1, 064
Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, clean basis, in bond dol. per lb	1. 625	1. 525	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 475	1. 395	1. 275	1. 262	1. 225	1. 225	1.300
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price. dol. per lb. Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:	1. 928	1. 928	1. 916	1. 916	1. 879	1. 867	1. 867	1. 867	1. 844	1.844	1.819	1.819	р 1, 819	
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, totaldodo Government ordersdo	74, 972 69, 476 1, 208			73, 764 69, 564 1, 105			84, 266 80, 296 2, 769			76, 041 72, 965 1, 434				
Other than Government orders, totaldodododododododododo	68, 268 34, 038			68, 459 36, 377 32, 082			77, 527 37, 856 39, 671			71, 531 32, 378 39, 153				
Nonapparel fabrics, totaldoBlanketingdo	5, 496 2, 554			4, 200 2, 815			3, 970 2, 969	 		3, 076 2, 111				
Other nonapparel fabricsdo Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill:	2,942			1, 385	110.1		1,001	110.0		965				
Flannel, men's and boys'	112. 1 103. 6	112. 1 103. 6	112. 1 97. 3	112. 1 97. 3	112. 1 97. 3	97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	112. 9 97. 3	
		TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON E	QUIP	MENT							
AIRCRAFT														
Civil aircraft (complete), shipmentsnumber_ Airframe weightthous. of lb_ Exportsonumber_	290 522. 4 97	350 859. 2 83	357 962. 9 115	478 1, 032. 1 162	438 762. 5 111	486 1, 139. 2 185	538 1, 211. 9 175	354 932. 5 201	241 757. 0 132	341 696. 4 132	345 658. 1 188	337 447. 8 116	478 646. 8	
MOTOR VEHICLES						-00			152	102		110		
Factory sales, total number Coaches, total do Domestic do	766,185 427 337	725, 379 190 185	744, 942 176 148	894, 597 325 267	881, 840 519 501	849, 393 313 266	767, 182 309 237	768, 621 296 256	716, 163 434 410	559, 962 223 198	601, 256 469 385	r 860, 800 r 359	799, 009 410	
Passenger cars, total dododododo	669, 936 643, 763 95, 822	635, 513 611, 040 89, 676	677, 705 648, 616 67, 061	791, 280 765, 663 102, 992	753, 434 727, 907 127, 887	721, 139 697, 471 127, 941	647, 658 629, 185 119, 215	658, 736 643, 402 109, 589	620, 610 602, 959	467, 845 459, 073	505, 177 491, 893	7 340 745, 993 720, 667	406 695, 043 667, 920	1611, 200
Trucks, totaldodo	79, 793	73, 947	55, 253	86, 060	110, 176	108, 362	101, 625	93, 739	95, 119 80, 077	91, 894 76, 851	95, 610 81, 390	114, 448 98, 345	103, 556 86, 891	105, 900
Exports, totaldoPassenger carsdo Trucks and busesdo	35, 010 20, 393 14, 617	38, 642 21, 670 16, 972	36, 271 23, 256 13, 015	37, 136 24, 136 13, 000	40, 607 23, 000 17, 607	35, 293 19, 343 15, 950	33, 458 17, 381 16, 077	30, 903 15, 181 15, 722	30, 382 15, 207 15, 175	23, 166 9, 769 13, 397	22, 729 8, 759 13, 970	30, 396 17, 878 12, 518		
Truck trailers, production, totaldodo	4, 925 4, 726	4, 750 4, 602	5, 226 5, 029	6, 402 6, 140	6, 360 6, 068	6, 336 6, 034	7, 368 7, 082	5, 989 5, 799	7, 254 7, 050	7, 161 6, 943	6, 948 6, 740	7, 151 6, 941	6, 909 6, 663	
Vans do	2, 823 199	2, 849 148	3, 091 197	3, 739 262	3, 704 292	3, 843 302	4, 491 286	3, 593 190	4, 483 205	4, 299 218	4, 241 208	4, 727	4, 438 246	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	656, 611 69, 838	440, 024 62, 231	476, 584 56, 242	636, 534 64, 732	651, 855 79, 071	661, 304 82, 086	681, 372 90, 005	647, 245 84, 413	658, 964 92, 079	654, 532 89, 924	576, 045 87, 262	509, 155 75, 756	₽ ² 343,438 ₽ 9 3, 73 3	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT										1				
American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: Shipments, totalnumber Equipment manufacturers, totaldo	2, 240	2, 014	2, 603	3, 133	3, 075	4, 320	3, 057	2,968	5,029	3,965	4, 233	r 3, 845	3, 814	
Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do	1, 436 1, 377 804	1, 605 1, 605 409	2, 063 1, 913 540	2, 368 2, 068 765	1, 989 1, 664 1, 086	2, 675 2, 438 1, 645	1, 732 1, 690 1, 325	1, 954 1, 284 1, 014	3, 187 1, 935 1, 842	2, 392 1, 708 1, 573	2, 856 2, 455 1, 377	7 3, 845 7 2, 749 2, 331 1, 096	3, 814 2, 714 2, 696 1, 100	
Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers: Orders unfilled, end of month, totaldo Domesticdo	757 671	761 693	725 672	953 918	920 896	1,024 1,007	1,001 982	993 977	952 937	594 583	433 424	399 390	860 851	
Shipments, total do Domestic do	57 34	40 18	36 21	45 27	36 25	49 41	55 48	39 33	45 42	355 350	206 204	38 38	39 39	
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month: Number owned⊙thousands	1,736	1, 733	1,730	1,727	1, 723	1,720	1, 717	1, 709	1, 704	1,702	1, 702	1,700	1, 694	
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands Percent of total owned	116 6. 7	121 7. 0	124 7. 1	117 6. 8	114 6. 6	110 6. 4	103 6, 0	96 5. 6	94 5. 5	86 5. 1	80 4. 7	75 4. 4	71 4. 2	
Orders, unfilled Onumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo_ Railroad shopsdo	13, 624 6, 078 7, 546	16, 970 7, 248 9, 722	17, 096 6, 981 10, 115	18,001 6,240 11,761	18, 193 6, 235 11, 958	17, 030 5, 590 11, 440	27, 848 15, 459 12, 389	44, 622 23, 613 21, 009	50, 087 27, 201 22, 886	50, 642 28, 799 21, 843	57, 410 31, 294 26, 116	103, 685 46, 947 56, 738	135, 293 62, 996 72, 297	
Locomotives (class I), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number	1, 227	1, 290	1, 298	1, 215	1, 247	1, 186	1, 204	1, 228	1, 105	1, 048	1,016	,	72, 297 997	
Percent of total on line Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfilled	14. 5	15. 6	16. 1	15. 7	16. 5	16. 2	16. 7	17. 4	16. 5	16. 1	16. 1	1, 013 16. 4	16. 8	
number of power units Exports of locomotives, totalnumber	493 29	472 28	455 42	428 45	360 49	385 38	470 22	467 59	704 45	816 23	876 40	906 62	854	
INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS AND TRACTORS														
Trucks, electric, shipments: Hand (motorized)*number Rider-typedo	394	387 342	444 359	507 425	476 406	678 833	578 533	521 455	506 346	670 441	650 449	636 441	638 520	
Trucks and tractors, gasoline-powered, shipments* number	394	1, 449	1, 652	1, 808	1, 647	3, 926	2, 188	1, 961	2, 163	2, 463	2, 569	2, 684	2, 333	
	l							<u> </u>	l	ı		<u> </u>		<u></u>

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. ¹ Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month: 682,700 passenger cars; 98,900 trucks.

2 For 35 States. d'Exports revised beginning January 1954 to include 2 types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category" and therefore excluded from the total.

§ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. ⊙ Data beginning December 1955 reflect reclassification of reporting roads to revised I. C. C. list of Class I line-haul railroads; comparability with earlier data, based on ownership, is affected by less than 1 percent. *New series. Data prior to January 1955 are not available.

INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40-

Pages marked S	Pages marked S	Pages marked S
Acids 24 Advertising 8, 9	Foreclosures, real estate 8 Foreign trade indexes, shipping weight, value	Petroleum and products 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 35, 36
Agricultural employment 11	by regions, countries, economic classes, and	Pig iron
Agricultural loans and foreign trade 16, 17, 21, 22	commodity groups 21, 22 Foundry equipment 34	Plant and equipment expenditures 2, 19 Plastics and resin materials 26
Aircraft and parts 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 40 Airline operations 23	Freight carloadings 23	Plywood 32
Airline operations 23 Alcohol, denatured and ethyl 24	Freight carloadings 23 Freight cars (equipment) 40 Freight-car surplus and shortage 23	Population 11 Pork 29
Alcoholic beverages 2, 6, 8, 27 Aluminum 33	Freight-car surplus and shortage 23 Fruits and vegetables 5, 6, 22, 28	Poetal savings 16
Animal fats, greases, and oils 25 Anthracite 11, 13, 14, 15, 34	Fuel oil 35 Fuels 6, 34, 35	Poultry and eggs 2, 5, 29 Prices (see also individual commodities):
Anthracite 11, 13, 14, 15, 34 Apparel 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 39	Furnaces 34	Consumer price index
Asphalt and asphalt products 36	Furniture2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17 Furs2	Received and paid by farmers 5
Automobiles 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 40	rurs	Retail price indexes 6 Wholesale price indexes 6
Bakery products 2, 12, 13, 14, 15	Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues 6, 27 Gasoline 9, 36	Printing and publishing 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 37 Profits, corporation 1, 18, 19
Balance of payments 21 Banking 14, 16	Gasoline 9.36 Glass products 38	Public litilities 7.6
Barley 28	Generators and motors 34 Glycerin 24	7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27 Pullman Company 24
Barrels and drums 32 Battery shipments 34	Gold 18	Pulp and pulpwood
Beef and veal 29 Beverages 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27	Grains and products	Pumps 34 Purchasing power of the dollar 6
Bituminous coal 11, 13, 14, 15, 35	Grocery stores 9, 10 Gross national product 1	Furchasing power of the dollar
Blast furnaces, steel works, etc	Gross private domestic investment 1	Radiators and convectors 34
Blowers and fans	Gypsum and products 6,38	Radio and television
Book publication 37	Hardware stores 6,9	Railroads
Brick 38	Heating apparatus	Rayon and rayon manufactures 39 Real estate 8, 16, 18, 19
Brokers' loans and balances 16, 19	Highways and roads	Receipts, United States Government 17
Building and construction materials 8, 9, 10 Building costs 7, 8	Hogs 29 Home Loan banks, loans outstanding 8	Recreation 6 Refrigerators, electrical 34
Business incorporations, new 5	Home mortgages 8	Rents (housing), index 6
Business sales and inventories 3 Butter 27	Hosiery 39 Hotels 11, 13, 14, 15, 24	Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores (11 stores and over only), general merchandise,
	Hours of work per week	department stores 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17
Cans (metal), closures, crowns 32, 33 Carloadings 23	Housefurnishings	Rice 28 Roofing and siding, asphalt 36
Cattle and calves 29	Imports (see also individual commodities) 21, 22	Rubber (natural, synthetic, and reclaimed),
Cement and concrete products	Imports (see also individual commodities)	tires and tubes
Chain-store sales (11 stores and over only) 10	Income and employment tax receipts 17	sales, inventories, prices, employment, pay-
Cheese 27 Chemicals 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 24	Installment credit16, 17	rolls, hours, earnings 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15 Rye 28
Cigarettes and cigars 6, 30	Installment sales, department stores	40
Civilian employees, Federal 12 Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) 6, 38	Insulating materials 34	Saving, personal 1
Coal 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 34, 35	Insurance, life 18 Interest and money rates 16	Savings deposits 16 Securities issued 19
Cocoa 22, 29 Coffee 22, 30	International transactions of the U. S. 21, 22	Services 1, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15
Coke 23, 35 Commercial and industrial failures 5	Inventories, manufacturers' and trade 3, 4, 10 Iron and steel, crude and manufactures 2,	Sewer pipe, clay 38 Sheep and lambs 29
Communications 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24	6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 32, 33	Ship and boat building 12, 13, 14, 15 Shoes and other footwear 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31
Confectionery, sales 29 Construction:	Kerosene35	Shortening 26
Contracts awarded 7		Silk, prices, imports 6, 39
Costs 7, 8 Dwelling units 7	Labor disputes, turnover 13 Labor force 11	Silver 18 Soybeans and soybean oil 26
Employment, earnings, hours, wage rates 11,	Lamb and mutton29	Spindle activity, cotton
13, 14, 15 Highways and roads 7, 8, 15	Lard 29 Lead 33	Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also Iron and steel)
New construction, dollar value1, 7	Leather and products 2,	Steel scrap 32
Consumer credit 16, 17 Consumer durables output, index 3	Leather and products 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 30, 31 Linseed oil 26 Livestock 2, 5, 6, 23, 29	Stocks, department stores (see also Inventories)
Consumer expenditures 1, 9	Livestock 2, 5, 6, 23, 29	Stocks, dividends, prices, sales, yields, listings 20
Consumer price index 6 Copper 22, 33	Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers' (see also Consumer credit) 8, 16, 17, 19	Stone and earth minerals 3 Stone, clay, and glass products 2,
Copra and coconut oil 25	Locomotives 40	3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 19, 38 Stoves 34
Corn 28 Cost-of-living index (see Consumer price	Lubricants 36 Lumber and products 2,	Sugar 22, 30
index)	3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 31, 32	Sulfur 25 Sulfuric acid 24
Cotton, raw and manufactures 2, 5, 6, 22, 39	Machine activity, cotton	Superphosphate 25
Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil 25 Credit, short- and intermediate-term 16, 17	Machine tools	
Crude oil and natural gas 3	Machinery	Tea 30 Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele-
Currency in circulation 18	Mail-order houses, sales 11	graph carriers 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 24
Dairy products 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27	Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders 3, 4, 5 Manufacturing production indexes 2, 3	Television and radio
Debits, bank 16	Manufacturing production workers, employ-	4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 39, 40
Debt, United States Government 17 Department stores 9, 10, 11, 17	ment, payrolls, hours, wages 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Margarine	Tin 22 33
Deposits, bank 16, 18 Disputes, industrial 13	Meats and meat packing 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 29	Tires and inner tubes 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 38
Disputes, industrial 27 Distilled spirits 27 Dividend payments, rates, and yields 1, 18, 19, 20	Medical and personal care 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 29 Medical and personal care 6 Metals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 32, 33	Television and radio 3, 6, 8, 34 Textiles 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 39, 40 Tile 38 Tin 22, 33 Tires and inner tubes 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 Tobacco 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 30 Tools, machine 34 Tractors 34
Dividend payments, rates, and yields 1, 18, 19, 20	Methanol 24 Milk 27	Tractors 34 Trade, retail and wholesale 3,
Drug-store sales 9, 10 Dwelling units, new 7	Minerals and mining 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20	5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 Transit lines, local 23
Earnings, weekly and hourly 14, 15	Monetary statistics 18 Money supply 18	Transit lines, local 23 Transportation and transportation equipment 2,
Eating and drinking places 9, 10 Eggs and poultry 2, 5, 29	Mortgage loans 8. 16. 18	
Eggs and poultry 2, 5, 29	Motor carriers 23 Motor fuel 36	3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 40 Travel 24 Truck trailers 40
Electric power 6, 26 Electrical machinery and equipment 2,	Motor vehicles 6, 9, 19, 40	Trucks
3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 34 Employment estimates and indexes 11, 12	Motors, electrical 34	Unemployment and compensation11, 13
Employment Service activities	National income and product1	United States Government bonds 16, 18, 19, 20
Engineering construction 7, 8 Expenditures, United States Government 17	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1, 17	United States Government finance 17 Utilities 2,
Explosives 25	Newspaper advertising 8, 9	6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26, 27
Exports (see also individual commodities) 21, 22 Express operations 23	Newsprint 22, 37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19, 20	Vacuum cleaners 34
• •	Nonferrous metals	Variety stores 9, 10
Failures, industrial and commercial 5 Farm income, marketings, and prices 1, 2, 5, 6	Noninstallment credit 17	Vegetable oils 25, 26 Vegetables and fruits 5, 6, 22, 28
Voem words	Oats	Vessels cleared in foreign trade 23
Fats and oils, greases 6, 25, 26 Federal Government finance 17	Oils and fats, greases 6, 25, 26	Veterans' benefits 13, 17
Federal Reserve banks, condition of 16	Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers' 5 Ordnance 11, 12, 14, 15	Wages and salaries 1, 14, 15
Federal Reserve reporting member banks 16 Fertilizers 6, 25	Paint and paint materials 6, 26	Washers 34 Water heaters 34
Fiber products34	Panama Canal traffic 23	Wax
Fire losses 8 Fish oils and fish 25, 30	Paper and products and pulp2 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 36, 37	Wheat and wheat flour 28, 29 Wholesale price indexes 6
Flaxseed 26	Passports issued 24	Wholesale trade 3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15
Flooring 31 Flour, wheat 29	Payrolls, indexes 12 Personal consumption expenditures 1, 9	Wood pulp 36 Wool and wool manufactures 2, 5, 6, 22, 39, 40
Food products 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	Personal income1	
8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30	Personal saving and disposable income 1	Zinc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS First-Class Mail

Statistical Summary for 1955

MAJOR BUSINESS INDICATORS, 1950-55

IV.				CIL			ibicatons, 15	J - (yy —				
Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1 1955	Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1 1955
National Income and Product Gross national product, total (bil. of dol.). Personal consumption expenditures. Gross private domestic investment. Net foreign investment.	285. 1 194. 0 51. 2 -2. 2	328. 2 208. 3 56. 9	345, 2 218, 3 49, 6 -, 2	364. 5 230. 6 51. 4 -2. 0	360. 5 236. 5 47. 2 3	387. 2 252. 3 59. 3 —. 4	Production Farm marketings, physical volume, total (1935-39=100)	141	146 137 153	153 146 158	160 156 163	161 149 170	3 163 3 150 3 175
Government purchases of goods and services	42.0	62. 8 277. 0	77. 5	84. 5	77. 0	75. 9	Industrial prod., total (1947-49=100) Manufactures.	112 113	120 121	124 125	134 136	125 127	130 140
National income (bil. of dol.)	240. 0	211.0	289. 5	303.6	299.7	322, 3	Durable manufactures Nondurable manufactures	111	128 114	136 114	118		153 126
Personal Income Total (bil, of dol.) Wage and salary disbursements, total Commodity-producing industries	227. 1 146. 5 63. 5	255. 3 170. 8 74. 9	271, 1 185, 2 80, 6	286, 2 198, 6 88, 2	287. 6 196. 2 84. 2	303.3 208.5 90.5	Minerals Selected commodities, production: Coal, bituminous (thous, of short tons) Crude petroleum (mil. of bbl.)		533, 665 2, 248	114 466, 841 2, 290	457, 290		469, 400 3 2, 263
Distributive industries Service industries Government	41. 3 19. 5 22. 2	45, 8 21, 3 28, 8	48. 7 23. 0 32. 9	51, 8 24, 8 33, 8	52. 3 25. 9 33. 8	55. 1 27. 6 35. 3	Electric power, industrial and utility (mil. of kw-hr.) Lumber (mil. of board feet)	388, 674 38, 902		463, 055 37, 462	514, 169 36, 742	544, 645 36, 713	624, 902 39, 10
Other labor income	3. 8 44. 6 19. 8	4. 8 49. 9 20. 7	5. 3 49. 9 21. 3	6. 0 48. 4 23. 1	6. 6 48. 4 24. 7	7.0 49.1 26.8	Steel ingots and steel for castings (thous of short tons) Motor vehicles, factory sales, total	96, 836	1	93, 168	1	1	1
Transfer payments Less personal contributions for social insurance	15. 1 2. 9	12. 6 3. 4	13. 2 3. 8	14. 0 3. 9	16. 2 4. 5	17. 2 5. 2	(thous.) Passenger cars Trucks and coaches	8,003 6,666 1,337	6, 765 5, 338 1, 427	5, 539 4, 321 1, 218	6, 117	5, 559	9, 16: 7, 92: 1, 24:
Total nonagricultural income (bil. of dol.)	210. 5	235, 7	253. 1	270. 2	271.9	288.4	Construction New construction, total (mil. of dol.)	28, 454	31, 182	33,008	35, 271	37, 577	42, 25
New Plant and Equipment Expenditures All industries, total (mil. of dol.) Manufacturing Durable-goods industries	20, 605 7, 491 3, 135	25, 644 10, 852 5, 168	26, 493 11, 632 5, 614	28, 322 11, 908 5, 648	26, 827 11, 038 5, 091	28, 268 11, 320 5, 418	Private, total Residential (nonfarm) Nonresidential, except farm and pub- lic utility	21, 454 12, 600 3, 777	21,764	22, 107 11, 100 5, 014	23, 877 11, 930	25, 768	30, 250 16, 600 7, 62
Nondurable-goods industries Mining Railroads Transportation, other than rail	4, 356 707 1, 111	5, 684 929 1, 474 1, 490	6, 018 985 1, 396 1, 500	6, 260 986 1, 311 1, 565	5, 948 975 854 1, 512	5, 902 933 929 1, 598	Public, total Nonresidential building Highway	7,000 2,384 2,272	9,418		11, 394 4, 346	11, 809 4, 641	12,000 4, 22: 4, 100
Public utilitiesCommercial and other	1, 212 3, 309 6, 775	3, 664 7, 235	3, 887 7, 094	4, 552 8, 000	4, 219 8, 230	4, 378 9, 110	Employment Status of the Nonin- stitutional Population Total 14 years old and over, monthly						
Manufacturing and Trade Sales, Inventories, and Orders				:			average (thous, of persons) Q. Labor force, incl. Armed Forces, total Q. Civilian labor force Q.	110, 929 64, 749 63, 099	112, 075 65, 983 62, 884	66, 560	67, 362	67, 818	117, 388 68, 896 65, 848
Sales, total (bil. of dol.) § Manufacturing, total Durable-goods industries. Nondurable-goods industries.	479. 0 231. 4 105. 6 125. 8	539, 1 267, 7 124, 5 143, 2	550, 6 274, 2 131, 2 143, 0	581. 1 298. 4 149. 6 148. 8	560. 7 280. 8 133. 6 147. 2	620. 1 317. 0 157. 9 159. 0	Employed, total ? Agricultural employment ? Nonagricultural employment ? Unemployed	59, 957 7, 507 52, 450 3, 142	61,005 7,054 53,951 1,879	61, 293 6, 805 54, 488 1, 673	62, 213 6, 562 55, 651 1, 602	61, 238 6, 504 54, 734 3, 230	63, 193 6, 730 56, 46 2, 65
Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishments Nondurable-goods establishments Retail trade, total § Durable-goods stores Nondurable-goods stores	103. 9 34. 2 69. 7 143. 7 52. 9 90. 8	113, 2 37, 6 75, 5 158, 2 54, 5	112. 3 36. 0 76. 4 164. 1 55. 3 108. 8	111. 9 37. 1 74. 8 170. 7 60. 4 110. 4	109. 3 34. 8 74. 5 170. 7 58. 2 112. 5	117. 6 39. 6 78. 0 185. 5 67. 0 118. 5	Not in labor force Employment and Payrolls Employees in nonagricultural establishments, mo. avg., total (thous.) Manufacturing.	46, 181 44, 738 14, 967	46, 092 47, 347 16, 104	48, 303 16, 334	49, 681	48, 285	
Inventories, book value, end of year, unadjusted, total (bil. of dol.) §	63. 7 34. 5 16. 8 17. 8	74. 0 43. 0 22. 8 20. 2	75. 6 44. 0 24. 4 19. 6	79, 1 46, 2 26, 4 19, 8	75. 7 43. 5 24. 0 19. 5	80. 8 46. 1 26. 2 19. 9	Mining Contract construction Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	889 2,333 3,977 9,645 1,824	916 2, 603 4, 166 10, 012 1, 892	885 2, 634 4, 185 10, 281 1, 967	852 2, 622 4, 221 10, 527 2, 038	2, 527 4, 008 10, 498 2, 114	2 74: 2 2, 50: 2 4, 05: 2 10, 72: 2 2, 19
Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishments Nondurable-goods establishments	10. 5 4. 9 5. 6	11, 1 5, 6 5, 5	11. 3 5. 5 5. 8	11, 7 5, 7 6, 0	11. 6 5. 5 6. 1	12, 3 6. 1 6. 2	Service and miscellaneous	99.6	5, 264 6, 389 106. 4	5, 411 6, 609 106, 3	6, 645	6,751	² 5, 69 ² 6, 92 ² 105.
Retail trade, total § Durable-goods stores Nondurable-goods stores	18. 7 8. 2 10. 5	19. 9 9. 0 10. 9	20. 2 9. 2 11. 1	21. 2 9. 9 11. 3	20. 7 9. 2 11. 4	22, 4 10, 4 12, 0	Payroll index (1947-49=100)	111.7	129.8	136.6	151. 4	137. 7	3 152.
Manufacturers' orders (mil. of dol.): New (net), total Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries Unfilled, end of year, unadjusted Durable-goods industries			İ		t	325, 895 166, 245 159, 650	Consumer credit (short- and intermediate-term), outstanding, end of year: Total (mil. of dol.) Installment (mil. of dol.)	20, 813 14, 490		25, 827 18, 684	29, 537 22, 187	30, 125 22, 467	36, 22 27, 89
Unfilled, end of year, unadjusted Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries	41, 126 36, 550	67, 553	76, 343 73, 176	58, 987 56, 673	46, 529 43, 790	55, 524 52, 165	Federal finance (mil. of dol.): Gross debt (direct), Dec. 31	1	-		1	1	
Prices Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100)	4, 576 258	3,412	3, 167 288	2, 314	2, 739 249	3, 359 237	Receipts, net	37, 306, 31, 906 37, 728 13, 476	47, 212 56, 337	70,682	57, 743 72, 997	64,854	63, 35 58, 55 66, 12 40, 50
Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14=100)	256 101	282 107	287 100	279 92	281 89	281 84	Money supply, Dec. 31 (mil. of dol.): Currency in circulation. Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total. Demand deposits, adjusted.	27, 741	29, 206 185, 984		30, 781 200, 917	30, 509 209, 684	31, 15 215, 70
Parity ratio (1910-14=100) Consumer prices (1947-49=100) Wholesale prices (1947-49=100): All commodities, combined index	102, 8 103, 1	111.0 114.8	113. 5 111. 6	114. 4 110. 1	114. 8 110. 3	114.5 2 110.7	Time deposits	59, 247 25, 398	61, 447 26, 303	65, 799	70,375	75, 282	78, 20
Farm products Foods, processed All other	97. 5 99. 8 105. 0	113, 4 111, 4 115, 9	107. 0 108. 8 113. 2	97. 0 104. 6 114. 0	95. 6 105. 3 114. 5	² 89. 7 ² 101. 7 ² 117. 0	Export, incl. reexports (mil. of dol.)	10, 275 8, 852			15, 774 10, 873		
						······································							

Data for most items are preliminary. 2 Calculated by the Office of Business Economics. 3 For 11 months, January-November. \$New series on retail trade: Sales beginning 195 and inventories beginning December 1950. Data on old basis and comparable with earlier figures are as follows (bil. of dol.): Sales for 1951—total, 533.8; total retail, 153.0; durable, 53.2; non and estimating procedures. 5 Data on a budgetary basis and are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. 5 Prior to 1954, data are for national defense and relate activities.